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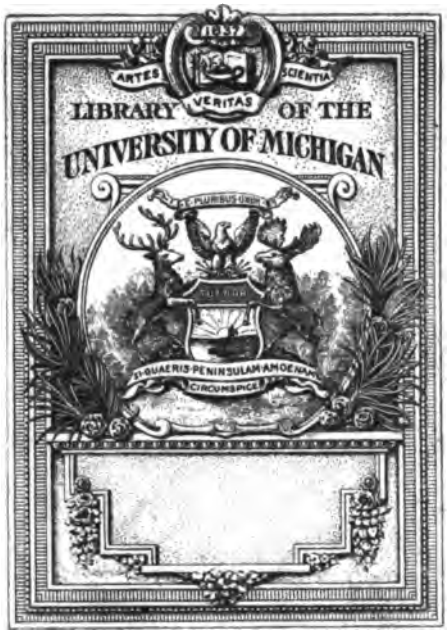

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
IN THE INTEREST OF THE

Entire Drug Trade

C. F. G. MEYER, - - - - - - - - - PUBLISHER
HENRY M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M. D., - - - EDITOR

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXVIII

A

Acetone in Urine, Chautard's Test for.. 49
Acid, Citric..... 49
Acid from Atmospheric Nitrogen, Nitric..... 92
Acid in Meat, Detecting Boric..... 404
Acid Poisoning, Water in Sulphuric... 836
Accidental Poisoning..... 380
Aconite, Chloroform of..... 509
A. C. P. F. Annual Meeting.....122, 450
Adeps Gossypii 850
Adulterated Shellac..... 322
Adulterations, Report on Drug..... 800
Advertise, The Man Who Does Not.... 179
Advertising to Physicians..... 275
Advertisement Which Brings Results.. 160
Advertisements, Among the..... 831
Advertisements, Profit by Reading.... 125
Albumen, Blood..... 404
Alcohol, Calculating the Percentage of 106
Alcohol, Denatured.....
...46, 47, 68, 90, 141, 175, 178. 278, 817, 822, 870
Alcohol, Uses of Free..... 506
Alcohol a Poison, Wood..... 417
Alcohol Engines..... 157
Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. Team of Druggists' Cocked Hat League..... 118
Almond Meal..... 49
Alum Curd..... 89
Amber, Fishermen Fishing for..... 28
Amber Colored Bottles..... 859
Amiar as an Angler, Frank..... 75
Ammonia, The Production of..... 494
Ancient Pharmacy..... 858
Anderson, Sketch of Mrs. William C... 466
Angermueller, Marriage of W. F..... 48
Antidotes for Poisons 216
Anti-Moth Powder..... ... 229
Antiscorbuticus, Syrupus..... 228
Antiseptic Preparation, A Meritorious. 498
Apothecaries' Oath, An.. 474
Arkansas Citizens Proud of Their State 490
Arsenical Fly-Paper..... 425
Artificial Camphor..... 504
Artificial Musk..... 508
A. Ph. A., Baltimore Branch..79, 165, 844, 518
A. Ph. A., Chicago Branch.....
.....28, 100, 222, 844, 845, 879, 506
A. Ph. A., Historical Section..... 100
A. Ph. A., Local Branches 128
A. Ph. A., New England Branch..... 104
A. Ph. A., New York Branch.....
....165, 844, 506, 518
A. Ph. A., Northern Ohio Branch...100, 518
A. Ph. A , Northwestern Branch...100, 222
A. Ph. A., Philadelphia Branch.....
.....4, 28, 51, 222, 466, 518
A. Ph. A., St. Louis Branch.....
.....82, 78, 128, 188, 222
A. Ph. A., Ten Reasons for Joining the 136
A. Ph. A., The 882, 522
A. Ph. A. Annual Meeting.....416
422, 426, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 488, 490, 492
A. Ph. A. Committee on Membership Report..... 419
A. Ph. A. Honorary Presidents..... 127
A. Ph. A. Ladies at the Annual Meeting 446
A. Ph. A. Meeting, C. Lewis Diehl's First..... 882
A. Ph. A. Meeting, John F. Patton Comments on..... 6
A. Ph. A. Program, Proposed Permanent..... 247
A. Ph. A. Reminiscences, by William Mittelbach..... 214
A. Ph. A. Resolutions..... 507
Apprentices to Study, Books for..... 184
Association, Annual Meeting Utah Pharmaceutical..... 462
Association, Arkansas Pharmaceutical, Annual Meeting..... 262
Association, Arkansas Pharmaceutical Travelers'..... 254
Association, Canadian Pharmaceutical 466
Association, Chicago Veteran Druggists 828, 880, 850
Association, Colorado Pharmaceutical. 804
Association, Delaware Pharmaceutical 804
Association, Florida Pharmaceutical.. 406
Association, Historical Sketch of the Chicago Veteran Druggists'..... 880
Association, Idaho Pharmaceutical.... 804
Association, Illinois Pharmaceutical 255, 513
Association, Illinois Pharmaceutical, Annual Meeting..... 546
Association, Illinois Pharmaceutical Executive Committee..... 29
Association, Indiana Pharmaceutical ... .812, 850
Association, Iowa Pharmaceutical..... 852
Association, Kansas City Retail Druggists..... 899
Association, Kansas Pharmaceutical.. 269
Association, Manhattan Pharmaceutical..... ... 28
Association, Maryland Pharmaceutical 406
Association, Massachusetts Pharmaceutical..... 406
Association, Meyer Brothers Employes' Mutual Aid.....168, 200
Association, Missouri Pharmaceutical. 120
Association, Missouri Pharmaceutical, Presidents Address..... 278
Association, Missouri Pharmaceutical Annual Meeting.... 288, 296, 308, 310, 342
Association, Missouri Pharmaceutical Needs an Auxiliary..... 47
Association, Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Annual Meeting..... 803
Association, National Wholesale Druggists'..... 899
Association, Nebraska Pharmaceutical. 352
Association, New Hampshire Pharmaceutical 345
Association, North Carolina Pharmaceutical..... 304
Association, Northern Ohio Druggists' 161, 852
Association, Northwestern Druggists' 305
Association, Ohio Pharmaceutical..... 406
Association, Ohio Valley Druggists'.... 203
Association, Oregon Pharmaceutical... 407
Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni.....76, 116, 121, 152
Association, St. Louis R. D.....83, 360, 531
Association, St. Louis West End Druggists'..... 169
Association, Texas Pharmaceutical Annual Meeting.....348, 350
Association, Tri-State College of Pharmacy Alumni..... 222
Association, University of Illinois Alumni..... 161
Association, Washington, D. C., Pharmaceutical..... 28
Association, Washington State Pharmaceutical..... 899
Association, Wisconsin Pharmaceutical 345
Association Group, Missouri Pharmaceutical..... 302
Association Members, a Page of Missouri..... 254
Association Officers, Arkansas Pharmaceutical..... 898
Association Work, The Missouri Pharmacrutical..... .. 468
Association of America, The Proprietary..... 224
Association of Boards, National..... 144
Association of Pharmacists, Arkansas 224, 254
Association of Pharmacists, Arkansas, Sketches..... 302
Association of Pharmacists, Arkansas, Ladies at..... 254
Atomic Weights, The True..... 435
Automobile Non-Freezing Mixture.... 228
Australia, Life in 420

B

Bachelors of Pharmacy..... 823
Back Talk, Some 248
Baker, Death of Col. T. Roberts..... 44
Baldness, The Cause of..... 518
Balsam of Soap..... 184

Digitized by Google

Bang, Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mr. & Mrs. Charles 497
Bankers, Pharmacists as 163
Banquet, Phi Chi Alumni 312
Barthelot, Death of Marcelin 207
Battle, Marriage of Orrin M 108
Beal, Sketch of Dr. James H 199
Bed Bugs, to Exterminate 184
Belladonna, Chloroform of 509
Belladonna, Dispensed for Laudanum. 127
Bernays, Death of Dr. Augustus Charles 227
Billerth, Death of George 209
Bingham, Death of Raymond McInnis. 166
Bird, Sketch of H. D 51
Bird Seed, Use for 389
Black, Ivory 569
Blackmail, Protection Against 497
Blood, Microscopical and Chemical Examination of 184
Blood, New Test for 308
Blood Albumen 404
Blood Examination in Appendicitis 9
Boards of Pharmacy, A Conference of.. 48
Board of Pharmacy, Alabama 84
Board of Pharmacy, Florida 115, 496
Board of Pharmacy, Illinois 110, 167, 206, 496
Board of Pharmacy, Indian Territory. 17, 111
Board of Pharmacy, Kansas 84, 167
Board of Pharmacy, Kentucky..111, 352, 496
Board of Pharmacy, Louisiana 92, 399
Board of Pharmacy, Missouri 80, 213, 287, 496
Board of Pharmacy, Missouri Examination Questions 140
Boards of Pharmacy, National Association of 344
Board of Pharmacy, New Jersey. 84, 115, 399
Board of Pharmacy, New Mexico 409
Board of Pharmacy, New Mexico, Sketch of 53
Board of Pharmacy, New York State.. ..... 17, 111, 115, 167, 496
Board of Pharmacy, New York, Western Branch 399
Board of Pharmacy, North Carolina 215
Board of Pharmacy, Ohio 215
Board of Pharmacy, Oklahoma 84, 341
Board of Pharmacy, Oregon 214
Board of Pharmacy, South Dakota 496
Board of Pharmacy, Texas 466
Board of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C. 84, 111, 352, 496
Board of Pharmacy Members, Plain Duty for 464
Board of Pharmacy of the City of St. Louis, A Souvenir of 41
Board of Pharmacy of the City of St. Louis, Certificate 194
Board of Pharmacy Secretaries 206
Board of Pharmacy Workers, Prominent 319
Boards Hesitated, Why? 1
Board of Pharmacy, Arkansas 409
Boards of Pharmacy, Business-Like 369
Boards of Pharmacy, Power, Duties and Obligations of 224
Boards of Pharmacy Entertained 518
Bodemann Club 451
Boll Weevil, Turpentine to Kill 856
Bolton, Death of Guy 108
Books, A Tribute to 522
Books, Protecting 475
Boots, Waterproofing 89
Botanic Drug Store, The 326
Botanical Names, Authority For 184
Botany and Pharmacognosy, Kraemer's 294
Bottle, Death of Alexander 482
Bottles, Amber Colored 389
Bottles, Caps for 389
Bradwell, Sketch of Judge James B 88
Breast, Fissures in the 520
Breslin, Death of Sidney 86
Brokaw, Death of Dr. A. V. L 81
Broken Graduates, Save the 8
Bromoform, Rami's Compound Syrup of 518
Brown, Sketch of J. B 405
Buckland, Then and Now, Thomas A .. 529
Bug Poison 89
Burkhardt, Death of Mark Anthony 166
Burns, Castor Oil and Egg Albumin for, 520
Burns, Treatment of 145
Business Conditions, to Promote the Resumption of Normal 521
Business Stationery, Keep Your Eye On 418
Business Then and Now 272
Butler, Death of Freeman H 166
Butter Coloring 89
Buying to an Advantage 6

C

California, Stephen G. Snuggs in 508
Calamine and Zinc Oxide, Lotion of 421
Camphor, Artificial 89, 504
Camphor, Synthetic 89, 504
Camphor-Menthol 96
Camphor for Ulcers of the Leg 520
Camphor Mortars 129
Canning, Death of Henry 359
Cantharides, the Assay of 434
Caps for Bottles 389
Careless Naming of Patent and Proprietary Medicines 47
Carey, Sketch of John N. 45
Cask, to Clean a 518
Castor Oil, Powdered 89
Castor Oil, Tasteless Transparent 50
Castor Oil, to Take 520
Caterpillars Ascending Trees, to Prevent 518
Celluloid Combs Dangerous 517
Celluloid Varnish 354
Centables, 5 and 10 332
Centennial of Cape Girardeau, Mo 80
Champion Plan 157
Charaka-Somhita 122
Chautard's Test for Acetone in Urine .. 49
Cheers for the Living, Tears for the Dead 129
Chemical Arithmetic, by J. W. Sturmer 122
Chemical Re-Agents, Merck's 400
Chemistry, by John Attfield 88
Chemistry, Gantzer's 294
Chemistry, Plamer's 400
Chemistry, 100 B. C 202
Chicken Tonic for England 87
Chloroform of Aconite 509
Chloroform of Belladonna 509
Cider, Turbid 517
Citric Acid 49
Citrine Ointment 404
Clarke, Death of A. J 359
Clean a Cask, To 518
Cleaning Coral 328
Cleaning Engraved Copper 387
Cleaning Extract of Indian Cannabis from Utensils 28
Cleaning Mixture, Glass 88
Cleaning White Shoes 374
Club, Jobbers' Social 518
Club, South Side Mortar and Pestle, ... 362, 580
Club, The Pain Killers' 165
Club, The Charles Rice 370
Club of St. Louis, Cinchona 44
Coal Tar Jubilee 62
Cobb, Sketch of John P 5
Cocculus Indicus, Tincture of 269
Coins, Rare 403
Cold, To Cure a 520
Cold, Treatment for Common 336
Cold Cream, Improved Formula 518
Colds in the Head, Handkerchiefs for.. 518
Colegio de Farmacio, Students of 446
Colic Root 96
College of Pharmacy, Alumni Association, St. Louis 580
College of Pharmacy, Atlanta 162, 206
College of Pharmacy, Buffalo 154
College of Pharmacy, Chicago 222
College of Pharmacy, Cleveland 506
College of Pharmacy, First Official of St. Louis 155
College of Pharmacy, George Washington University 304
College of Pharmacy, Highland Park 114, 398
College of Pharmacy, Kansas City..222, 302
College of Pharmacy, Maryland 154
College of Pharmacy, Massachusetts 157, 252
College of Pharmacy, Minnesota University 305, 312
College of Pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical 252
College of Pharmacy, New York City.. 252
College of Pharmacy, North Dakota ... 254
College of Pharmacy, Northwestern University 114
College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia. 154, 204
College of Pharmacy, Pittsburg 276
College of Pharmacy, St. Louis 252
College of Pharmacy, St. Louis Graduating Exercises 210
College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Group. 302
College of Pharmacy, Southern 222
College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois 352
College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa 114, 154
College of Pharmacy, University of Ohio 398
College of Pharmacy, Valparaiso .....
College of Pharmacy, Washington State 350
College of Pharmacy, Western University of Pennsylvania 252
College of Pharmacy, Winona Technical Institute 304
College of Pharmacy Class of 1875, St. Louis 204
College of Pharmacy Graduates, St. Louis 156
College of Pharmacy Text Books, St. Louis 181
College of Pharmacy in England 5
Collodion, Iodoform 189
Coloring, Butter 89
Commercial Pharmacy 290
Commercial Pharmacy, Comprehensive Outline of 290
Compensation 305
Conquerer, John, the 9, 49
Consciousness of Plants 390
Constant White 88

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Convention Season is Over..... 464
Cook, Sketch of Thomas Penrose..... 819
Copper, Micro-Chemical Test for 80
Copper, to Clean Engraved..... 867
Coral, Cleaning..... 328
Corn and Wheat, Standardized..... 92
Corn Cure, Unna's..... 520
Cost Marks..... 389, 475
Cotton from Linen, to Distinguish..... 857
Cotton Plant, the..... 507
Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of A. M. A..... 9
Court Plaster, Liquid..... 89
Cox's Dispensatory..... 328
Cream, Improved Formula for Cold.... 518
Creed, My..... 315
Cremations in Great Britain..... 196
Cresols, the 479
Crusius, Marriage of Theodore..... 108
Cummings, Drug Store of Dr. Henry T.. 261
Curd, Alum 89
Cure, Rest..... 265
Cure, Unna's Corn..... 520
Curling Liquids, Hair..... 518
Curry, Extract..... 518
Cut Rates, Will They Again Prevail... 272
Cut Rates no Longer the Fashion..... 417
Cutting a Thing of the Past, Is..... 481

D

Dandruff Cure..... 518
Daniels, Death of Ara Marcus 818
Dan's Experience..... 875
Davidson, Store of J. S..... 107
Davis, Jr., Store of John T..... 218
Davis, Sketch of D. Harfield..... 296
Davis, Sketch of Dr. N. S 175
Deadly Trinity in a Drug Store..... 82
Death, A Sure Sign of 41
Death Rattle..... 809
Definitions for Teachers..... 467
Delony, Death of Thomas 108
Denatured Alcohol.....141, 278, 317, 322, 370
Diehl, Testimonial to, Conrad Lewis... 514
Diplomas, Duplicate..... 421
Diplomas Recognized in Missouri..... 9
Diptheria is a Disease Germ 328
Diptheria Period of Isolation..... 49
Diseases, How Pharmacists May Contract Contagious..... 179
Dispensatory, History of the U. S 244
Dispense, What Would You 260
Dispensing Difficulty..... 276
Dispensing Physicians in Illinois..... 4
Dispensing Problem..... 372
Distilled Spirit of one per cent of Alcohol held Liquor..... 109
Doctor of Pharmacy as a Degree 90
Doctor's Christmas Carol..... 87
Doctors in Missouri, Whiskey Prescribing..... 508
Dog Days at Hand..... 272
Doolittle, Death of David B..... 44
Dose, What is a..... 328
Dramshop License in Missouri..... 109
Dressing, White Shoe..... 374
Dressing, Window 475
Drug Adulterations, Report on..... 300
Drug Bill of 1889..... 101
Drug Business, Use..... 2
Drug Clerk, Evolution of the..... 255
Drug Clerk Abroad, A..... 508
Drug Clerks, Scarcity of..... 225
Drug Clerks and the U. S. P..... 252
Drug Clerk's Diary.....52, 196, 375
Drug Clerks Scarce at Lovers' Meeting. 514
Drug Clerk's Test, A..... 487
Druggist, Would You Marry a..... 107
Druggists Postmasters Are Happy..... 51
Druggists, Faces Familiar to St. Louis Retail..... 156
Druggists, The North End..... 580
Druggists' Theatrical Troupe..... 311
Drug Inspectors' Examination, to Prepare for..... 184
Drug Market, A. Ph. A. Report Upon.. 512
Drugs, American Root..... 506
Drugs, Custom House Inspection of.... 89
Drugs, Growth of Indigenous..... 374
Drugs, Pure and Prime 306
Drugs in Australia, American..... 180
Drugs in Illinois, recognition of, Discontinued by Board 370
Drugs in Ohio, The Examination of.... 328
Drugs in Texas, Cultivation of..... 325
Drug Store, From Saloon to..... 514
Drug Store, The Botanic..... 326
Drug Store Experience Before Graduation..... 268
Drug Store Loafing, To Prevent..... 482
Drug Stores, Will Physicians' dispensing crowd out..... 417
Drug Stores in Missouri, Illegal..... 508

E

Ear-Ache Cure..... 520
Early Closing is a Problem..... 4
East, Sketch of S. M..... 461
Eastman, Death of Dr. Andrew J..... 86
Ebert, Albert E..... .....
.....8. 22, 72, 102. 149, 197, 256, 378, 447, 526
Ebert Memorial Fund..... 378
Editors, a Group of Pharmaceutical.... 485
Education at The Beginning, Preliminary..... 8
Eggs, To Keep Fresh..... 334
Eighteen Sixty-Six—Nineteen Hundred and Seven..... 392
Elbrecht, Death of Louis Jack..... 108
Eliel, Death of J. C..... 482
Elixir, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.. 336
Elixir of Salicylic Acid, Compound..... 469
Emanuel, Sketch of Louis..... 125
Emery, Sketch of Joseph H..... 48
Engines, Alcohol..... 157
Entertainment Feature of Pharmaceutical Meetings..... 368
Erck, Sketch of P. F..... 261
Europium, A New Element..... 89
Evans, Death of Henry W..... 376, 482
Examination, a Prescription..... 519
Examination for Medical Students, Materia Medica..... 519
Examination in Hospital Corps..... 261
Examination Questions, Cleveland School of Pharmacy..... ... 212
Examination Questions, Highland Park College 298
Examination Questions, Illinois Board of Pharmacy..... 419
Examination Questions, Missouri Board of Pharmacy.....30, 90, 140, 213, 287, 495
Examination Questions, Ohio Board of Pharmacy..... 401
Examination Questions, South Dakota. 519
Extract Curry..... 518

F

Fabra, Marriage of Miss Louise..... 341
Fahnestock, Death of Benjamin Seymour 482
Fallacies, Pharmaceutical..... 398
Figs, Wine From..... 302
Filter, A Quick. 517
Fireworks, Internal Revenue on 465
Fissures of the Breast..... 520
Fleas Are Destroyed in India, How..... 101
Fleischmann, Death of August T... .....86, 72, 209
Fleischmann, Marriage of Gertrude.... 318
Fletcher, Death of Mrs. E. B..... 86
Flowers, To Press..... 341
Fluidextracts, Percentage of Alcohol in Official..... 61
Force, Marriage of Harry N..... 48
Forget It..... 257
Formaldehyde Soap..... 89
Formulas on Patent Medicines..... 50
Foster, Death of Michael 89
Fourth of July Fatalities 48
Fourth of July Slaughter.. 278
Fourth of July Wounds..... 328
Freak Prescriptions..... 511
Freezing, To Prevent Oil of Anise from 6
French Weights, The Old..... 469
Fries, Death of Alexander..... 534
Frosting for Window Glass..... 89
Fuller, Sketch of Oliver Franklin..... 508

G

Galenicals of the U. S. P..... 268
Gallagher, Sketch of J. A. 482
Gallenkamp, Sketch of Wm. H..... 331
Garthoffner, Marriage of Frank Charles 459
Gelsimium, A Study of..... 434
Gerber, Death of Mrs. Emily..... 166
Gibson, Residence of J. D..... 228
Glasgow, Death of Dr. William Carr... 207
Glass, Frosting for Window..... 89
Glass, Pencils for Writing On 17
Glass Cleaning Mixture 33
Godbold, Marriage of Louis Arny..... 512
Godbold, Silver Wedding Anniversary. 5
Godbold, Sketch of Fabius Chapman... 1
Good For a Reason, They Are 5
Goods, How to Order..... 175
Goods Lost or Damaged in Transit..... 176
Goodwin, Sketch of Wm. C..... 415
Grandfather's Clock..... 200
Grant, Death of Fred J..... 865
Graves, Marriage of Mertz..... 108
Green, Death of Hamer H... 527
Gross, Death of Percival..... 859
Groundhog Day..... 47
Guard, A New Poison. 465
Gutridge, Death of Wm. H..... 459

H

Hair as an Indication of Health..... 65
Hair Curling Liquids..... 518
Hair Oil, Perfumes for..... 418
Hallberg Family, The C. S. N 489
Hambright, Death of George H..... 527
Hamburg, White..... 49
Hanbury, Death of Sir Thomas..... 207
Handkerchiefs for Cold in the Head.... 518
Handwriting, The Robbery of Poor.... 105
Harbord, Sketch of Kittie W..... 87
Hardy, Death of O. D..... 865
Hartshorn..... 49
Hare, Death of Harrison D..... 514
Hays, Sketch of Francis Banks 1
Hemm, Marriage of Dr. George P..... 581
Hemm, Prescription Dispensed in 1876, by Francis..... 398
Hemm, Silver Anniversary, the Francis.....328, 341, 454, 496

Digitized by Google

Hemp, Wild Indian..... 9
Henley's Book of Recipes..... 172
Hiccough, To Stop..... 276
High, John, the Conquerer. 98
High School, One Year in. 10, 146
High School Requirements..... 40
Hill, Death of Fred J..... 403
Holiday Trade, Suggestion About 464
Holshauer, Marriage of Charles W..... 512
Hot Springs, Ark., Reservation. 486
Hot Springs of Arkansas, The Celebration..... 525
Hospital Scenes, San Juan, P. R..... 398
Hudson, Marriage of Doctor John R... 43
Humanity, Plea for..... 48
Human Nature..... 327
Humphreys, Marriage of Charles J.... 319
Hunt, Sketch of Dr. Reid..... 125
Hunter, Death of Frank..... 86
Husband, How to Train a..... 354
Hydrogen Peroxide..... 346
Hydrogen Peroxide, Preservative for.. 274

I

Ice, Weight of..... 280
Indian Cannabis, To Clean from Utensils 28
Inks for Stamps, Colored..... 229
Inorganic Compounds, Classification of 435
Insects, To Protect Trees from Climbing..... 469
Insects and Tuberculosis..... 7
Insurance, Co-operative..... 522
Insurance, Druggist's Fire 195
Insurance Policy, Read Your..... 415
Internal Revenue Questions Answered. 374
Iodized Opodeldoc..... 509
Iodoform collodion. 133
Iron in Scale Salts, Estimation of..... 484
Itinerant Venders of Medicines..... ...
Ivory, Black..... 469

J

James, Death of Dr. Frank I,..... 227
John the Conquerer..... 9, 49
John the Conquerer, High..... 98
Johnston, Sketch of Henry A..... 507
Journalism, Opportunity for Yellow... 368
Jungbluth, Marriage of Emil M..... 410
Jury Duty in Missouri, Who is Exempt from..... 421

K

Kaarboe, Death of Gustav..... 365
Kaemmerer, Sketch of William Frederick 506
Kebler, Sketch of Lyman F..... 45
Keep Posted About Your Own Town or City..... 321
Keith, Residence of I. A..... 381
Keratin Coating for Pills..... 89
Kid, White Dressing for..... 374
Kiepe's Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 88
Kinsbach, Death of Dr. Ferdinand..... 207
Kirk, Death of J. S..... 108
Kleine, Sketch of O. C..... 190
Klipstein, The Theodore A., Twins.... 581
Knoch, Death of Max..... 365
Kreba, Death of Moritz..... 227

L

Label for Up-to-Date Pharmacists..... 182
Label Varnish..... 89
Lantern Screens, Sizing Preparation for..... 181
Laudanum, Belladonna Dispensed for.. 127
La Wall, Marriage of Charles H 318
Law, A Pure Paint..... 465
Law, Amend the Sherman Anti-Trust. 395
Law, Arkansas Food and Drugs..... 242
Law, Enforcing Pure Food and Drugs. 20
Law, Illinois Pharmacy..... 528
Law, Kentucky Cocaine..... 226
Law, Missouri Cigarette..... .....421, 469
Law, Missouri Liquor.....277, 469
Law, Missouri Pharmacy..... 226
Law, Missouri Pure Food and Drugs 158, 405
Law, Modify the Anti-Trust 369
Law, National Paint..... 228
Law, New Sponge..... 47
Law, North Dakota Paint..... 505
Law, Ohio Dairy and Food..... 511
Law, Pure Food and Drugs..... ..... 9, 18, 20, 38, 54, 66, 82, 94, 96, 98, 142, 157, 182, 195, 298, 382, 340, 484, 522
Law, Pure Food and Drugs, Facts About..... 17
Law, Pure Food and Drugs, Question on..... 14
Law, Texas Pharmacy..... 225
Law, Violation of Missouri Pharmacy.. 49
Law, Wisconsin Pharmacy..... 109
Law Decisions, Medical and Pharmacy 164, 280, 281, 329, 377, 485
Law-Makers of Missouri, Pharmaceutical Advice to..... 46
Law no Excuse, Ignorance of The..... 504
Laws, Are We Ready For State Pure Food and Drugs. 2
Lebanon, Past and Present, by J. H. Redsecker..... 172
Legible, Reports Should at Least Be.... 4
Legislation, Desirable..... 271
Legislation, do Not Ask for Too Much. 51
Legislation, Missouri Pharmaceutical. 70, 85, 107
Legislation, Proposed..... 88
Legislation, Recent.....129, 218
Legislation, Recent Missouri..... 254
Legislation, Season for Pharmaceutical. 89
Lemon, Pure Oil of..... 505
Le Saulnier Brothers' Store..... 280
Lice, Parasiticides for Head..... 258
Lice Ointment..... 260
Lice Powder..... 260
Lice Wash..... 260
Lien on Stock in Kansas City..... 109
Lillie, Death of Mrs. F. B..... 86
Linen, to Distinguish Cotton From.... 357
Liniment of Potassium Iodide..... 318
Liquid Court Plaster 89
Liquid Soap, Formula for..... 488
Liquids, Hair Curling..... 518
Liquor, Physician-Pharmacist Selling. 109
Liquor Permits in Iowa..... 109
Liquor Sales in Mississippi..... 109
Liquors in The Drug Stores, the Sales of Alcohol..... 504
Lloyd Library, Bulletin of the..... 481
Loffler's Methylen-Blue Solution. 98
Longest Word, The..... 324
Lotion of Calamine and Zinc Oxide.... 421
Love, a Narcotic or a Stimulant..... 257
Lowe, Sketch of Dr. Clement B..... 367
Lucas, Sketch of M. F..... 92
Lynott, Marriage of Harry B..... 497
Lyons, Sketch of Dr. Albert Byron..... 228

M

Mallinckrodt, Sketch of Edward..... 175
Man in The World, The Smallest..... 208
Marks, Cost..... 539
Mark, Selecting a Cost..... 475
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wilcox. 400
Materia Medica, Schleif's 400
Mayo Family, The Caswell A..... 486
McBride, Marriage of Hugh E..... 459
McCormick, Death of William Thomas. 227
McIntyre, Sketch of William 344
Meal, Almond..... 49
Meat, Detecting Boric Acid in..... 404
Medical Law of Vermont..... 109
Medical Superstitions..... 375
Medicine Man, The Irish..... 350
Meissner, Sketch of Frederick William, Jr..... 87
Mendelejeff, Death of..... 89
Metallurgy, Text-Books on 277
Metallurgy, Work on..... 229
Metals, Evaporation of Solid..... 221
Metals, Transmutation of..... 376
Methylen-Blue Solution, Loffler's..... 98
Metric System.....42, 43, 122, 180
Metric System in Canada..... 43
Metric System, Lord Kelvin's Views on. 122
Metric System Used by Ancient Physicians..... 4
Mexico, H. J. Tritschler in..... ... 104
Micro-Chemical Test for Copper..... 80
Microscope for Physicians' Work..... 49
Microscopical and Chemical Examination of the Blood..... 134
Microscopy in a Brewery..... 328
Milk, An Essay On 348
Milk, Growth of Condensed..... 533
Milk, Using Drugs in..... 395
Millican, Banquet to Dr. Kenneth W... 531
Ministers' Welcome, A..... 478
Misery Loves Company..... 321
Mississippi, Straight Talk From..... 328
Missourian, William Mittelbach, a True 506
Missouri Botanical Garden Report..... 33
Mitchell, Sketch of Dr. Edward T..... 413
Mittleback, Home of William 69
Mixture, Automobile Non-freezing.... 228
Moissan, Death of M. Henri..... 166
Moncrief, Death of Hugh..... 108
Moon, Month Without a..... 507
Morgan, Death of A. I,..... 86
Morphine, A Medical Book Full of..... 494
Morphine Injections, Hypodermic..... 336
Mortars, Camphor..... 129
Mottoes, Stray..... 131, 149
Murray, Sketch of Alexander..... 371
Musk, Artificial..... 508
Musk, Tincture of Artificial..... 372

N

Napthalene Flake Not a Poison..... 134
N. A. R. D. 4, 6, 532
N. A. R. D. and Shelby County, Mo 80
N. A. R. D. Annual Meeting....446, 456, 478
N. A. R. D. Pharmaceutical Legislation 332
National Formulary 225, 426, 488
National Formulary, by J. M. Good ... 131
National Formulary, Pharmacists Ignorant of..... 6
National Formulary, Pharmacists Should Study..... ..... 7, 180
National Formulary and the Medical Press..... 46
National Formulary and the Retail Druggist..... 88

Digitized by Google

National Formulary and U. S. P. Propaganda 129, 179, 337
National Formulary Campaign 92
National Formulary Errata 198
Nature a Chance, Give Old Mother..... 517
Negroes Immune to Poison Ivy, Are.... 6
Nettle Rash Cure 145
Newspapers, Make Use of Your Local. 367
Non-freezing Liquid for Automobiles.. 98
N. W. D. A., Annual Meeting..... 464, 480
Nurses, To License Missouri..... 44

O

Ocelloria Gravonymphia 7
Odd Orders, Sample 59
Oil, Castor..... 89, 50, 520
Oil, Perfumes for Hair..... 518
Oil, Price of Linseed..... 506
Oil, Powdered Castor..... 89
Oil, Sandal..... 404
Oil, Tasteless Transparent Castor 50
Oil, To Take Castor..... 520
Oil for Hypodermic Injections, camphorated..... 336
Oil of Anise, To Prevent from Freezing 6
Oil of Cloves, A Disinfectant 446
Oil of Lemon, Pure..... 506
Oil the Best Fertilizer, Cotton Seed 508
Ointment, Citrine..... 404
Ointment, Lice..... 260
Ointment, Quinine Vermin..... 259
Ointment, Stavesacre Vermin..... 259
Ointment for Horse's Hoof..... 276
Oleomargerine, Color of..... 466
Olive Oil Trade, Money in the..... 182
Opium, Price of..... 320
Opodeldoc, Iodized 509
Opodeldoc, Solid..... 488
Optometry 171
Organization, The Value of 268
Organotherapeutic Products..... 434
Orphan Proprietary Medicines..... 20
Orpiment, Yellow..... 49
Osteopathy Defined..... 44

P

Packages, Wrapping..... 389, 475
Paint Law, National Pure 89
Paint Spots, To Remove 481
Pallen, Sketch of Dr. Moses Montrose. 155
Pancreatin, Assay of..... 484
Paper, Arsenical Fly..... 425
Parasiticides for Head Lice..... 258
Parcel Post..... 505
Parcel Post with Denmark 359
Parchment Paper, Paste for..... 518
Paste for Parchment Paper..... 518
Patent Medicine Business in Canada... 224
Patent Medicines, Living Prices on.... 224
Patents Remain Popular, Why 47
Peeler's Pharmacy..... 315
Pencils for Writing on Glass..... 17
Pepsin, Assay of..... 484
Percentage Table..... 141
Perfumery, Works on the Manufacture of..... 469
Perfumes for Hair Oil..... 518
Peroxide, Hydrogen 349
Pfeffer, Marriage of W. J 120, 158
Pharmaceutical Degrees..... 444
Pharmaceutical Education and Dr. O. A. Wall..... 5, 10 40, 104, 146, 198, 228, 282, 275, 372, 448, 470
Pharmaceutical Education and High School Requirements..... 6
Pharmaceutical Education, by Dr. J. H. Beal..... 440
Pharmaceutical Fallacies 358
Pharmaceutical Legislation..... 522
Pharmaceutical Meetings, Joint 328
Pharmaceutical Meetings, Value of.... 275
Pharmaceutical Minstrels..... 274
Pharmaceutical Periodicals of America 181
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Identification of..... 356
Pharmaceutical Reminiscences..... 264
Pharmaceutical Tongue, On the 321
Pharmaceutical Travelers, A Page of Missouri..... 350
Pharmaceutical Veterans..... 398
Pharmacist, A Progressive Missouri... 180
Pharmacist, The Modern..... 327
Pharmacist Responsible for His Clerk's Acts..... 51
Pharmacists, English..... 278
Pharmacists, Political..... 246
Pharmacists, Prominent Texas 446
Pharmacists, Unregistered 278
Pharmacists and Physicians, Mutual Relation Between..... 225
Pharmacists and the Railroads 321
Pharmacists After the Governors..... 465
Pharmacists as Bankers..... 163
Pharmacists in Missouri, Number of Registered..... 208
Pharmacists' Vacations 322
Pharmacopœia, Address on the U. S... 282
Pharmacopœia, Physicians and Pharmacists..... 206
Pharmacopœia, Should the Government Publish..... 417
Pharmacopœia, Spanish Edition of the U. S. P 93
Pharmacopœia, the New Japanese..... 369
Pharmacopœia, The Next 199
Pharmacopœia, Then and Now..... 90
Pharmacopœial Corrections..... 446
Pharmacopœial Trustees' Affairs..... 87, 128, 217, 249
Pharmacopœias as Prizes..... 128
Pharmacy, A Typical Filipino 420
Pharmacy, Comprehensive Outline of Commercial..... 290
Pharmacy, Historical, 1866-1907..... 313
Pharmacy, Psychology of the Modern. 372
Pharmacy, Vision of Higher..... 440
Pharmacy and Politics Badly Mixed in Illinois..... 110
Pharmacy Conditions in Costa Rica... 371
Pharmacy for High School Pupils, Lectures on..... 351
Pharmacy Forty Years Ago 429
Pharmacy in Illinois Compared With Missouri 177
Pharmacy in the Philippines, Modern . 420
Phenol, Vinegar an Antidote for 209
Philippine Pharmaceutical Affairs..... 402
Physicians, Businesslike..... 370
Physicians, Very Professional Cincinnati..... 418
Physician of 1656, The Poor Man's..... 358
Physician to the Back Door, Sent the.. 418
Pills, Keratin Coating for 89
Plague, Oriental..... 528
Plants, Consciousness of..... 390
Plaster, India Rubber Adhesive..... 517
Plaster, Rubber..... 39
Plaster Paris, To Set Quickly..... 251
Pope, Death of Francis D..... 318
Poker Jim and Other Tales and Sketches..... 33
Poisons, Antidotes for 216
Poison, Bug 89
Poisoning, Antidote for Narcotic..... 520
Poisoning, Rhus 228
Poisoning Cases, Accidental 368, 380
Poison Ivy, Are Negroes Immune to ... 6
Poison Ivy Immunity..... 8
Polishing Soaps for Silverware. 518
Politics in Pharmacy..... 273
Polster, Death of John George..... 166
Post, Parcel 505
Postage, Send the Secretary..... 371
Postage Stamps, Why Some Countries Issue 359
Postal Cards and Postal Regulations... 534
Post Card, Souvenir..... 416
Post Cards, Mailing..... 452
Potassium Iodide and Essence of Pepsin..... 49
Potassium Iodide, Liniment..... 318
Potts, Sketch of Thomas H..... 463
Powder, Anti-moth 229
Powder, Lice..... 260
Powder Grains Should be Removed.... 533
Prayer, Opening Pharmaceutical Meetings With..... 8, 50
Prescott Remembered, Mrs. Albert B.. 466
Prescription, An Old..... 362
Prescription, A Troublesome..... 381
Prescription, Freak 511
Prescription, Who Can Re-Fill..... 138
Prescription, Who Owns The...138, 177, 178
Prescription Refilling and the Pure Food Law..... 322
Prescriptions, Refilling.....132, 177, 322
Preservative for Hydrogen Peroxide... 274
Price and Purity..... 487
Prices, Salesmanship and..... 333
Procter, Jr., William..... 179, 367, 370, 418
Profit, Can You Sell Without a..... 356
Progress in 1906..... 45
Proprietary Medicines, A Directory of.. 323
Public Health, Federal Regulation of.. 507
Purity and Price 487

Q

Quinine, Masking The Taste of..... 520
Quinine, Non Bitter Solution of..... 528
Quinine, Seventh Public Sale of..... 528
Quinine, Syrup of..... 9
Quinine, Tasteless..... 520
Quinine Consumed in The United States 328
Quinine Vermin Ointment..... 259

R

Radium as a Curative..... 528
Rats, To Get Rid of..... 349
Ray, Death of Dr. P. W..... 36
Rebating Clerks on Certain Sales..... 468
Red Cross Symbol, The Use of...93, 277, 322
Reed, Death of James..... 527
Reed, Latest Picture of James..... 517
Reference Works, You Must have Up-To-Date..... 418
Register, How You May..... 416
Regulating The Flow of Percolate..... 404
Reidy, Death of Mike..... 166
Relics, Early British..... 339
Remedies, Unification of Potent..... 177
Remington Anniversary, The J. P...226, 257
Remington as a Fisherman, Joseph P.. 480
Remington Family, Joseph P..... 434
Remington Takes a Vacation, Joseph P. 371
Reminiscences, Pharmaceutical..... 264
Renner, Sketch of Charles..... 482

Digitized by Google

Re-Registration in Missouri, No..... 98
Rest Cure..... 265
Rexleben, Residence of Thomas..... 451
Rhubarb, Roasted..... 260
Rhus Poisoning..... 228
Riggs, Marriage of James Edward..... 43
Ringworm Cure..... 520
Roasted Rhubarb..... 260
Rose, Marriage of H. L..... 318
Rubber, Artificial..... 18
Rubber, How to Dissolve Old..... 9
Rubber Goods, Oil an Enemy of..... 855
Rubber Plaster..... 89
Rucker, Death of Charles A..... 318, 365
Ruddiman, Sketch of Dr. Edsel Alexander..... 271
Rusting, to Prevent..... 517

S

St. Genevieve, Mo., Represented in St. Louis..... 531
St. Louis in 1835..... 888
St. Louis in 1868..... 515
Sabadilla Vinegar..... 259
Salesmanship and Prices..... 333
Salesmen, Silent..... 510
Sampson Snake Root..... 98
Sandal Oil, Test for..... 404
Sander, Death of Dr. August..... 459
Sander Anniversary, Dr. Enno..... 250
Sanitarium, Missouri Tuberculosis..... 469
Schachleiter, Sketch of Francis George. 271
Schlotterbeck, Sketch of Julius Otto... 228
Schoettle, Death of Henry G..... 128
School of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota.....258, 356
Schreier, Death of Louis..... 166
Schwartz, Death of Ben..... 81
Scott, Residence of Dr. John Pickney... 209
Searby, Death of Mrs. W. M..... 318
Searby, President of the A. Ph. A., W. M 438
Searby, Sketch of William Martin..... 463
Seasickness Remedies 145
Secretary, Much Depends Upon The... 4
Sedberry, Sketch of W. J..... 317
Seed, Use for Bird..... 389
Seibert, Residence of W. H..... 534
Seidlitz Powdes Mixed in the Stomach. 130
Sendelbach, Death of E. L. Otto..... 365
Sergeants of the U. S. Army..... 150
Servetus, Monument in Honor of..... 4
Silent Salesmen..... 510
Silver Plate in the Head..... 516
Silvering Pills..... 517
Silverware, Polishing Soaps for..... 518
Sin, An Unpardonable..... 484
Sizing Preparation for Lantern Screens. 181
Shakespeare's Apothecary..... 93
Sheppard Resigns as Treasurer, S. A. D. 449
Shellac, Adulterated..... 322
Shinola..... 9
Shinn, Death of James T..... 482
Shoe Dressing, White 374
Shoes, Cleaning White..... 374
Show Window, Saving a..... 389
Show Windows, Easter..... 219
Show Windows and Weather Reports.. 44
Smile and Sing..... 286
Smith, Death of W. M..... 318
Soap, Balsam of..... 134
Soap, Formaldehyde..... 39
Soap a Medicine, Is..... 54
Soaps for Silverware, Polishing..... 518
Society, American Esperanto..... 130
Society, American Microscopical..... 105
Society, California Pharmaceutical. ... 518
Society, St. Louis Biological..... 76
Society, St. Louis Chemical.....84, 266
Society, St. Louis College of Pharmacy 75, 76
Society, St. Louis Drug Clerks..... .....34, 77, 120, 529
Society, St. Louis Medical..... 34
Soda Fountain, Seidlitz Powders at the. 475
Soda Water Venders of Cuba..... 132
Solid Opodeldoc 488
Solution, Storm Glass..... 509
Solution of Loffler's Methylen-Blue.... 93
Sound, Are You 418
South American Trade 320
Spelling Contests, Pharmaceuticals.... 225
Spelling Simplified..... 5
Spices, How to Advertise..... 331
Spices, In the Retail Drug Store..... .....87, 178, 197, 251, 295, 324, 331
Spice Trade Attracting Much Attention. 295
Sponges, The Prices of..... 225
Springs in Arkansas, The Celebrated Hot..... 525
Stamps, Colored Inks for..... 229
Stamps, Selling Postage 475
Standardized Wheat and Corn..... 92
Stavesacre Vermin Ointment..... 259
Stearns, Death of Frederick..... 81
Steer, Death of Mrs. Catherine.....166, 219
Stegner, Death of Emil..... 108
Stock, Unloading Dead..... 389
Storm Glass Solution..... 509
Straw, Death of John I..... 108
Stray Mottoes 149
Strike Bill..... 49
Swallowing a Foreign Body, Proper Treatment 386
Subscription, You Must Pay Your..... 376
Sunday Closing 225, 226, 370
Superstitions, Medical.....52, 196
Sumac Poison..... 435
Sunday Closing Movement..... 51
Synthetic Camphor.....89, 435
Syrup of Bromoform, Rami's Compound..... 518
Syrup of Quinidine..... 9
Syrupus Antiscorbuticus..... 228

T

Table, Percentage..... 141
Tablet Manufacture, by J. R. Wood.... 122
Tablets, Vinegar..... 328
Tacoma Visited by M. B. Holly..... 324
Tact in The Drug Business, Use. 2
Telephones, Scented..... 218
Therapeutics, Hare's..... 400
Therapeutics, Pharmaceutical..... 172
Therapeutics, Shoemaker's..... 294
Thermometer Holder, Aseptic 161
Thornton, Marriage of W. W..... 162
Timely Topics..... 332
Tincture of Artificial Musk..... 372
Tincture of Cocculus Indicus..... 259
Tinctures Identified by Chemical Means..... 435
Tinpiate Weed 509
Tobacco Lice Wash..... 260
Toxicology, a Few Points in..... 490
Trade, One Thousand Schemes to Attract..... 481
Trade Marks, How to Register..... 49
Trees, To Prevent Catrepillars Ascending..... 518
Trust, A Medical 466
Trustees of the U. S. P. Affairs..... ..... 87, 128, 217, 249
Trusting Strangers..... 322
Tuberculosis and Insects..... 7
Tuberculosis Campaign..... 528
Turbid Cider 517
Turner, Sketch of William L..... 415
Turpentine, Price of Oil of..... 506
Turpentine, Wood 509
Twenty-Five Years Ago..... 334

U

Ulcers of The Leg, Camphor for..... 520
Urine, Chautard's Test for Acetone in.. 49
U. S. P. and N. F..... 357
U. S. P. and N. F., Combine The..... 417
U. S. P. and N. F. Epitome..... 356
U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda in St. Louis.....77, 231, 421, 522
U. S. P. and the Retail Druggist..... 88
U. S. P. Campaign. 92
Utensils, Cleaning Extract of Indian Cannabis From..... 28

V

Valentine, Store of L. C..... 398
Varnish, Celluloid..... 354
Varnish, Label..... 89
Vermin Ointment, Quinine..... 259
Vermin Ointment, Stavesacre..... 259
Vinegar an Antidote for Phenol..... 209
Vinegar of Sabadilla..... 259

W

Wakelee & Co., San Francisco, Cal..... 81
Walker, Sketch of Alfred..... 319
Wall, Sr., Sketch of Dr. Otto A..... 286
Wash, Lice..... 260
Wash, Tobacco Lice..... 260
Washington Pharmacists on the Ocean. 5
Waterproofing Boots..... 89
Warts, To Cure..... 386
Weatherhead, Sketch of Dr. D. Este.... 208
Weber, Death of Dr. Peter J..... 265
Webster, Sketch of Dr. J. E. 389
Weed, Tinpiate..... 509
Weights, Old French..... 469
Wells, Death of Edward..... 166
Wetterstroem, Death of Albert..... 408
Wetzel, Death of Henry A..... 406
Whale, The Largest..... 414
Wheat and Corn, Standardized..... 92
Wheeler, Death of Col. Dan Y..... 514
Whiskey and Glycerin Compound and the Missouri Liquor Law..... 109
Whiskey Sales in Maine..... 4
White, Constant..... 93
White, Hamburg..... 49
Whitner, Death of Harry A..... 318
White Shoe Dressing..... 374
White Shoes, Cleaning..... 374
Wholesalers Follow the Lead of Retailers..... 126
Window Dressing..... 475
Window Glass, Frosting for..... 89
Wine From Figs..... 302
Wines and Whiskies, Cut Rate War on. 208
Wood Alcohol a Poison..... 417
Wood Turpentine..... 509
Woollet, Sketch of Harry O..... 501
Women in Drug Stores.....178, 274
W. O. N. A. R. D. Annual Meeting..... 452
Word, The Longest..... 324
Work, Good Legislative..... 463
Wrapping, Package..... 475
Wrapping Packages..... 389
Wyeth, Death of John..... 209

Y

Yellow Orpiment..... 49

Z

Zinc Oxide, Lotion of Calamine and.... 421

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CONTRIBUTORS.

Aimar, Dr. C. P. ... 180
Allen, E. B. ... 69
Arny, H. V. ... 22, 66
Bartells, George C. ... 22, 50, 228
Bassage, G. E. ... 115
Beal, Dr. James H. ... 440
Bingham, Clifton ... 508
Bingham, W. E. ... 157
Bodemann, Wilhelm ... 256, 380
Bond, Dr. John B ... 242
Brandenberger, A. ... 70, 107, 254, 405
Brisley, Harry ... 95
Brown, Wm. A ... 94
Calkins, E. E. ... 66
Candidus, P. C. ... 22
Caspari, Jr., Dr Charles E. ... 300, 512
Clark, B. L ... 195
Claus, Dr. Otto F. ... 82, 188
Clayton, Charles J. ... 98
Cook, James O. ... 98
Cooper, James E. ... 96
Corcoran, C. E. ... 197, 209, 228, 420
Curtis, H. ... 324
Davis Charles H ... 187
Davis, D. F. ... 157
Day, W. B. ... 419, 513
Dickinson, Anton L. ... 99
Diehl, C. Lewis ... 258, 382
Dodds, F. C. ... 206
Dort, E. H. ... 6
Douglass, George S. ... 56
Dow, John P. ... 378
Dunlap, Renick W. ... 328
Dunning, H. A. B. ... 488, 489
Easly, William J. ... 120
Eberle, E. G. ... 13, 28
Eliel, Leo. ... 426, 429, 447
Elbrecht, Dr. Oscar H. ... 116
Elkin, Jr., W. S. ... 406
Emanuel, Louis ... 99
Erck, Philip F. ... 261
Fisk, Frank E. ... 488
Fleet, C. B. ... 142
Forbes, J. Winchell ... 22
Force, Harry N. ... 6, 52, 196, 375
Foslick, Jr., David ... 250
Gain, J. W. ... 510
Gale, Wm. H. ... 149
Galt, E. P. ... 84
Garner, K. C. ... 180
Garvin, Samuel ... 478
George, F. ... 95
Gietner, Chas. ... 78
Gleghorn, James S. ... 10, 104
Godbold, F. C. ... 111, 144
Good, J. M. ... 106, 181, 276, 381
Goodman, F. M. ... 25
Green, Arthur L. ... 27
Gregory, Willis G. ... 82
Hague, George W. ... 355, 399, 475
Hancock, F. W. ... 186
Hallberg, Dr. C. S. N. ... 486
Heinitsch, Jr., H. E. ... 99
Heller, Charles T. ... 94
Hemm, Francis. ... 28, 337
Hess, Paul L. ... 285
Hodge, W. R. ... 468
Hodgkinson, S. J. ... 98
Holly, M. B. ... 324
Hopkins, Tredwell G. ... 72
Hulett, Arthur G. ... 162
Humphrey, John O. ... 96
Ingham, T. ... 378, 420
Johnson, E. J. ... 384
Johnson, Henry A. ... 111
Johnson & Son, W. S. ... 275
Jones, D. F. ... 96
Jorden, Henry A. ... 94, 115
Kebler, Lyman F. ... 15
Kelly, E. F. ... 165
Kennedy, John W ... 218
Kerr, W. W. ... 171, 248
Kniseley, H. D. ... 17, 97, 111
Knoefel, Bruno ... 66
Kremers, Dr. Edward ... 26
Krieg, Arch ... 96
Kurtz, E. H. ... 529
Lamont, W. H. ... 209, 290
Latady, A. ... 327
LaWall, Charles H. ... 349
Lillie, F. B. ... 82, 341, 344
Llewellyn, J. F. ... 350
Long, J. ... 326
Mann, Charles F. ... 54
Martin, N. H. ... 102
Mayo, Caswell A. ... 24
McCann, Walter E ... 327, 378
McGill, Dr. J. T. ... 491
McGinnis, Dr. C. Q. ... 6
McIntyre, Ewen ... 447
McKee, Dr. E. S. ... 7
McKibben, R. G. ... 324
Meissner, F. W. ... 72
Meyer, A. C ... 275
Meyer, Theodore F. ... 200
Miller, Charles B. ... 82
Miller, T. A ... 82
Mitchell, Edward ... 306
Mitchell, Edward T. ... 390
Mittelbach, Wm. ... 214, 282
Moos, Charles J. ... 82
Morfit, Dr. John C. ... 32
Morrell, G. W. ... 180
Morse, Edward Worth ... 6
Mueller, Chris G. ... 508
Muir, M. M. Pattison ... 202
Newton, R. Albro ... 104
Off, Ed. T. ... 94
Ogier, W. R. ... 97
Oglesby, George D. ... 12
Ottofy, L. Frank ... 109, 164, 280, 281, 329, 377, 495
Parker, W. S. ... 94
Patton, John F. ... 6, 72
Payne, Dr. George F. ... 508
Pettit, Dr. H. M. ... 284
Phillips, Louis ... 72
Porter, M. L. ... 94
Raboteau, John R. ... 318
Raubenheimer, Otto ... 324, 372
Remington, Joseph P. ... 7, 446
Rice, H. E. ... 98, 187
Richardson, Samuel W. ... 372, 420
Riess, H. W. ... 420
Riley, Dr. C. M. ... 285
Samuel, W. Scott ... 340
Sayre, L. E. ... 295, 479
Schulze, Louis ... 66
Schweitzer, Dr. Hugo ... 62
Seaman, Wm. H ... 508
Searby, Dr. W. M. ... 22, 228
Seitz, L. A ... 22, 120, 278
Servoss, A. G. ... 228
Sherman, Charles R ... 97
Showers, A. G. ... 182
Smith, L. W. ... 94
Smith, Otis W. ... 288
Snuggs, Stephen G. ... 508
Stevens, A. B. ... 61
Stutzler, Frank C. ... 98
Summers, Mrs. W. F. ... 350
Thompson, J. R. ... 388
Tomes, J. E. ... 305
Topping, A. E. ... 82
Tritschler, H. J. ... 104
Voegeler, Adolf G. ... 8
Wall, Dr. Otto A. ... 40, 146, 188, 282, 275, 470
Watkins, James A. ... 388
Weinstein, Joseph ... 491
Whilden, Charles B ... 95, 187, 215
Whiteworth, Alf. ... 94
Wilbert, M. I. ... 22, 182, 488, 490
Wiley, Dr. H. W. ... 60
Wilhelm, H. E. ... 180
Williams, Frank H. ... 445
Wilson, James ... 182, 298
Wooten, Thomas V. ... 97
Wright, Charles L. ... 95
Wulling, Frederick J. ... 28

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Editorial

Index to Advertisements Page 6.

John N. Carey, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the January issue, wishing them and the entire drug trade a prosperous new year.

FABIUS CHAPMAN GODBOLD.

Fabius Chapman Godbold, New Orleans, La., president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, was represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906.

Why the Boards Hesitated.—It was a disappointment to some and a surprise to a number when they learned that the boards of pharmacy handled in rather a rough manner the propositions which were so carefully elaborated by the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation of the A. Ph. A., indorsed by that section, reindorsed by the joint conference of professors and board members, and indorsed in a modified form by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. An industrious search for the bottom facts in the matter reveal a common sense

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proposition. The educational section was simply "resoluting" and without power to bind any individual college or board. In fact, it was frequently stated that the adoption of the ideal plan would do no harm and make a good appearance. The seven propositions ought to be possible, even if they are not and much emphasis was placed on the word "ought." So firmly fixed were these lines of reasoning with the majority of the professors and their immediate followers that the expressions in opposition to the adoption of the propositions as read came upon their ears as a sacrilege, and it required time for them to catch their breath and understand the difference between what ought to be done and what actually can be accomplished.

The Conference of Faculties is merely a conference, as demonstrated by the fact that colleges voted for requirements and then asked for several years in which to live up to them, so that much of the spirit of the Educational Section pervaded the meeting restricted to college professors. There was, however, a hesitancy on the part of some caused by the frank statements of conditions of affairs made by the Missouri delegation which, in conjunction with the pleadings from New York for a special dispensation, caused the conference to materially modify the one year high school requirement and put off until the fall of 1908 for its adoption in a restricted manner. This was done with the feeling on the part of many that there is no knowing what may happen before the session of 1908-09 opens. When it came to the boards of pharmacy in executive session, conditions were quite different. While the association is thus far nothing more nor less than a conference, its members feel that the adoption of regulations would obligate them in an embarrassing manner. They first voted to table the entire set of propositions. This action seemed to be too tame for some, and the seven recommendations were again taken up for consideration and very materially modified—the one year high school requirement being entirely eliminated.

It has, no doubt, become evident by this time to those who have carefully reflected over the transactions at Indianapolis that work for the advancement of pharmacy along educational and legislative lines must begin with the boards of pharmacy. We are confident that an entirely new campaign will be and should be organized before the 1907 meeting. The professors, who are taking the lead in these matters, must educate the boards of pharmacy up to their way of thinking. They must also overcome that quite apparent sentiment on the part of many board members to work out their own salvation in executive sessions and, if necessary, by holding their meetings entirely apart from the time and place of the A. Ph. A. conventions.

The moral, as we see it, is: "Begin in the right place and go slow, and above all forget what 'ought' to be done and try and learn what 'can' be done." This will bring about a united force working in the common interest of higher pharmaceutical education.

Use Tact in the Drug Business.—The new year is the season for new resolutions and 1907 is a good time to resolve to use more tact in the drug business. It will, however, require execution as well as resolution to make apparent and effective a decision to profit by tact during the twelve months to come. It will demand constant study and careful observation to determine just what constitutes tact in the drug business and self-control in order to use it when the apportunity comes. You may be talented but destitute of tact. Talent knows what to do, but tact knows when and how to do it. Many persons in the drug business are talented pharmacists, but lack sufficient tact to make a success of their calling. They have the consciousness of being worthy for talent makes a person respectable, but tact makes a man respected. Talens is counted as wealth, but its market value fluctuates. Tact is always ready money. In professional as well as commercial affairs, tact out weighs talent many fold and this explains why some pharmacists soon past in the race for success their older and more talented competitors. People wonder why the talented pharmacist does not get along any faster and are astonished that the druggist with tact meets with success at every turn. There is no reason why both talent and tact should not be possessed by the same individual. In fact they are a very compatible mixture for the drug business. The talented pharmacist receives many compliments from those who have only compliments to give, but the one with tact has a busy cash register, and manages to make a profit on the goods that he sells. We meet both talent and tact at conventions where talent always speaks in a learned and logical manner, while tact speaks with assurance and often in a triumphant manner.

We cannot in brief space even enumerate the opportunities in the drug business for the exercise of tact. Among the more important are the following which are but a few of those which will occur to the thoughtful and watchful pharmacists who keep both eyes wide open during 1907. First of all comes the good will and respect of customers. Then the confidence and favors of the physicians. The handling of drug clerks so that good ones can be retained. The dealing with salesmen in a manner which insures the best terms in buying. The planning so that life will not be a drudgery but time found for recreation and vacations. Tact never wastes time nor misses an opportunity. It does not carry dead weight and seldom makes a false step. Tact never refuses to listen to advice but has the faculty of judging of its value. Perhaps you used tact in 1906, but there is no limit to perfection and you can improve on the past. Tact will bring you trade and give you profits, for as Emerson said:

"Tact clinches the bargain—
Sails out of the bay;
Gets the vote in the senate,
Spite of Webster or Clay."

Are We Ready for State Pure Food and Drugs Laws?—There is no question about the intent and purpose of the national act of June 30 being for the

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betterment of mankind as far as his health and consequent happiness is concerned. The new law, however, is far reaching in its effect, some claiming that it is the most important document of a national character adopted outside amendments to the constitution of the United States. It certainly affects vast trade interests and will require time and patience to work out an harmonious enforcement of the new condition of affairs. Fortunately, commissioners are thus far disposed to be liberal in their interpretations of the law and promise to enforce the act with as little disturbance as possible to existing condition of affairs. They point out that the banishment of intentional misrepresentation and the protection of legitimate trade will be their guide. Differences of opinion, however, are certain to arise and the courts will be called upon to decide many important questions.

While the entire scheme of food and drug control will require state laws, we suggest that our readers go slow in bodily adopting the national law as a model for state legislation. Wait and see what changes are necessary in the national law before states fall in line with local regulations.

As is now generally understood, the national law applies only to interstate commerce, the one exception being the District of Columbia and the territories. We have reason to believe that no immediate effort will be made to enforce the law otherwise than as an interstate commerce act. When the states adopt similar laws, the druggists will at once come under new regulations governing not only the labeling of Pharmacopœial and National Formulary preparations, but physicians' prescriptions as well.

The proper control of the manufacture and sale of both foods and medicines will ultimately come to pass but the day will be hastened by slow and deliberate action at this critical period. Here, as in the raising of educational standards for retail pharmacists, the enthusiasts must remember the old adage, "Haste makes waste."

Albert E. Ebert died November 20 and was buried November 23. The passing of this retail druggist with a record of over one-half a century of activity in pharmacy has caused an unparalleled gloom in pharmaceutical circles. The expressions of sorrow and regret are not only genuine, but also world-wide. The letters containing expressions of esteem published in the pharmaceutical press are spontaneous, numerous and from the most prominent men in pharmacy. Resolutions are being adopted by numerous organizations. These are addressed not to sorrowing relatives, for Mr. Ebert died without family, his good wife having preceded him only a few months. The resolutions are based on broader ties than those of consanguinity. They express a personal loss shared in by the pharmacists of every section of the country, and we will not be surprised to see similar action taken abroad. The decision to erect a monument to Mr. Ebert's memory meets with such expressions as that of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, which says, "No monument is too good for Albert E. Ebert." The Ebert memorial volume, provided for by an A. Ph. A. committee of which Dr. Carl S. N. Hallberg is chairman, will, undoubtedly, surpass all previous efforts in that direction. Historical matter relating to the life and work of Ebert will be collected by the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A., and parties interested should correspond with Dr. Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis.

Albert E. Ebert was a man who appealed to the love, admiration, esteem and confidence of those who knew him by correspondence as well as those privileged to feel the warm and firm grasp of his hand of friendship. His nature was such that even strong men were led to depend on him for counsel, advice, co-operation and frequently for leadership. Thus comes the expression so frequently heard since his death, "What will we do without Ebert?" Under such conditions we feel that no apology is due our readers for the space devoted in the December and January issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to the life and work of the laeder of his kind in American pharmacy.

H. C. PORTER.

H. C. Porter, Rockford, president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, was represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, 1906.

Preliminary Education at the Beginning.—The Minnesota Board of Pharmacy is following the good example of the Illinois board and requiring applicants for registration as apprentices to pass a preliminary examination. This ensures a proper equipment at the start and prevents hangers on in pharmacy. Every teacher of pharmacy and every board member has had frequent occasion to wish that many of the young men who come before them had gone to a common school instead of into a drug store. The registration of apprentices and the requirement of preliminary education before registration are conditions which should exist in each state and territory of the Union.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Are Illinois Dispensing Physicians in Danger of losing their privilege? The Mercer County Retail Association has passed resolutions favoring a law which will practically prohibit physicians from dispensing their own remedies.

No Change in Dues.—In answer to inquiries from several readers who were not present at the Atlanta meeting of the N. A. R. D., we beg to state that the annual dues remain at $4.00 as heretofore. The proposition to raise the amount to $6.00 was discussed but the plan failed of adoption.

A Monument in Honor of Servetus is to be erected at Vienne in the department of Isère where he lived for twelve years. It will be remembered that Michael Servet, who was burned at Geneva in 1533 for his theological opinions, discovered the pulmonary circulation and made important contributions to geography.

Much Depends Upon the Secretary.—Pharmaceutical associations are fortunate when they have secretaries who are competent, willing, and in a position to furnish the pharmaceutical press with desirable information. Among such associations must be classed the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, with headquarters at Cleveland.

The Metric System was in Use by Ancient Physicians who wrote prescriptions several hundred or thousand years ago in India. At least, so says the *Druggists Circular* which has as an authority the meter in some of the ancient prescriptions written in a poetical fashion. As Brother Hays sat at the editorial table industriously recording the proceedings of the A. Ph. A. meeting, no one would have suspected him of such a pun.

The State of Maine and the Sale of Whiskey have attracted public attention during the past generation. Some of us remember the red-ribbon movement and the "Maine" law. It seems that after all of these years of experience the state pharmaceutical association has decided to make an effort to give pharmacists of the state the right to dispense liquor where it is necessary. The legislature will convene in January and will receive an earnest appeal from the pharmacists of the state.

Early Closing is a Problem which springs up like mushrooms in all sections of the country, but unlike that fungus, it continues with vigor and promise of substantial formation. The Northern Ohio Druggists' Association is getting at the subject in a practical way. The members will be asked to vote in an informal manner on the proposition. Our readers will be anxious to learn what per cent of the retail druggists of Cleveland are ready and willing to put into practice the untried theory of early closing.

In the Vermont Legislature Senate Bill 152 to amend the state Pure Food and Drug Law was passed by the senate December 14. It was passed by the house December 17, and will doubtless meet the approval of the governor. This bill is a verbatim copy of the essential provisions of the National Food and Drugs Law relating to adulteration and misbranding, with an added section regulating the sale of certain poisons and also a section giving justices concurrent jurisdiction with the county court of offenses under the act.

The Reports Should be at Least Legible.—In these days of organizations pharmaceutical editors meet with varied and at times anything but pleasant experiences in looking over the reports furnished by secretaries. We refer particularly to those documents intended for editorial use. Some of them are written upon manifold paper, as thin as the ink which is used in writing. Others are on good paper but without sufficient ink to imprint more than ninety per cent of the characters. Others are written in a hand which requires a post-office expert to decipher. Editors become accustomed to paragraphing, re-writing and picking out the thought from a tangled mass of expressions, but even editorial good nature is strained when it comes to mechanical defects, which could be easily overcome with the exercise of sufficient care.

The Western Pharmacist is as Appreciative of association work as his Eastern brother, at least so we must conclude when we read the following about the New York State pharmacists from the pen of Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca, who has long studied the situation and who lives in the shadows of the great Cornell University: "There are many who take so little interest in the state association that they refuse to pay $2.00 a year to its support. Those are the kickers, the pessimists, the back numbers, some of whom take no drug journals, belong to no associations, criticize their local organization, kick on the N. Y. S. P. A., swear at the pharmacy board and over the registration fee of $2.00, pooh-pooh the N. A. R. D., frown upon the A. Ph. A., scold their wives, whip their children, bite their tongues, have bees in their hair and the hives on their body."

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A.—Is scheduled to meet, January 4, and consider the following program:

The discussion on "The Debasing Influences of Fraudulent Nostrums" will be opened by:

Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen: "Secrecy and Fraud as Deterring Factors to the Progress of the Science of Medicine."

Dr. Henry Leffman: "Known and Unknown Changes in the Composition of well known Nostrums."

Dr. Henry Beates, Jr.: "Criminal Responsibility in the sale of Abortifacients."

The subject will be further discussed by Dr. John B. Roberts, Dr. Henry W. Cattell, Dr. F. E. Stewart, Prof. I. V. S. Stanislaus, Prof. Chas. H. LaWall, and others, and will be followed by the presentation of evidence that some physicians, at least, are directly interested in the financial success of nostrums.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A Complete and Useful Index to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1906 appear in the December issue.

Charles E. Avery has retired from the retail drug business in Chicago, resigned as president of the local organization and taken charge of the organization department of the N. A. R. D, He is a very popular as well as exceptionally able man for the position and the N. A. R. D. will profit by his services.

They Are Good For a Reason.—The pharmacists of Provo, Utah, have decided to observe the Sabbath day and close their places of business from midnight Saturday, until 7 a. m., Monday. The reason the five stores, of that city, are to be closed is found in the new ordinance which restricts the sales of goods in a drug store to those actually used for medical purposes. What a rest the pharmacists of this country would have if the same experiment was made for a few Sundays throughout the country.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Godbold, of New Orleans, La., celebrated their silver wedding anniversary, October 27. Among the many tokens of appreciation from loving friends was a handsome silver service, accompanied by a letter of conveyance signed by thirty friends, who, among other things state: "We sincerely hope that time shall record your golden anniversary, thus sparing to pharmaceutical affairs the help of one who has always proved tireless, ceaseless and energetic in the elevation and promotion of the science of pharmacy."

Washington Pharmacists belonging to their state association have on several occasions held their annual meetings afloat on the Pacific Ocean. We believe that the Florida association has once or twice met on board ship. The Virginia organization this year called the members to order while on a sea voyage. The Illinois pharmacists have held adjourned meetings while on lake excursions. The Wisconsin pharmacists propose to hold their 1907 meeting far from shore on Lake Michigan. It is a wonder that some facetious writer does not say that pharmacists take naturally to the water which plays an important part in their business.

Simplified Spelling is now in the atmosphere and we occasionally meet with it in print. Some pharmacists take kindly to it, others are horribly shocked. Be this as it may, pharmaceutical organizations can simplify their names, if not the spelling, by eliminating the word State, unless it is necessary to distinguish a State from a city organization. The New York State Board of Pharmacy is very well and good but why write "California State Pharmaceutical Association." We suggest that State Pharmaceutical Associations follow the example of Missouri, which is officially known as "Missouri Pharmaceutical Association."

Colleges of Pharmacy in England.—Many of them are private enterprises very much the same as the various business colleges and shorthand schools in this country. Recently, the proprietor of the Central School of Pharmacy, of London, has purchased the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and will unite the two. The Central School has been furnishing about one-third of the total number of applicants passing the minor examination in London. In this country, colleges of pharmacy are either departments of universities or managed for educational purposes by pharmaceutical organizations. As an example, the property of such schools as the St. Louis, Philadelphia, Massachusetts and Brooklyn belongs to the organizations to be held in trust for educational purposes and could not be divided up among the members.

At the A. Ph. A. Meeting.—Dr. Otto A. Wall, of St. Louis, read a paper containing a great deal of good, hard common sense, and appealing to the reason of every thinking man. It was in the nature of a protest against the ultra-scientific element that are trying to force the "graduation first" idea through the heads of our legislators. Among other things, Dr. Wall asks why a young man who, by his own efforts and industry secures an education, at home, that enables him to pass any reasonable examination by the board of pharmacy, is not entitled to registration just as well as one provided with diplomas, etc.? He thought that any man who could prove his qualifications should be permitted to practice.

Dr. Wall's paper called forth a shower of protests from educators of the "solar walk and milky way" sorts, and who, most of them, were roundly applauded, but in general session, where the membership was not quite so professional it was easy to see that they produced an excellent effect.—[*National Druggist*, October, 1906.

John P. Cobb is now manager of the traveling service of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City. He was recently manager of the St. Louis branch of the H. K. Mulford Co. Mr. Cobb was born in Iowa in 1862, educated in that State, served his apprenticeship in the retail stores of Wise & Bryant, Cedar Falls, Ia. Was in business on his own account in Nebraska for two years. Was traveling salesman for Burrough Bros. Mfg. Co. for ten years, from 1886 to 1896. He was general representative in charge of the traveling service of the Kansas City branch and assistant manager for Park-Davis & Co., at Kansas City. He was vice-president and general manager of Vilden Judson Drug Co. at Salt Lake City from 1904 to 1906. He is a man of marked ability and has a host of friends who wish him a prosperous New Year in his new location.

JOHN P. COBB.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

The Rich Have Honors thrust upon them, while the poor strive for them in vain. The cook, out in Topeka, Kans., who inherited a half-million dollars from the Fair estate, is now referred to as a "chef."

To Prevent Oil of Anise From Freezing.—No doubt, the following suggestion will accomplish the purpose, but the oil will no longer respond to the U. S. P. tests and will be in violation of the "Pure Food and Drugs Act." The suggestion is made by Dr. C. Q. McGinnis, of St. Louis.

"The addition of a few drops of grain alcohol to anise oil will reduce the freezing point of the oil many degrees. If you judge this fact useful use it as you like."

Buying to an Advantage.—The October MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is full of good things, and I greatly enjoyed reading the account of the A. Ph. A. "Buying to an Advantage" is an article of special value to the retail druggist and should be given more than a passing thought, and should be well digested. I am glad to note the good work being done by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST always has something of value for general reference, and the large stack I have of them I prize highly.—[E. H. DORT, Auburn, Neb.

Many Pharmacists are Unfamiliar With the U. S. P. VIII. and the N. F. III.—Lewis Flemer, of Washington, D. C., is much interested in the local work now in hand by Washington pharmacists and physicians. He says "Some of the local pharmacists are organizing a 'U. S. P. VIII.' and 'N. F.' campaign: our plan is similar to the one outlined by Dr. Louis H. Behrens, in the November issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. We find that our missionary work must begin with the retail druggists themselves, many of whom are not at all familiar with the two standard handbooks. However, conditions all along the line are improving and we see better times ahead."

One Year High School.—In reply to query in regard to the three points named: "N. A. R. D. Meeting, High School Education and N. W. D. Meeting," will say, all of our retail druggists seen on tour from Norfolk to Northern Maine, seem to feel much enthused in the reports of the work done by all of these associations. The druggists seen in our city and in Illinois are particularly interested in the work of the A. Ph. A. at Indianapolis. I have never heard of as much favorable comment on the advanced progressive action of all the sections of the A. Ph. A. Had the pleasure of attending sessions of the N. W. D. A. at Washington. Hoping our A. Ph. A. meeting in New York will continue the good work, and wishing the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST success, I am, yours truly, EDWARD WORTH MORSE, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Are Negroes Immune to Poison Ivy?—Poison ivy abounds in this section of the state and I am interested in the item concerning it in the November DRUGGIST. I am not myself immune to it, as I have found to my sorrow at numerous times, but it is quite common to find people who are and who can handle and even chew the genuine poison ivy with no bad results. Part of the children in a family will be immune while the remainder are not. The generally accepted opinion through this country is that the dark skinned persons are immune on account of their skins being thicker. One intelligent old farmer who advocated this theory said that negroes were immune. I would like to know if this is true. I have noted that some who are immune are light complexioned while others are dark. Some of the darkest skinned people of my acquaintance are very easily poisoned. I am interested in knowing why some are immune while others are not.—[HARRY N. FORCE, Gainesville, Ozark County, Mo.

Patton on the Indianapolis Meeting.—The October issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is replete with an interesting report of the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A., and not the least was the comments of some of the members in attendance. It is always interesting to learn how such an event impresses different minds. The meeting was notable in many respects in the history of the association—in the large addition to our membership list; in the number in attendance; in the interest and earnestness manifested; in the high order and value of the papers contributed, and in the admirable arrangement for our convenience and comfort by the local committee.

In these days of intense commercialism, we realize more and more that the A. Ph. A. is the repository of all that is scientific in modern pharmacy.

The benefits derived from these annual meetings are of incalculable value to the pharmacist—only those who are regularly in attendance appreciate this fact. It is to be regretted more do not avail themselves of their privilege.—[JOHN F. PATTON, ex-President A. Ph. A., York, Pa.

With Regard to the N. A. R. D. Convention I was deeply impressed with the vigor and unity of purpose displayed by all of the members. There are a number of suggestions which might be made which would benefit the meetings of the A. Ph. A. One in particular struck me as calculated to curtail long-winded discussions which are often irrelevant and that is the organization of a committee on resolutions. Every resolution offered in convention is referred to this committee without debate. They report at a future session at an announced time. Those members who are especially interested in a resolution have the opportunity to approve or disapprove of the action of the

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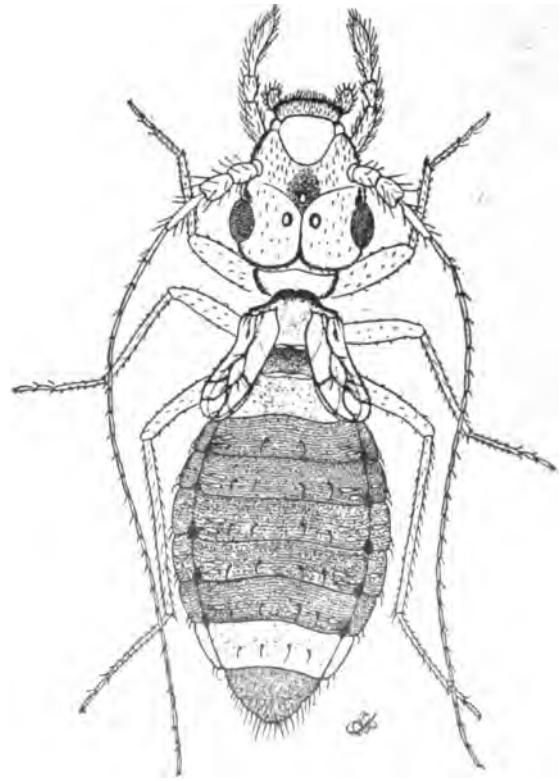
committee and debate the question. By this plan, resolutions which are sensible and further the work, are passed without debate, while those which are of doubtful value or undesirable, may be debated and voted down if the convention so desires. The effect of the plan is the transaction of much more business than is ordinarily done and no injustice is done to the minority. The National Association of Retail Druggists is broadening its scope and I believe the majority of the members realize the necessity of the introduction of other subjects of interest which affect the drug trade than the one which has occupied so much attention—the direct contract serial numbering plan. Commercial interests will necessarily be the leading question with this body, but the action of boards of pharmacy and the general subject of education, is one which affects their commercial interests. The great scarcity of drug clerks and excessive requirements for entrance examinations are subjects which are attracting unusual interest. I do not believe that the majority of the members are opposed to the education of apprentices, assistants and proprietors, but they object to entrance requirements which demand the possession of a high school diploma, believing that the conditions of the drug trade are such that it would work great damage to their interests. On the whole, I must say that I believe the N. A. R. D. and A. Ph. A. can work together in the future in a most harmonious manner for the elevation of pharmacy in America.—[JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Pharmacists Should Study the N. F. III.—Having read the recent exposures in the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the proprietary medicine business and also of the virtues of the new Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, I resolved, though not a very great sinner in that line, to do less prescribing proprietary medicines and patronize more the preparations of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary. Following are some of my experiences: Reading recently the formulae for Elixir terpin hydrate, Elixir terpin hydrate cum codeina, Elixir terpin hydrate cum heroin, I thought those formulas would fit some of my cases and prescribed the second named, marking it N. F. and left it in a neighboring drug store myself. I saw the druggist go to John Weyth's bottle and fill the prescription. John Weyth's is as good as anybodys, but it was not the N. F. preparation which the druggist could certainly put up cheaper himself than buy of Weyth. I prescribed the third Elixir mentioned; the patient took it to one of the biggest drug stores in town. They called me up and said it was not in the National Formulary, but they had Whyeth's and Park Davis, which would I have. It was in the third edition of the N. F. but they had not the III edition, though they had the finest soda fountain in town. I thought I could prescribe Elixir Digestivum Compound N. F., instead of lactopeptine, for the benefit of both the druggist and medical science. One druggists called me up and wanted to know if it was a proprietary medicine and another did not have it on hand and told the patron to go some where else. I found the same trouble with reference to Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus and Phenol Liquifactum. I prescribed Cataplasma Kaolinum and the messenger went to three drug stores who did not know what it was. The fourth store called me up to find out. They and all their neighhors would have known if I had prescribed Antiphlogistine. I had the same experience in the same neighborhood with Thymole Iodide, one of the druggists asking "what kind of a doctor is that man anyhow." All this after the new Pharmacopœia had been out more than a year. To even up for the poor druggist I will relate another: I sent some formulae to the editor of a medical journal recently, a wonderfully well informed man, and wrote after one of them the letters "N. F." He asked me, "what does N. F. mean, New Farmacopœia?" May we all live and learn a long while.—[E. S. MCKEE, M. D., Cincinnati.

Insects and Tuberculosis.—The following illustration is of one of the insects which Samuel E. Weber, D. V. M., of Lancaster, Pa., suggest as a possible means of conveying the consumption germ to lower animals and to human beings. The insect is about 1-25 of an inch long and found around the food boxes and bins in stables. The dreadful havoc among human beings wrought by tuberculosis renders every source of possible infection a matter worthy of careful investigation.



Ocelloria gravonymphia (Weber)

Bind the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1906.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

BY ADOLF G. VOGELER, CHICAGO.

As to Poison Rhus Immunity.

The comments in a recent issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on the exceptional immunity of a certain New York physician against poison rhus was of considerable interest to me, since it called to mind a very similar personal experience, which I venture to set forth herewith very briefly.

It was in the hot summer days of 1874 when, without an instructor, I sallied forth into the woodlands surrounding Chicago gathering specimens of wild flowers for my first lessons in botany, laboriously spelling out their names with the aid of Gray's Manual. Thus one evening I handled a vine bearing inconspicuous greenish flowrets, and working step for step down the "key," my finger finally pointed to the ominous name "rhus toxicodendron." Was I startled? Well, rather. I was scared. For now I recalled how I had prowled about among those vines in the woods in search of perfect specimens, while here for an hour I had been handling this vile thing, with all the pores of my skin open in the fierce heat. Then, becoming desperate, I resolved to decide this question once for all, and so vigorously rubbed some of the leaves over the back of my hands. However, to my great relief, not the slightest sign of poisoning made its appearance.

Poison rhus grows very abundantly round about Chicago, and in all these years I have moved unrestrainedly among these plants and brought them home in my hands to show to others as a warning, but never have been affected once.

Let me add this: Several severe cases of rhus poisoning have come under my observation, and which had resisted various systems of treatment. In these the well-known solution of lead acetate in alcohol invariably proved successful. In view of the infrequency of cases occurring here, where so many persons are exposed, susceptibility to rhus poisoning may not be as general as commonly believed.

Save the Broken Graduate.

The same method employed by Geo. C. Bartels (see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, page 331) of supplying a base for a broken graduate has proven equally successful in my hands for years back. Undoubtedly other inventive pharmacists have thought of this same expedient. It is well worth remembering.

Opening Pharmaceutical Meetings With Prayer.

"The N. A. R. D. meeting was opened with prayer" —"The A. Ph. A. at Indianapolis this year had the innovation of opening with prayer"—thus we read in the November issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

I confess I don't like the looks of such reports. True, I am out of the drug business and without any connections; still, pharmacy was my first love, I was in love with it, and even now I cannot forget it. I still love to read the journals, and I still follow with intense interest the trend of affairs in matters pharmaceutical.

All my life this custom prevalent in this country of opening public meetings of every description with a prayer has been repugnant to me, and only the exigencies of the situation have prevented me from giving utterance to my protest. But now I am free in every respect to express my sincere thoughts on this subject, and especially so, since public opinion has become more liberal and tolerant apace.

There was a time in American history when nearly all members of the community were or professed to be of the same mind in matters religious, and so these religious practices at all manner of occasions were eminently proper. In these days, however, it is entirely different. From a previously comparatively homogeneous population, our nation now is composed of adherents of every possible cult as well as unbelievers. If anyone feels the necessity of invoking divine blessing upon any undertaking before him, let him pray in his heart, as counseled in his book; for speaking before the world with the lips and genuflections do not constitute prayer. One's church and home are the proper places for giving expression to religious feelings.

But there is a stronger reason why I object to religious exercises at promiscuous public gatherings, such as societies, legislative and political bodies, college convocations, special celebrations, etc.

Every man and woman who has rubbed against the world knows how little a large—the larger, shall I say? —portion of the people thus assembled care for religion in general or that prayer in particular. In obedience to a suppositious public opinion they put on for the moment a pious exterior, but in their hearts are working the schemes, good and evil, upon which for the present their minds are bent. Who will deny it? How many really do pray? The whole affair is sacrilegious. Just think of certain legislators and political wire-pullers calling upon God to bless their proceedings!

And as to our druggists of America? Well, I don't for a moment compare them morally with some politicians, for they are a respectable lot, but I do not hesitate to stigmatize their prayers in society meetings as farces no longer to be tolerated by self-respecting men and women. Not that there are not among their numbers many sincere Christians as well as lukewarm believers in some sort of Deity guiding our destiny, but long observation teaches me that —particularly in the larger cities—druggists in common with physicians and all others informed in the modern sciences are to a large extent skeptics, agnostics, unbelievers, or at least absolutely indifferent. Is it not so? Then why continue this practice which cannot but react disastrously upon our moral nature? And why, pray, should the good A. Ph. A. enter upon this path of self-stultification in the days of maturity, after being rational, lo, these many years.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Elebrook's Solution (1).—Who can give the formula?

Shinola (2).—This is a proprietary preparation, the formula for which we are unable to give.

Blackola (3).—This is a proprietary preparation, the formula for which we are unable to give.

Denatured Alcohol (4).—Can you give me any literature on the manufacturing of the new alcohol?

See MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, page 372.

Wines are Covered by the Pure Food and Drug Law (5).—We have just read a communication from a producer of native grape wines who says: "We can not see that the Pure Food and Drugs Law will affect us in any way, as we are not in the proprietary medicine business."

Diplomas are Recognized in Missouri (6) if issued by colleges in good standing with the Missouri Board of Pharmacy and, provided, the applicant can make affidavit as to having had four years' drug store experience before receiving a diploma. The secretary of the board is Charles Gietner, No. 205 South Broadway, St. Louis.

What Can I Use to Dissolve Old Rubber (7), such as inner tubes to make the rubber cement commonly used for rubber patching? Gasolene or carbon bisulphide does not seem to do the work.

I am a regular subscriber and my copy does not come in a red envelop more than half of the year, so I feel that I may ask a question.

We regret we cannot give you a satisfactory answer.

John the Conqueror (8).—What is the botanical name of the plant which grows in the South and is commonly known as "John the Conqueror?" The root is used in medicine.

Answer.—We know John Crow, John Going to Bed at Noon, Johnny Jump, Johnny Jump Up, Johnny Jumper and Johnny Smoker, but no John the Conqueror on our list.

Who can answer?

Blood Examination in Appendicitis (9).—You are mistaken in thinking that appendicitis can be diagnosed by an examination of the blood. The examination you mention was made to determine the existence or absence of an inflammatory condition. It required the additional diagnosis of the surgeon to locate the inflammation indicated by a microscopical examination as inflammation of the appendix. As far as the blood indication was concerned the inflammation might have been in other portions of the body.

Syrup of Quinidine (10).—Bitterless Syrup of Quinidine. The National Formulary gives the following:

	Metric.	Apothecaries.
Quinidine (alkaloid), in crystals..	33 gm.	1 Troy oz.
Mucilage of acacia (U. S. P.).....	64 c. c.	2 fl. ozs.
Solution of saccharin (N. F.).....	32 c. c.	1 fl. oz.
Syrup of orange flowers (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity.		
To make	1000 c. c.	32 fl. ozs.

Mix the quinidine with the mucilage and solution of saccharin, without breaking up the crystals, and add sufficient syrup of orange flowers to 1000 c. c. (or 32 fl. ozs.

Average dose: 4 c. c. (1 fl. dr.)

Note.—This preparation must be well shaken before dispensing it.

Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. (11).—You are mistaken in thinking that it is difficult to obtain the names of the members of this council. We copy the following from a letter head recently received at this office:

C. Lewis Diehl, Ph. M., Louisville, Ky.; C. S. N. Hallberg, Ph. G., M. D., Twelfth Street and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; R. A. Hatcher, Ph. G., M. D., 414 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City; Reid Hunt, M. D., U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., Washington, D. C.; L. F. Kebler, Ph. C., Drug Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Long, M. S., Sc. D., 2421 Dearborn Street, Chicago; F. G. Novy, M. D., Sc. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. A. Puckner, Ph. G., Secretary, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago; S. P. Sadtler, Ph. D., North East Corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia; J. O. Schlotterbeck, Ph. C., Ph. D., School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; G. H. Simmons, M. D., Chairman, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago; Torald Sollman, M. D., Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland; Julius Stieglitz, Ph. D., 6026 Monroe Avenue, Chicago; M. I. Wilbert, Ph. M., 2911 Diamond Street, Philadelphia; H. W. Wiley, M. D., Ph. D., Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wild Indian Hemp (12).—I have on hand, purchased from a wholesale drug firm, some wild Indian hemp root (Asclepias Incarnata), also some wild Indian hemp. I am unable to find anything about the wild Indian hemp. Please let me know the difference between them.

Answer.—If these are the drugs which you have, we suggest that you send us a sample of each. If they are liquid preparations of the drugs, we surmise that the labels will give further information which will help you out. Wild hemp is, according to Nickell's Botanical Ready Reference, applied to ambrosia trifida. It is much more likely that what you have is apocynum which is often incorrectly called Indian hemp, and we surmise may also be called wild Indian hemp. The name "Indian hemp" should be restricted in its use to cannabis indica.

This difficulty which you are experiencing is a very good illustration of the confusion caused by using common names. Drugs should be plainly labeled with the Latin names and thus avoid all trouble of this kind.

The Financial Papers report the demand for money strong in Chicago. According to California news reporters, there has also been some pretty strong demands for money in San Francisco of late.

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ONE YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL.

At the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A., Dr. Otto A. Wall, professor of materia medica in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, read a paper on this subject which has attracted much attention and led to considerable discussion in the pharmaceutical press. The doctor has followed up the subject with further contributions which have appeared in various publications. One of the articles was printed on pages 344 to 346 inclusive of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, 1906. The following letters on the same subject are from readers of this journal who have consented to express their views after reading the paper by Prof. Wall.

A High School Education Desirable. — Every industry, every scientific pursuit, every calling of today, excepting pharmacy, demands the best education that can be given. Most of us favor a thorough pharmaceutical education, then why should we not favor a better preliminary education? It seems strange that the requirements of a preliminary general education, although first in importance for the success and reputation of a calling, should be last in development and legal recognition, but there can be no doubt that this must be the most important outline of future development of pharmacy. The practice of pharmacy is just as much of a profession as the practice of medicine, and the medical colleges have found it necessary to raise their preliminary educational requirements in order to keep abreast with the times, then why shouldn't we? A young man would hardly think of studying medicine at the present time without first possessing a high school or college education, then why should we permit our standard to remain so low, that men with no preliminary education whatever, are eligible? Some argue the high school requirement would impose unnecessary hardships on the prospective pharmacy student were we to adopt the high school requirement all of a sudden; for my part I do not think it would; it would simply weed out the undesirable element, which pharmacy would be better off without. However, in order to satisfy those who think the change advocated would be too sudden, a plan might be adopted whereby the change would take place gradually, for instance, say an additional year be added to the requirement every two years, until the full four years requirement is reached. Surely such a plan as this would be satisfactory to all concerned.

The poor boy plea some pharmacists advance against the high school requirement, is entirely too thin, and does not deserve our consideration. If the poor boy can properly prepare himself for the practice of medicine, he certainly can for the practice of pharmacy. Where will you find a calling where it is possible to receive as much remuneration while acquiring an education as in pharmacy? Because a young man happens to be poor is no excuse for him not acquiring an education and properly fitting himself for his life's work, especially when it is to be had at very little cost to himself. If a young man hasn't enough ambition to acquire an education before entering pharmacy, the profession would be far better off without him. Some pharmacists oppose the high school requirement because it will have a tendency to make clerks scarce. Of course it will, that is just what we want, fewer and better clerks, fewer and better pharmacies. Thus, you see, it will not only be a benefit to the clerk but the proprietor as well. It will mean more money for the proprietor as competition will not be as great, and more money for the clerk as the proprietor can afford to pay a higher salary. This being the case the clerks will remain in your employ much longer than they would otherwise, and not be in such a rush to go into business for themselves. For my part I never could see why druggists should oppose higher preliminary education for the pharmacist. Especially when they know, or should know, a well-grounded education is becoming more and more necessary in all professional pursuits. That a student must be broadened before he can specialize is now a recognized fact. If a broad foundation is lacking when specialization begins, the student is compelled to rely on his memory for facts, rather than on logical deduction, consequently cramming must take the place of reasoning.

Let us then require a high school education or its equivalent, at the earliest possible moment. This is the only salvation of pharmacy as a profession, as nothing but higher education can free us from the obstacles under which we now suffer. The standard of education in the country as a whole is being elevated, consequently we are forced to seek a higher preliminary standard in pharmaceutical ranks, or else pharmacy will never reach that level we so much desire. No young man should think of taking up the study of pharmacy who has not completed a high school course or its equivalent, as the graduate in pharmacy of the future must be far more than a mere practical druggist, if he wants to succeed. He must be a well trained scientific investigator, inspired with determination to improve his chosen calling and equipped to assume and maintain a leading position in all things scientific. Let us then labor not merely for our own personal perfection as members of an important and honorable profession, but also for the improvement of the profession itself, by endeavoring to better the conditions for those who are to follow. Let us do our part by taking a greater interest in the young men who are to be our successors, by providing the conditions which will produce better men.— [JAMES S. GLEGHORN, Scio College of Pharmacy, November 27, 1906.

One Year in High School.—As an expression of my opinion upon Dr. Wall's article, "One Year in High School," which appeared in your November issue, I submit the following: Having been engaged as a drug clerk in Illinois for more than twenty years and having at heart what I consider to be the best interest of my chosen profession or occupation. Which is it—profession or occupation? The answer to that question will in a large measure determine the answer to Dr.

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Wall's question: "Should no druggist take as an apprentice a young man or a young woman who has not had an education equivalent to that attained at the end of one year's work in high school?" If pharmacy is but an occupation, if those engaged in it have for their object solely the obtaining of a livelihood by means of work in a drug store, possibly it is not necessary for the boy to spend a year in high school before becoming an "Apprentice in Pharmacy," although the advantages gained by him will be well worth the time, effort and expense and likewise will he be worth more to his preceptor.

If a druggist selects his clerk, as many of them do, solely because of his ability to sell goods, many of which are entirely foreign to the drug business and some of them detrimental to it, then one year in high school is possibly not essential; yet the more education, training and age the boy has at the beginning of his apprenticeship, the sooner will he acquire proficiency, other things being equal.

Ability to sell sundries, patent medicines, soda water liquor and obscene postal cards may not require a liberal education, and if that be the object, education in high school may be dispensed with, but if pharmacy is to progress instead of retrograde, the coming pharmacists must have a knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica and therapeutics. The acquirement of a sufficient knowledge of these subjects certainly requires preliminary education, the more the better. No one will deny this, but the question may be asked: "How much preliminary education? Graduation from grammar school? Or that, and in addition one year spent in high school? I believe the latter should be the minimum requirement. I believe so for several reasons; first, because the boy gains one year in age. Any kind of instruction gained during that year is school training and any kind of school training is valuable; second, if pharmacy is a profession it requires a considerable knowledge of chemistry. The instruction in algebra in the first year in high school is of immense advantage in the study of any technical subject, and particularly is it true with the study of chemistry and physics.

The objections to one year in high school seem to come from two sources, certain drug stores and certain pharmacy schools. They seem to object because there are not enough boys who have attained one year's high school training who care to serve as apprentices at child's wages, and because there are not enough, they think the requirements should be made less rigid in order to furnish apprentices enough for all drug stores and pupils enough for all the pharmacy schools.

I served an apprenticeship in a drug store, learned to sell paint, wall paper, window glass, toys and all kinds of sundries; incidently I passed the State Board examination and was licensed as a registered pharmacist, then I attended a school to *learn pharmacy*. I am still learning and expect to continue because it affords me employment and pleasure.

I have seen boys working in many stores where their employers had promised to teach them the business, and from my observations have formed an opinion that the apprenticeship system as it obtains today in Illinois, is not worth a tinker's dam to the apprentice who aspires to be a pharmacist.

I believe the reason so many boys fail to attend high school, is that their parents put them to work when they should be in school. That more girls attend and graduate from high school, is because they find employment as teachers and knowing they must complete the high school course to be licensed, they do so. If, like the apprentice, they were not obliged to complete high school, they too would drop out—not necessarily disgusted with school, however.

While I have a very high regard for Dr. Wall, and while I am willing to agree that his paper, read before the American Pharmaceutical Association at Indianapolis was "boldly and well written," and further conceding that his statistics are absolutely correct, I cannot see that they prove other than that there are not enough high schools, but are entirely too many pharmacy schools.

I believe it to be for the best interest of pharmacy, of those engaged in pharmacy, and of the public welfare that the practice of the art be restricted to those who have a sufficient knowledge of pharmacy and are competent dispensers.

I believe that proficiency cannot be attained alone by serving apprenticeship. I will illustrate with a quotation of a paragraph from a paper read by Mr. F. W. Lord before the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association last June.

"Old Mr. Jones takes young Mr. Brown into his employ, agreeing to teach him the business. Old Mr. Jones is a busy man, he did not learn all there was in pharmacy and in the meantime has forgotten some, and he forgets to teach Mr. Brown parts of what he does know, so that Mr. Brown learns less than Mr. Jones knows. Mr. Brown goes into business for himself after a few years—he takes as an apprentice young Mr. Smith. Naturally he forgets to teach Mr. Smith all that he knows. Mr. Smith fails to learn all that Mr. Brown teaches him—you can figure out the problem."

A good education in pharmacy can be had by first securing the best available liberal education, then sufficient instruction in a good school of pharmacy, after which the practical and mechanical part of the drug business can be easily learned.

Competency certainly cannot be attained without first having the rudiments upon which foundation to build the superstructure. If the apprenticeship is served before attending a pharmacy school, the apprentice forms opinions as to what part of the instruction will be of practical value to him, and what is only theoretical and not of value to him, he consequently learns more from his teacher about subjects which he thinks will be of practical interest, but disregards many things which to his narrow mind is not practical. This neglect of certain subjects is very prejudicial to his interest—he learns this afterwards when too late to be remedied.

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If the public welfare and the interest of the profession of pharmacy is to be conserved it can best be done by limiting the practice of the art to competent pharmacists by protecting those engaged in it from demoralizing competition by the dealer in miscellaneous junk which forms so large a volume of the drug business today.

This policy would result in closing some of the poorer schools and closing some of the poorer stores, but it would give us enough pharmacists, better qualified, better fitted in every way to practice and they would receive better remuneration than the majority receive at present.—[GEO. D. OGLESBY, 5603 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

One Year High School.—Without a desire to enter into the controversy of the practicability of exacting high school qualifications, I do wish to make a few statements regarding conditions, educational and pharmaceutical in Texas, if for no other reason than to show that I am an enthusiastic Texan, though Texas is the state of my adoption—not birth.

In looking over several annual announcements of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, I notice that seventy-five per cent of the students during these years were from Missouri and Illinois. The remainder were from about fourteen other states. It is almost fair to assume that this comparative numerically small number from each of these states, going quite a distance to secure pharmaceutical education, have ambition not only to qualify themselves in pharmacy, but possess such attribute in sufficient potency to have sought and obtained an education equivalent to one year of high school work. I therefore assert that if Missouri and Illinois can afford to adopt a one-year high school requirement, the students coming from other states do not change such status. As an example, a boy came under my charge before he had completed grammar school; worked for three years, devoting evenings to study. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, making the highest grade of the class, I believe, at least sufficient to secure scholarship, graduated meritoriously, entered University of Pennsylvania, passing satisfactorily in Latin, Greek, the higher branches of mathematics, etc. His education was obtained through his own efforts; therefore, I repeat that I believe the young man who is sufficiently ambitious to devote time and expense, leave home and go a considerable distance, is possessed of the desire for knowledge and will not have limited it to the branches taught in pharmaceutical schools. If, on the other hand, it is maintained that the parent furnished the money, then why should it not have been expended for a more liberal education and let the youth hustle for his pharmaceutical education, if necessary, as, perhaps, the majority of us have had to do. This much simply to give my reasons for believing that the contributory territory cuts but little figure in the requirement; it simply resolves itself into the question of whether the standard of education of the prospective pharmacy students of the state in which the college of pharmacy is located, warrants such a step. We are not asking for such exactions at present. The school in which I happen to be a very humble teacher, is too new an institution, small in number of students and had to contend with the disadvantages of infancy and inadequate pharmacy laws within the state. Our students number two from grammar schools; three two-year high school; six high school graduates. The others either graduated or attended several years, respectively: Austin, Burleson, Morrisville (Mo.) colleges, West Texas Military Academy and Baylor University (Waco). Galveston school has more stringent entrance requirements than ours. Mark you, I do not for one moment mean to say that these facts speak for superiority, for I am personally ready to admit for instance that St. Louis College of Pharmacy has better facilities than we have (we hope to improve), and after all, much depends upon the student, for we have had some of our graduates go to a school, having a three-year course, take the additional year and come out with honor. Either we have done equally as well in the corresponding years for these students or they in spite of us. Neither do I think that the small numbers we have is due to our requirements for admission, but to other causes, some of which I will refer to.

According to the United States census for 1900, Texas had 1,134 cities and towns with a population of 100 or more. Of these, 77 had a population of 2,000 or more; 86 between 1,000 and 2,000; therefore, 163 with more than 1,000 and 971 with less than 1,000. Our present pharmacy law applies only to towns of 1,000 or over. The incentive to become qualified except in towns of 1,000 and over, must be entirely personal. There are now about 500 independent school districts, each one supporting a fairly good high school, 124 of which are affiliated with the University of Texas, and the latter ranks fairly well with other state universities. Therefore, for nearly every town of 1,000, where our pharmacy law is in force, there is a high school affiliated with the university, and very nearly half of all cities and towns have a fairly good high school. I will admit that Texas does not rank as well as she should with many of the other states in the development of her public school system. It must be remembered that although Texas was settled in parts, early in the history of this country, notwithstanding its vast territory, in 1870, had only a population of 818,579. What of the possibilities, quoting from the same report Dr. Wall refers to, the permanent endowment of the public schools of Texas amounts to $46,899,090, valuing leased lands at $1.00 per acre and not counting upward of 9,000,000 acres of unleased land.

The following quotations speak of progress:

"It is difficult for one not in a position of central observation to appreciate the full significance of such facts and figures. For the last three years, more than one common school district for every day in that period has voted local tax; while more than one independnet district for every week of the same period has levied

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either a tax for building or for maintenance, in the majority of cases, a double levy having been made, one for each purpose. I think it safe to say that when the statistics shall have been gathered, it will be seen that between 1901 and 1906, more brick school houses will have been built during that short period than in all previous years combined. The truth is probably here understated."

With reference to cutting down the years of elementary work, he says:

"Some of the statistical results of the Society of Educational Research, already referred to, are especially illuminating in this connection. I have never been able to understand how any experienced teacher could fail to see the truth for himself, but it is now being proved by wide testing experiments that children who have studied, for instance, arithmetic, for three or four years, know more and pass identically the same examinations better than children who have studied the same subject matter six or seven years. It is a fact, howsoever long it may be before teachers open their eyes to it, that pupils cannot spend on the ordinary text-books in arithmetic, more than half the number of years usually required, without being so stultified as to impair their powers in every direction, besides failing to learn that particular subject. If they were to study the same matter at suitable ages with reasonable dispatch, average pupils would find no trouble in mastering it. It is more tiresome to mark time than it is to step out along the pathway. It is hard also to make an empty bag stand upright." I also quote his estimate of high schools: "It could not be too drastically impressed upon the people that unless they will give their children the opportunities of what we call in America the high school, or some equivalent, they are deceiving themselves, if they imagine that the benefits of education, of which they hear so much, are otherwise obtainable. The elementary school covering the period of childhood as distinguished from youth, merely prepares the children to reap the harvest belonging to the next four years, and a marvelously rich harvest is to be garnered in those four years. An observant and experienced teacher who should have the rare fortune of teaching in a high school from which the majority of the highest spirited youths were not excluded by reason of an inordinate requirement of time preparatory to entering it, could not but be deeply impressed by the quality and amount of what is attainable by unenervated pupils pursuing a good high school course of study at a suitable age."

Besides the public schools, there are eleven state educational institutions which are more or less organically connected with the public school system, but which are autonomous and make independent reports. In the minds of many, there are still objections to public schools, so that in every town of several thousand population, in some instances less, there are private schools, academies and colleges, which many of our youths enter after spending some years in the public schools. Many of these have most excellent courses of instruction. Only a few of these are reported in the list presented in the report. For instance, Dallas is only represented by two, while it has a half dozen or more. Baylor University, of Waco, with a student body of 900 and an investment of upwards of $500,000; Texas Christian University, of the same town, with an attendance of 421 and an investment of $200,000; St. Edward's College, Austin, with 250 students and an investment of $300,000, and so on, are omitted. I have before me the *Dallas News* Texas Almanac for 1904, which has a list still quite incomplete, of eighty-four such schools, with a total attendance of about 15,000 and an investment of not less than $5,000,000, so it will at least be seen that the opportunities for obtaining an education, and I believe, worth the name, are not wanting in Texas, nor was it thus inferred by Dr. Wall. His quotations are correct, but, may I say, not complete, and with other conditions unknown, might produce a wrong impression of our conditions in Texas. Pharmacy schools do not graduate a student until he has arrived at the age of twenty-one. It seems to me that with the opportunities present nearly everywhere, the prospective student, if he has ambition enough to devote two or more years in a school of pharmacy, should have enough incentive prior to this time, to add to his store of education, if it is not equal to that of one year's high school work, so that it will come up to it and again refer to the example given at the beginning. I believe that if pharmacy schools would exact such standard, prospective students would apply themselves in order to become qualified for admission and would not impose a greater hardship than the attainment justifies. With us, we still have several steps to climb before we are on a par with many other pharmaceutical schools, and that is no doubt the more important, but I do not see why the two should not go hand in hand. I realize conditions in Texas sufficiently to know that until pharmaceutical regulations require higher qualifications than they do now, that the number of apprentices who are high school students will be in the conspicuous minority, and that a pharmacy school exacting such qualifications at present, will not have an overflow of students.

There is absolutely no reason for harsh words; such problems cannot be solved in heated argument. We all have opinions; sometimes I think I have. Still, at this instant, bringing this paper to a close, I feel somewhat like Elbert Hubbard did referring to a remark he made while recently in Dallas. He was called down by Mr. Hill, who proved misinformation regarding some statements he had made relative to certain works of art, he said: "Think of it; this man had the audacity to prove lack of information on a subject upon which I had written a book." My experience in teaching has been limited, but I will venture the excuse for this writing by saying that I did not wish the status of educational facilities in Texas to be misunderstood.—[E. G. EBERLE, Dallas, Tex., November 27, 1906.

Artificial Rubber is now made from cereals.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Questions and Answers on Points that Come Under Pure Food and Drugs Law.

From Pharmaceutical Era December 6, 1906.

(X. Y. Z.) Must headache powders made with phenacetine as well as acetanilide have printed on the label the names of these substances with the quantities used in each?"

Yes. Phenacetine is held to be a derivative of acetanilide (Regulation 28), and the quantity or proportion of such derivative must be stated on the label as prescribed under Regulation 30.

(D. D. J.) "I buy my fluidextracts of P. D. & Co., and they use a certain percentage of alcohol to preserve the extracts. I use three ounces of the extracts in my "compound," adding one-half ounce of alcohol to preserve nine and one-half ounces of the "compound," including the fluidextracts. Do I have to report the whole of the alcohol, or only the half-ounce I put in?"

Alcohol is alcohol whether it be added directly or introduced in the form of fluidextracts, and you must state on your labels the average percentage by volume of alcohol in the finished product.

(F. E. S.) "(1) I have read with interest all of your comments on the new Food and Drugs Act, but I have failed to note anything in regard to those preparations a druggist makes and sells only at retail over his counter, such as cough syrups, headache cures, etc. Now, compound syrup of white pine contains chloroform, morphine and alcohol. Will it be neccssary under the new law to state the quantities of each on the label? Do the same regulations apply to headache cures and toothache drops?

(2) Will it be necessary to label preparations for external use, containing the banned drugs, such as liniments, lotions, salves, etc.?

(3) How about pharmaceutical preparations made by such people as P. D. & Co., and containing the restricted drugs? They are frequently sold by the ounce from the original container. How should they be labeled?

(4) How about "non-secrets" put up by other firms under the druggists own name or some arbitrary name. What labels should they carry?"

(1) All cough syrups, headache cures, toothache drops, or similar preparations containing any alcohol or any derivative or preparations of the drugs named in section 8 (under drugs) of the Food and Drugs Act, must have stated on the label the percentage by volume of alcohol and the number of grains or minims of each restricted drug per ounce or fluid ounce of finished product; as provided for under Regulation 30.

(3) Yes. Section 6 of the Act defines the term 'drug" which it holds "to include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals." This clause is very sweeping, and it must be a unique preparation that can hope to elude any of its provisions.

(3) All pharmaceutical preparations must be labeled in conformity with Regulation 7 (paragraphs a and b), 17 and 28. That is to say, they may not be misbranded; if they differ in strength from official standards, the fact must be so declared; the percentage of alcohol and the proportion of narcotic drugs must be stated on the label. On pharmaceutical preparations whose formulas are printed on the labels, the department requires the alcohol or narcotics to be the first of the ingredients mentioned in the formula and to be grouped together. Thus, in the case of compound syrup of white pine, the percentage of alcohol and the quantity of morphine sulphate and chloroform per fluid ounce of syrup must be stated on the label directly below the title "compound syrup of white pine, N. F."

(4) The answer to this question seems to be covered by the last paragraph in the circular sent out by M. N. Kline, chairman of the committee on legislation, to members of the N. W. D. A., as follows:

"The interpretation of rules regulating the name of the manufacturer given by the department is, that in cases where your firm (the manufacturer) is manufacturing articles for other parties it will not be necessary for your name (manufacturer's name) to appear on the label of the goods so manufactured. The guarantee is given by the distributor, though of course, the original manufacturer must comply with the law in reference to the standard of strength, quality etc., covered by the label." Non-secrets are not exempt from the labeling clause as to alcoholic contents and statement regarding narcotic drugs.

(L. G.) "(a) Must a preparation containing Dover's powder have stated on the label the quantity of Dover's powder, or the quantity of opium? (b) Where rectified spirit is used in a preparation, does the law require you to print 'alcohol' or 'rectified spirit' on the label?"

(a) The label must state the quantity of opium in grains per fluid ounce of the finished preparation. (b) You must use the word "alcohol" with a statement of the average percentage by volume in the finished product. "Rectified spirit" is a synonym for "alcohol, 90 per cent" of the British Pharmacopœia. The term is not used in the United States Pharmacopœia and Regulation 28 (a) states. "The term 'alcohol' is defined to mean common or ethyl alcohol. No other kind of alcohol is permissible in the manufacture of drugs except as specified in the U. S. P. or N. F." As "rectified spirit" is ethyl alcohol its use is permissible, but the alcoholic strength of a preparation made with it must be expressed in per cent by volume of alcohol.

A prominent western jobbing house submitted the following query to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture:

"Does the pure food and drugs law apply to goods that were purchased prior to the enactment of the law, and which will be sold by us as jobbers? We have in stock some 22,000 different items, many of which were purchased months, and in some cases, years ago. In many instances we are unable to tell from whom or where they were bought; in other instances the proprietors have gone out of business. We wish to know if, where we can show that these goods were purchased prior to the enactment of the law, we are at liberty to sell them without having to attach to the packages the percentage of alcohol, etc.?"

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V. D. Bigelow, acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, replied as follows:

"In reply, I desire to inform you that the food and drugs act extends to all medicinal remedies whether they entered into interstate commerce previous to January 1, 1907, or not, provided they are subject to interstate commerce after that date. If they are sold entirely within the state in which they are found on the above date, they are not subject to the provisions of the law. This, however, does not hold in the District of Columbia and the United States Territories. The conditions under which goods that have entered into interstate commerce may again be subject to interstate trade are outlined in Regulation 17 (i). It will be satisfactory to place on the outside of the package such information as is required by the law. Preparations whose manufacturers are no longer in existence may possibly be permitted into interstate commerce if a proper certification for the same can be provided."

Types of Questions and Answers Relative to the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

By Lyman F. Kebler, Chief of Drug Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

From Pharmaceutical Era, December 13, 1906.

The accompanying questions are, as a rule, condensed from verbose, prolex, and at times greatly involved queries which come to the bureau of chemistry from manufacturers and dealers for information. The answers are simply typical of such as are used in our general correspondence. They are, as a rule, only suggestions and opinions for the guidance of those to whom they are sent, and cannot be considered official in any manner:

1. Question.—Is it necessary for me to make public my formula so that everybody can make my product and deprive me of my hard-earned profits?

Answer.—No. The law does not require that the formula of a preparation be given on the label. It specifies only that the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the act, and derivatives and preparations of same, shall appear on the label of the package.

2. Q.—I do not use alcohol in my preparations. Must I conform with the law?

A.—Yes. It is quite possible that you do not use alcohol, as such, in the manufacture of your goods, but in the formulas submitted for the manufacture of your products are enumerated tincture of capsicum, wine of colchium, fluid extract of cocoa and tincture of nux vomica. These articles certainly contain alcohol. The law does not make any mention of the actual employment of alcohol itself in the manufacture of a product, but simply specifies that the quantity or proportion present in the product must be given. It is furthermore immaterial whether medicinal remedies contain alcohol or not; all agents used in the treatment or prevention of disease are covered by the law.

3. Q.—How shall I state the amount of alcohol present?

A.—The amount of alcohol present in a finished preparation should be expressed in terms of absolute alcohol. Example: Alcohol, 45 per cent.

4. Q.—I do not use absolute alcohol. Must I still state the amount of alcohol present?

A.—Yes. If you do not understand what is meant by the conventional expression "in terms of absolute alcohol" as used in expressing the per cent of alcohol present in a drug product, it is suggested that you interview some chemist on the subject.

5. Q.—People are afraid of the word "alcohol." Can I not use some other word in place of it, such as "cologne spirits," "grain alcohol" "pure grain alcohol," etc.?

A.—No. The law uses the word "alcohol," and no other word will be permitted to express the quantity of this product present.

6. Q.—In the case of U. S. P. and N. F. products will it be necessary to give the amount of alcohol? It seems to me that such a requirement would be rediculous, because any one could readily determine the amount of alcohol if he wants to know it.

A.—The law does not exempt any preparation, whether it be made according to a formula given in the U. S. P. or the National Formulary, or formula selected from any other source. All must state quantity of alcohol present.

7. Q —In case a medicine is made from U. S. P. or N. F. products will it be satisfactory to state on the label how much of each of such products is used in a given case?

A.—No. The law does not take into consideration what is used in the manufacture of a given product, but requires that the quantity of certain ingredients enumerated be given on the label. It will not be satisfactory to state on the label that a certain amount of a U. S. P. or N. F. product has been use in its manufacture.

8. Q.—My preparations contain about 10 per cent of alcohol Will I be compelled to tell how much alcohol is present in my goods which are not patent medicines?

A.—Yes. The law states that the quantity of alcohol present in any remedy, irrespective of the amount or the kind of medicine, whether patent or otherwise, must be stated on the label.

9. Q.—My medicine does not contain any of the articles enumerated in the law. Must I comply with the law?

A.—Yes. All medicinal remedies intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease, whether used externally or internally, for man or other animals, must comply with the general provisions of the act, whether they contain any of the ingredients enumerated in the law or not.

10. Q.—I make an ointment for external use. My interpretation of the law is that medicines used externally need not necessarily comply with the law.

A.—All medicines, whether used internally or externally, must conform with the provisions of the law.

11. Q.—I am selling a castor oil pill which does not contain any castor oil, but contains purgative properties. Is this misbranding?

A.—Yes. If you have a preparation named castor oil pill and the same does not contain castor oil, it is certainly not in harmony with the facts, and will therefore be misbranded in the eyes of the law.

12, Q.—The name of my medicine is Cactus Oil. There is no cactus oil present in the article. Is the use of this name contrary to the law?

A.—Yes. The use of any name in connection with any medicinal remedy which is misleading or is not in harmony with the facts is forbidden by the law.

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13. Q.—In case whisky or brandy is sold for medicinal purposes will it be necessary to comply with the pharmacopœial suggestion, namely, "should be at least four years old."

A.—Yes. In the opinion of this office this sentence contained in the Pharmacopœia is a part and parcel of the standards of that authority for the articles in question, and undoubtedly if whisky or brandy is sold as being of United States Pharmacopœial quality it should be four years old.

14. Q.—In case we break original packages and sell contents of such packages in small lots, will we be held responsible for goods so sold.

A.—Yes. You will be undoubtedly held responsible for goods sold under the above conditions.

15. Q.—Could we use the original manufacturer's guaranty and thus avoid responsibility?

A.—In the first place it is very doubtful whether the original manufacturer would permit the use of his guaranty number in the manner suggested for the purpose of avoiding responsibility, and in the second place it is doubtful whether such a procedure would relieve you from actual responsibility.

16. Q.—Suppose we ship goods, guaranteed to comply strictly with the pharmacopœial standards, in bulk or barrel lots to the druggist and supply him with our labels to be used on small packages, filled from the original bulk goods and suppose the druggist adulterates such goods while filling, who would be held responsible?

A.—It is somewhat difficult to answer this question specifically. If the druggist acts as your agent, undoubtedly the party's name and guaranty found attached to the package would be held responsible. If, however, the druggist is simply purchasing goods and putting them on the market under your label, and he is unable to supply a satisfactory guaranty which your firm is willing to recognize, then the responsibility attaches to the druggist selling the goods.

17. Q.—I have a preparation called Liver Berries. The package containing same bears a cut representing a branch of berries, but to the best of my knowlecge, there are no such berries as liver berries. Is the use of the name in violation of the law?

A.—The use of any name or design which misleads in any particular is forbidden by the law.

18. Q.—Could I label such product Liver Berries Compound, as indicated in regulation 17 (b), and at the same time state on some part of the package that there are no such berries known as liver berries!

A.—No. A fraudulent name cannot be used on one part of a package and its fraudulent nature explained away on some other part of the package. See regulation 17 (h).

19. Q.—In the case of powdered opium. will it be necessary to state on the label that this product contains so many grains of morphine, opium and codeine?

A.—No. The term "powdered opium" is a name recognized by the U. S. P., for which a definite standard is prescribed. The term "powdered opium" carries with it its own standard. It is desirable to give the amount of morphine present.

20. Q.—We manufacture certain products for other parties. In some cases the goods are of such character that we do not care to have our name appear in connection with them. Must our name appear on the package?

A.—No. In case of goods manufactured by one party for another the name of the actual manufacturer need not be given but there must appear on the carton of the party for whom the goods are manufactured, in connection with his name some such phrase as "manufactured for," "prepared for," "distributed by," etc., provided the name of the second party and the place of business are given.

21. Q.—Enclosed please find label. Please give us your idea as to what constitutes the distinctive name. In our opinion the distinctive name is Dr. Koch's German Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rhumatism and Catarrh. If the above opinion is correct, then the word "catarrh" must be followed by the amount of alcohol, morphine, chloroform and cannabis indica present in the product?

A.—In the opinion of this office the distinctive name for the above preparation is Dr. Koch's German Cure. If it would be permitted to use the numerous diseases enumerated on this label in connection with the remedy, some one else would shortly request that the entire label be construed as the distinctive name. The following queries are suggested in connection with the above preparations: Is there now, or has there ever been, associated in the manufacture of this product a Dr. Koch? What particular significance has the word German in this name? It is certainly very doubtful if you have a remedy which will "cure" the numerous affections enumerated.

22. Q.—Won't the Government stand by its contract! "Dr. Koch's German Cure" is my trade mark, for which I paid the government my hardearned money; if your opinion is correct, then my trade mark becomes worthless.

A.—The government does not enter into any contract to protect any trade mark that may be registered in its Patent Office. The registering of a trade mark with the Government is simply a privilege extended to its citizens. Whether or not a trade mark is valid is a question which must be decided by the courts. It is a well-known fact, however, that in order that a trade mark may have a standing in court it must come with "clean hands." A trade mark built up on misrepresentations and fraud appears to have little validity.

23. Q.—Would it be considered a violation of the law to use Dr. Koch's name in connection with a remedy, when no such Dr. Koch exists or ever had anything to do with the preparations? The name "German" has no connection with Germany and the preparation is not now, and never has been manufactured in Germany. Is this name prohibited?

A.—The law forbids misrepresentations of all character.

24. Q.—In case a prescription calls for Fairchild Bros.' Essence of Pepsin or Parke, Davis & Co.'s Ergot, S. & D 's Fluid Extract of Digitalis, will it be considered a violation of the law to substitute some other make excepting those called for?

A.—The law forbids the sale of one article for another. Its object is a square deal for everybody.

26. Q.—In your opinion are lice and similar vermin classed as diseases?

A.—Lice and similar vermin are classed among the parasitic diseases by medical men.

25. Q.—In case a manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber purchases on the market a chemical as, for example. potassium bromide, and sells same to his customers in small packages, will the dealer be compelled to use in conneetion with his name some such phrase as "manufactured for," "prepared for," "distributed by," etc.?

A.—All U. S. P. and N. F. chemicals, drugs and preparations, which are not made especially for any particular party, may be purchased in bulk, bottled, or packed by the purchaser without said purchaser being compelled to use in connection with his name some such phrase as "distributed by," "packed for," "manufactured for," etc., but the representation cannot be held out either expressed or implied that an article so distributed is manufactured by the party distributing same. Furthermore, it must be clearly understood that a party so selling goods becomes responsible for the quality of such goods.

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FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Some Facts About the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

The law went into effect January 1, 1907.

Confectionery comes under the law as much as drugs or foods.

Medicines for external use come as much under the law as those for internal use.

The regulation regarding the principal label will not be enforced until October 1, 1907.

It will not be safe to attempt to do business without a copy of the National Formulary III.

If your vanilla extract does not contain vanilla, you must label it "imitation vanilla extract."

It is necessary to mention on the label only the list of articles given in Section VIII. of the law.

If you are using artificial colors, we advise you to correspond direct with the chief of the Department of Chemistry.

Regulation 30 says that the quantity of acetanilide must be stated in grains per ounce of the preparation as sold on the market.

The safest way is to have the serial number guaranty on each package, no matter how small or what the nature of the package may be.

Chemicals can be labeled "not for medicinal use," or, "for technical use only," and if sold only for such purposes need not be further labeled.

We are unable to obtain the assurance that an effort will be made to enforce the labeling of physicians' prescriptions, at least, for the present.

The law applies only to interstate commerce, with the exception of the District of Columbia and Colorado, the territories and the insular possessions.

The percentage of alcohol must be stated by volume. You cannot evade this by saying that the preparation contains a certain amount of whiskey or brandy.

The statement of percentage of alcohol and the enumeration of ingredients must be printed on the label of the bottle and also upon the carton if one is used.

You will prejudice your cause if you claim that your goods will cure a long list of diseases of different natures. In other words, do not be too extravagant in your claims.

Your copyright name of a preparation will not protect you in continuing the name if it misrepresents the facts. As an example, an "arnica liniment" must contain arnica.

The law is not one intended to cause manufacturers to reveal their formulas. It simply requires a statement of the percentage of alcohol, if any is present, and of certain other substances, such as acetanilide, etc.

If You Have Failed on the board of pharmacy examination, study carefully the questions and the answers which you think you made, look up the subjects in text books and make sure that you are better prepared next time.

BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

N. Y. State Bd. of Phar. (Western Branch, George Reimann, secretary, 405 Genesee Street, Buffalo).—At the examination held November 20, licenses were granted as pharmacists to Harry Garfield Jewett, Buffalo, and Jay Mark Ward, Albion; and as druggists to John Calhoun, Buffalo, Anna Francis Clancy, Buffalo; John M. Frost, Buffalo; Paige F. Priest, Buffalo.

The Ga. Bd. of Ph. met recently. Those who passed the examination as druggists and apothecaries were as follows:

Druggists.—J. E. Bradford, Pelham.; W. C. Barnett, Melrose; A. G. Cumber (col.), Macon; A. J. Deas, Augusta; Grover C. Freeman, Augusta; Miss Mary R. Greer, Florilla; E. F. Hunter, Graham, N. C.; Charles N. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Lovell, Sanford, Fla.; Frank L. LaMee, Jacksonville, Fla.; B. M. McKain, Jones, La.; C. A. Patten, Jacksonville Fla.; C. M. Rice, Macon; H. C. Smith, Columbus; W. E. Turpin, Monroe, La ; J. S. Williams, Cordele; Dr. A. F. White, Florilla; W. L. West, Cuthbert; George O. Williams, Savannah.

Apothecaries.—W. E. Banks, Cuthbert; J. C. Griffin, Cartersville; E. J. Kieffer, Jr., Savannah; C. W. Langford, Fort Meade, Fla.; S. J. Rogers, Perry.

Ind. Ter. (successful candidates);

Adcock, L. C., Ochetata; Childers, Pedro, Platter; Crooms, Isaac D., Bokoshe; Durrell, Ralph G., Des Moines, Ia.; Dudley, Marion S., Chickasha; Dyer, Lester C., Minco; Davis, Abram I., Wagoner; Edwards, R. R., Marietta; Forguson, Geo. W., Willis; Finke, R. McD., Miami; Graham, Stephen, Muskogee; Harbour, Thad., Cameron; Haynes, E. T., Durant; Jones, B. W. Marietta, Johnson, C. A. Texarkana, Ark., Jarrett, Walter, Wetumka; Kennedy, W. L., Purcell; Lyon, James D., Broken Arrow; Montgomery, L. A., Durant; Mays, Harry B., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Matheson, Dan. A., Stilwell; Mason, Thos. C., Afton; Nickson, John D., Forest City, Ia ; O'Keif, Chas., Porum; Richey, Seigle, Sapulpa; Smith, Clifton O., Wagoner; Strother, David H. Wilsonburg, W. Va.; Short, Geo. W., Durant; Stewart, J. D., Arkadelphia, Ark.; Turner, Grover C., Kiatook; White, L. C., Adair; White. Wm. H., Sapulpa; Walthall, Euel F., Checotah; White, H. C. (col.), Muskogee.

The above list of pharmacists were registered at the meeting of the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy, held in Muskogee, I. T., October 17, 1906, by examination and diplomas from recognized schools.

The Indian Territory Board recognizes all diplomas from schools and colleges of pharmacy holding membership in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. Proper application blanks will be furnished by the secretary upon application. Fee for registration is $5.00.—[H. D. KNISELEY, secretary.

Pencils for Writing on Glass.—*Black*:—Lamp black, 1; yellow wax, 4; tallow, 1. *White*:—White lead, 4; yellow wax, 2; tallow, 1. *Light Blue*:—Turnbull's blue, 3; yellow wax, 4; tallow, 2. *Dark Blue*:—Prussian blue, 3; mucilage, 1; tallow, 2. *Red*:—Vermilion, 1; yellow wax, 2; tallow, 1. *Yellow*:—Chrome yellow, 1; yellow wax, 2, tallow, 2. Melt the wax and tallow and rub in the colors. On the large scale the pencils are moulded by hydraulic pressure, then dried to the desired consistence and put in wooden carriers.—[*Neueste Erfind. u. Erfahr.*, 1906, 33 233.

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PURE FOOD LAW.

An Act For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed $500 or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $1,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Colnmbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the Distriot of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding $200 for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding $300 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as mya be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health, or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically; or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

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SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however*, That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import; giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this Act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

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The Retailer Little Dreams of the amount of work entailed upon the wholesaler, the jobber and the manufacturer by the Pure Food and Drugs Act. These are, indeed, busy times in the lines mentioned.

"Orphan" Proprietary Medicines are those that are still on the market as far as the jobbing and retail trade are concerned, but where the manufacturer has retired from business or ceases to produce them. "Orphan Goods" are particularly interesting at this time when proprietary medicines require attention, in order to bring them under the regulations of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. They are like a child without anyone to feed or cloth it.

Important Notice to Subscribers and Advertisers.—We have prepared for publication in pamphlet form all the information which can be obtained about the Pure Food and Drugs Act which is in any way of interest to those associated with the drug trade. This work is revised to December 15 and will be mailed direct, without charge, to those subscribers and advertisers in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST who signify their desire to receive it.

The Expense of Placing in Operation the Pure Food and Drugs Act will require three quarters of a million dollars. This is a large slice of the $5,000,000 which congress will appropriate to cover the expenditures necessary in enforcing various federal control and regulations. The division of this sum is as follows.

To enforce the meat inspection law, $3,000,000.
To enforce the pure food law, $750,000.
To regulate interstate commerce, $659,500.
To enforce the antitrust laws, $250,000.
Employment of special attorneys, department of justice, $125,000.
Employment of special counsel for bureau of corporations, $175,000.
To enforce law establishing uniform system of naturalization, $200,000.

List of Food Inspection Decisions.

F, I. D. 1-39 practically concern imported foods only and were not issued under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.

F. I. D.
40. Filing Guaranty.
41. Approval of Labels.
42. Mixing Flours.
43. Relabeling of Goods on Hand.

F. I. D.
44. Scope and Purpose of Food Inspection Decisions.
45. Blended Whiskeys.

F. I. D.
46. Fictitious Firm Names.
47. Flavoring Extracts.
48. Substances Used in the Preparation of Foods.

The Pure Food and Drugs Act is Now a Law and has been in legal force since January 1. It is largely a misbranding regulation intended to prevent misstatements on labels. This applies not only to the contents of the package but makes it illegal to misrepresent on the label the place of manufacture or the firm manufacturing the article. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has published in detail the law and the numerous rulings made by the Department of Agriculture which has in charge the enforcement of the new law. We shall continue each month to give the latest information on the subject.

The law will be placed in operation by agents who will travel over the country and obtain samples of goods suspected to be misbranded. The Department of Agriculture will keep a number of expert chemists busy making analyses.

Substances Used in the Preparation of Foods.—(F. I. D. 48.)

The following letter was recently received at the Department of Agriculture:

We import a preparation of gelatin preserved with sulphurous acid for the purpose of fining wine. This gelatin is not used as a food and does not remain in the wine, although a small amount of the sulphurous acid may be left in the wine. Please inform us if the sale of this product is a violation of the food law.

It is held that the products commonly added to foods in their preparation are properly classed as foods and come within the scope of the food and drugs act. The department cannot follow a food product into consumption in order to determine the use to which it is put. Pending a decision on the wholesomeness of sulphurous acid as provided in Regulation 15, (*b*), its presence should be declared.—[James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1906.

The Jobbing Trade will Comply Strictly with the Pure Food and Drugs Act. The following announcement by William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, of the committee on proprietary goods, and the N. W. gives a fair idea of the prompt manner in which the wholesale trade is preparing to live up to the spirit of the law.

"To The Wholesale Drug Trade:—In all cases where proprietary medicine manufacturers, whose products may require stickers, decline to furnish sticker labels for stock now on the shelves of the wholesale druggists (who therefore are unable to make their goods comply with 'The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906'), we caution all wholesale druggists against the peril of handling such articles.

The New York Jobbing druggists will not sell such products after January 1, 1907, until the stickers are furnished, as they decline to be forced to break the law."

Important for Wholesalers and Large Retail Dealers is the following announcement issued under date of December 22, 1906, by William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods of the M. W. D. A.

Analysis and Labeling of "Orphan" Proprietary Medicines.

"To The Wholesale Drug Trade:—In order that the proprietary medicines whose manufacturers have gone out of business may be made legally salable, the following plan is suggested:

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That every wholesaler take stock of all such proprietary medicines and send a list to the proprietary committee, who will tabulate it, and where the number of any one article aggregates ten gross or over, the committee can have an analysis made of it by a chemist of standing, if possible by a process approved by the Department of Agriculture, and a label prepared. Then these labels can be supplied to such of the wholesalers as want them, and in quantities desired, at a very reasonable figure, probably not to exceed one or two cents each."

"P. S.—Please omit from the list all 'dead' preparations, *i. e.*, those for which there is no demand."

Flavoring Extracts.—(F. I. D. 47.)

The percentage of alcohol is not required to be stated in the case of extracts sold for the preparation of foods only. It is held, however, that extracts which are sold or used for any medicinal purpose whatever should have the percentage of alcohol stated on the label.

Numerous inquiries are received regarding the proper designation of products made in imitation of flavoring extracts or in imitation of flavors. Such products include "Imitation vanilla flavor," which is made from such products as tonka extract, coumarin, and vanillin, with or without vanilla extract. They may also include numerous preparations made from synthetic fruit ethers intended to imitate strawberry, bananna, pineapple, etc. Such products should not be so designated as to convey the impression that they have any relation to the flavor prepared from the fruit. Even when it is not practicable to prepare the flavor directly from the fruit, "imitation" is a better term than "artificial."

These imitation products should not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they are prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor. The term "venallos," instance, would not be a proper descriptive name for a preparation intended to imitate vanilla extract. Such products should either be designated by their true names, such as "vanilla and vanillin flavor," "vanillin and coumarin flavor," or by such terms as "imitation vanilla flavor" or "vanilla substitute,"

Articles in the preparation of which such substitutes are employed should not be labeled as if they were prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves. For instance, ice cream flavored with imitation strawberry flavor should not be designated as "strawberry ice cream." If sold as strawberry ice cream without a label the product would appear to be in violation of Regulation 22.

Artificial colors should be declared whenever present.—[James Wilson, Secretery of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1906.

Fictitious Firm Names.—(F, I. D. 46.)

The following extract from a letter is typical of a question frequently asked:

In connection with our manufacture of flavoring extracts, we produce an article containing a certain percentage of artificial coumarin and vanillin. This product has been placed on the market under the name of —— and Company, a fictitious firm, although dealers have always understood that it was our product. Is there any objection to our continuing to brand the product as manufactured by —— and Company?

The same question has frequently been asked by importers who state that they desire to assume the responsibility for particular brands.

It has been held by the attorney-general (F, I. D. 2) that—

the words " * * * Daisy Sugar Corn. —— —— Company Milwaukee, Wis.." clearly imply that the goods referred to are manufactured or prepared by that company in Wisconsin. The general public, unfamiliar with trade practices, would inevitably reach that conclusion.

Regulation 18 provides that if the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture be given, they must be the true name and the true place. It would appear, therefore, that the use of a fictitious name in such a manner that it would be understood to be the name of the manufacturer would be clearly a violation of Regulation 18. It is apparent that the provisions of Regulation 18 will not be fulfilled by the nominal incorporation of a fictitious firm. The regulations require that the goods must be actually manufactnred by the firm represented on the label as the manufacturer.

When a proper name, other than that of the manufacturer, is placed upon a label it must not be used in the possessive. For instance.

Charles Gaston's
Olive Oil
Bordeaux

can only be properly used on an oil manufactured by Charles Gaston at Bordeaux. The same is true if the designation

Gaston's
Olive Oil
Bordeaux

be employed.

On the other hand, the word "Gaston" might be used in an adjective sense, and not in the positive case as qualifying the words "olive oil" in a manner that would indicate that it represented a brand and not a manufacturer, as

Gaston Olive Oil.

In such case, however, neither given name nor initials should be employed. The word "Gaston" should be in the same type as "olive oil" and in equal prominence, thus forming a part of the label, Again, "Gaston" or "Charles Gaston," might be used accompanied by the word "Brand," as,

Olive Oil
Gaston Brand.

Or,

Olive Oil
Charles Gaston Brand.

In such cases, however, the name of the manufacturer should also be given.—[James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1906,

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The Pure Food Commission has been down in Kentucky trying to decide "What is whisky." As soon as the effect of this inquiry wears off, they will take up some other line of investigation.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pages 880 to 885, 892 to 893 and 419.)

It is Too Bad that we shall not see our old staunch friend, Albert E. Ebert, at any more of the A. Ph. A. meetings.—[W. M. Searby, Dean, Department of Pharmacy, University of California.

I Am To-day, November, 23, like all others interested in true pharmacy, mourning the death of our dear friend, Albert E. Ebert.—[H. V. Arny, Professor of Pharmacy, Cleveland College of Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Photographs of the Albert E. Ebert's Grave.—H. F. Schaper, 1369 West North Avenue, Chicago, requests us to announce that he will be pleased to furnish interested friends with copies of the photograph which he took of the grave and funeral offerings immediately after the close of the burial services.

Portraits of Albert E. Ebert for Colleges of Pharmacy.—We learn that the board of trustees of the U. S. P. convention are considering the feasibility of presenting each college belonging to the Conference of Faculties with a large portrait of the late Albert E. Ebert. Dr. J. H. Beal is a committee in charge of the matter.

I was Surprised to Hear of the death of my old friend, Albert E. Ebert, who has departed for the great country beyond. I know that he worried much about the death of Mrs. Ebert which occurred last March. He was also much inconvenienced on account of being obliged to move his store. The old men of the A. Ph. A. are rapidly disappearing and I hope the young ones will ably fill their places.—[P. C. CANDIDUS, Mobile, President Alabama Board of Pharmacy.

The Death of Mr. Ebert Makes a Very Serious Break in the ranks of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and one that will be practically impossible to fill. He had taken such a deep interest in the affairs of the association and was always so keen for detecting anything that might in any way detract from the standing or the reputation of that body that his absence from the annual conventions will, no doubt, be regretted for many years to come. I trust that the council will take suitable action in recognition of his work and his worth.—[M. L. Wilbert, Secretary, Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A.

My Personal Acquaintance with Him was of short duration, but I have known him in one sense for many years—for the past three years we have kept up correspondence upon various matters, and it is an actual fact that when I met the physical Ebert, he was the same Ebert that mentally I have known for years—a man that you could take to your heart without asking a question. The one thing above all that has impressed me was his nobility of character, and that to such a degree that my feeling is that if all men were like him there would be no call for any code of ethics.

American pharmacy has suffered a great loss, far more than many of the younger members of the profession can realize, while the older ones will not only think of the loss to pharmacy, but of the personal loss to ourselves, and it saddens one to remember how few "Eberts" there are in this world.—[J. WINCHELL FORBES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association deeply regrets the loss of its only honorary member, Mr. Albert E. Ebert, who was elected to membership in 1895, and on two occasions honored the association with his presence.

Mr. Ebert was a pharmacist of great ability, as his long and faithful career in elevating the profession of pharmacy will testify. Those of us who enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance will keenly regret his departure from the field of his earthly labors. At the recent meeting of the American Ph rmaceutical Association he was justly styled the nestor of American pharmacy, and likened to the ancient advisor of the Greeks. His benign appearance, and earnest expressions of his ideas at the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association leave an imprint upon our memories which time cannot efface. Peace to his ashes.—[L. A. SEITZ, President Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, December 4, 1906.

It Was With Profound and Deep Grief that I learned of the decease of my dear friend Prof. Albert E. Ebert. I remember now with pleasure my last visit with him in June of this year as he was not present at the annual meeting or "outing" of the C. V. D. A., and hearing that he was indisposed I made a lengthy call upon him. At this time he was still keenly alive to the loss of his companion, and besides burdened with business cares on account of removal of his place of business. He deeply appreciated the sympathy in his loneliness. Prof. Ebert was a good friend and appreciated friendship. He was often misunderstood by his abrupt manner and positive ways, nevertheless a tender heart was easily discovered. He was a "dreamer" in the best sense, often far ahead of his compeers and, like many others, did not realize on his dreams, but opened the way for others to do so. We will greatly miss him in all the various associations to which he belonged and I a very close friend. —[GEORGE C. BARTELS, treasurer Ill. Ph. A., Camp Point, Ill., December 10, 1906.

To the Many Friends of A. E. Ebert.—The Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association at its last meeting took the initiative towards a suitable memorial for the perpetuation of the memory of A. E. Ebert, by subscribing $500.00 and appointed the undersigned committee to ask contributions from Mr. Ebert's friends in the pharmaceutical, retail, wholesale or manufacturing branches. We hope we do not have to persuade you to believe with us that a monument to A. E. Ebert is paramount to a monument to pharmacy, and in order

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to erect such a monument or memorial, we ask all of Ebert's friends to contribute according to their heart's dictations; we would rather have a splendid monument raised by contributions from every druggist in Cook County than have the same amount raised by ten well-to-do subscribers. Ebert loved the masses—and the masses should honor him, not the few. Send your check small or large to our treasurer, Mr. O. F. Fuller, care Fuller & Fuller Co., corner Franklin and Randolph Streets, Chicago. (T. H. Patterson, W. F. Blocki, O. G. Hottinger, O. F. Fuller, treasurer, Wm. Bodemann, secretary.

The Character of Albert Ebert Was Fully Revealed in his eyes and face, they seemed to emphasize whatever he said. He was frank, fearless, and never used words to disguise his thoughts, unfair evasion was a strange method with him. He was intensely earnest in action, had confidence in himself and was true to his convictions. He was a man of remarkable endowments of mind and heart. In his devotion and enthusiasm for the American Pharmaceutical Association he was surpassed by no one. With him a pharmacist of the old school has left our ranks, whose ripe intellect and accumulated stores of varied knowledge we shall miss. Undoubtedly he had faults, but his virtues overshadowed them, so also he erred, but the purity of his motives challenged the admiration of his friends and commanded the respect of his opponents.

"The reverence that we owe the dead chiefly consists in following the examples they have bequeathed unto us, and in bestowing the honor of filling their places, on men in whom as it were, they live again."—[E. G. Eberle, Dean Baylor School of Pharmacy. Dallas, Texas.

My Acquaintance With Albert E. Ebert dates from the Spring of 1892 when I stopped at Chicago on my way to Minnesota where I was to organize the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. My good friend, P. W. Bedford, gave me a letter to Mr. Ebert which, no doubt, determined the cordial reception accorded me. My special mission was to learn from Mr. Ebert something with regard to pharmaceutical conditions in the West and I was surprised at and pleased with the substantial information and advice that I was able to take away with me. Since then I have visited Chicago often but never without calling on this veteran pharmacist who grew to be one of my valued friends. While Mr. Ebert was combative, he usually was on the right side of the question. There were questions, too, regarding which he would take neither side. I was drawn toward him largely on account of the great sympathy he had with the efforts I was and am making in the Northwest toward elevating the status of pharmacy. In his death, I have lost a staunch friend and advisor.—[FREDERICK J. WULLING, dean Department of Pharmacy University of Minnesota, December 16, 1906.

Hold His Name in Perpetual Honor.—Permit me to add a few words of mine to the many expressions already given by his colleagues on the late Dr. Albert E. Ebert.

It has been my pleasure and great privilege to know this good man and colleague since the Kansas City meeting of 1881. At this my first meeting of the "American Pharmaceutical Association," he made a most vigorous protest against members of the association being called by their doctor titles. The writer has heard his protests many times since against ideas, practices and methods which tended to injure or cast a stain on his profession.

It was good for the world, but more especially for the pharmaceutical world, that Ebert lived, and the good he has honestly done for the retail pharmacist must for time to come leave its benefits. We can but honor our cause and ourselves by holding his name in perpetual honor. I willingly subscribe to all the good things that I have read as the utterances of the very cream of the pharmaceutical profession from all over the land as well as from abroad, and I want to add that I always held him in the highest honor and esteem. May he rest in peace.—[FRANCIS HEMM, St. Louis, Mo.

More Recreation Wanted at A. Ph. A. Meetings.—Ex-President Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, writes as follows: "I exceedingly regret that so little time was available at the Indianapolis meeting for social visits with the older members. I hope the special committee on permanent program will present something which will provide for more time available for social intercourse. I find that as meetings pass and years roll around this feature has been growing less and less. I am much disappointed each time I return home from a meeting. I miss the visits with my old friends. I hope the New York gathering will be a successful one and have this matter remedied on that occasion."

The above was placed in type before the death of Mr. Ebert. It throws a side light on his feeling of lonesomeness after the death of Mrs. Ebert and the manner in which he looked for comfort and consolation in the company of pharmaceutical friends.

Tributes to The Memory of Albert E. Ebert come with a ready response and we are pleased to give the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST a few words from each of so many ex-presidents of the A. Ph. A. Dr. W. J. M. Gordon was president in 1864, and his term of office dates back further than any other living president. No one living, however, served the A. Ph. A. as president before Mr. Ebert began his activities in pharmacy.

The Most Distinguished American Pharmacist.—I believe I can assert without fear of contradiction that the death of Albert Ethelbert Ebert removes the most distinguished American pharmacist of the day. There may be others more widely known in scientific circles, but they have deserted the counter for the rostrum; there may be others who have amassed larger fortunes, but they have sacrificed pharmacy to commerce. Mr. Ebert represented in a most creditable

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manner all that was best in the association of scientific information with practical application, which is peculiar to American pharmacy. He possessed a wide range of knowledge in matters pertaining to his life work, and this knowledge was always at the service of any seeker after truth. He was earnest in his convictions and honest to the point of bluntness in their expression. His devotion to the best interests of American pharmacy was most unselfish in its character, while his zeal for the advancement of the lofty aims of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of the cause of pharmacy in general, continued unabated to the end. His activities were not limited to the affairs of any one organization, and not infrequently led him to neglect his private interests. The growth of commercialism in pharmacy on the one hand, and the tendency towards extremes in the matter of educational requirements on the other alike met with his open and active opposition. From the date of his election to membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association—nearly forty years ago—up to the day of his death, he was incessantly active in its councils, and his contributions to the discussions of the association were powerful factors in shaping the work of the organization. In fact, his influence in shaping the course of the association was probably of greater importance than the original papers contributed by him to the Proceedings, the most important of which, probably, was that on Prof. William Procter, Jr., with whom he had been on terms of close personal friendship and for whose attainments he had the highest regard. His death will be felt as a keen personal loss by every man who has regularly attended the sessions of the association, for whether or not one agreed with Mr. Ebert, his lofty purposes and high ideals could not be but admired.—[CASWELL A. MAYO, New York City.

George F. Payne (President A. Ph. A., 1902-3.) Albert E. Ebert is no more. How we all loved him! Although at times we might differ with him in regard to certain policies, we even then always most thoroughly admired his earnest, straightforward directness. Mr. Ebert and his wife were always striking figures at every meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Their comradeship made a delightful impression upon every one who came in contact with them, and when Mrs. Ebert was taken seriously ill at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Atlantic City in 1905, and died soon after, it was thought by many that her devoted husband would not linger much longer among us, but would soon cross over the river to meet her on the other side and "rest under the shade of the trees." Mr. Ebert was always most active in behalf of the advancement of the status of pharmacy and pharmacists, but always disliked being given the title of "Doctor," the title which is so generally given by the public of its own free will to those pharmacists who have made good in their profession. Mr. Ebert was a Nestor of American pharmacy. He was one of the great leaders and wherever pharmacy was organizing or pushing forward for better recognition and success, he was always found battling at the very front. To enumerate his various activities in the different pharmaceutical organizations either past or present, would be to make a list of every organization that needed his help, for he always responded in every way in his power. Having served with him officially in so many different ways, both in the work of the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and in the American Pharmaceutical Association, we learned to love and admire him from our very first acquaintance. His splendid work in the behalf of pharmacy in so many various directions will always be a sweet memory in the minds of all who knew him and the results of his work will always remain as bright spots in the history of American pharmacy. A flood of tender memories come over us as we recall our delightful personal contact with him on so many occasions during the years which have passed away. It will delight every historian of American pharmacy to record the splendid roll of his achievements and to note his generosity in behalf of his beloved profession. His individuality impressed itself wherever he might be placed and those interested in pharmaceutical advancement could readily fill a book with delightful reminiscences of his past life. A tender farewell to our dear comrade. Life was earnest, forceful and direct with him. The impression which he has made upon our lives and times will be a lasting one. "Life's fitful fever" is ended. He has gone into the great beyond and has entered into the reward of those who have fought the good fight.

Memorial to Albert E. Ebert, Presented at a Faculty Meeting of the Illinois University School of Pharmacy, representing the faculty of the former Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was at one time a member.

In presenting these few lines of praise the writer desired to preface his eulogy with the words of the deceased upon the death of our compeer, E. H. Sargent:

"There are but few of us left
And who'll be the next."

When, on the morning of the twenty-first of November we received the announcement of the death of Albert E. Ebert, many were surprised, as his illness had been mentioned only a few days before and some of his attendant physicians looked lightly upon his indisposition, but at the same time profoundly realized the weight of the influence on his mind of the circumstances through which he passed so recently and which bereft him of the companionship of a loving wife and devoted helpmeet.

To one, who through life looks forward to his demise as embalmed in the mystery that surrounded his entrance, the end has no terror.

In the last moments of life our friend was firmly convinced that the judgment of his days of greatest mental activity were judicial and just, he wished to leave this life untrammeled by theologic theories that the world can never prove to the analytical mind and with a profoundly religious conviction that he had

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served his fellowman as a true humanitarian, he stepped from the stage of activity into the unknown period of eternal repose, resignedly, calmly and willingly, believing that the cycle of existence was complete.

His sympathies in life were for the deluded, he longed for the day that should tear the veil from men's eyes that they might look upon our coming and going with the simplicity, earnestness and faith that marks the belief of the student of nature in science.

Upon the loss of our colleague we may commiserate ourselves and sympathize with each other, but owing to the circumstance that he was at last almost alone in the world with no dependent relatives, we are denied the relief of pent up feeling which consolation to others, alone affords release. We may grieve and mourn and the tears we shed are the gems of feeling which flow in recollection of a departed friend; yet, even these are but selfish mementos, for we alone would have the traveler retrace his footsteps after nature has so kindly anesthetized him with her omnipresent enthanasia in preparation for his never ending journey. Would we, conversant with many of his life's trials, even in our acknowledged impotence, call for him to return? Nay. We condone and condole and cherish the thought that at life's close there are no wounds which the grave cannot heal.

In sympathy and sorrow we recall the efforts of the most active and indefatigable worker the college ever knew. No man of his energy and restless activity—his predominant characteristics—could please all, encomiums came from many and expressions of dissatisfaction from others, even his life-long friends would say of him: "He does more good and more harm than any number of others." More excitable than deeply thoughtful, more determined than discriminative, but at all times so keenly earnest that his most cherished opponent would call at times upon him for an expression of opinion.

Reminiscences of a departed co-worker troop before the mind and the mental vista becomes crowded with incidents which pass as mere memories rather than history.

The early days of his boyhood take us back to the early days of Chicago. In one of the first large retail stores of the city he served his apprenticeship; his was one of the first and most active minds in organizing a school of pharmacy in the West; at the opening of the civil war his name is found as a member of the faculty and for well nigh fifty years he has been an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is closely identified with the school of pharmacy from which he graduated; he served his fellows as a member of the state board of pharmacy and became associated with every organization designed to advance pharmacal interests and upon the merging of the old school into the state university, he became a member of the advisory board of the school and was constantly alert to school interests and to the advancement of pharmacy and pharmacal education.

Our school has lost a noble worker and we therefore resolve to ever cherish his memory and pledge ourselves to the work of education and advancement along the lines of his lifetime efforts.

May his name be enrolled on the scroll of fame, in the palace hall of Valhalla, the only home of immortality which he knew.—[F. M. GOODMAN, dean.

Ebert as Edward Kremers Knew Him.—It would be impossible for me to state with any drgree of certainty when I first saw or met Mr. Ebert. Possibly I first saw him at the Milwaukee meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1884 when I was serving my apprenticeship in that city. I well remember going over to the West Side Turner Hall where the meetings were held. However, I was more attracted by the exhibit on the first floor than by the discussions in the hall above. Nevertheless, I can well imagine seeing Mr. Ebert's characteristic figure and hearing the clear notes of his voice while making a forceful argument on the floor.

A few years later I joined the American Pharmaceutical Association at the suggestion of Prof. Power, the immediate occasion being the presentation of two papers that were the result of work done while Dr. Power's assistant during the academic year 1886-87. In September, 1888, I passed through Detroit on my way to Europe while the American Pharmaceutical Association met in that city. Tempted as I was to stop over, my ticket did not permit me to act on such an impulse. But while I was thinking of the meeting as I crossed the Detroit river on the night ferry, the committee on papers recommended that the Ebert prize be awarded to me for the two papers which had been read by Prof. Lloyd at the Cincinnati meeting the previous year. It was shortly before Christmas that the news of the award, with the money order for $25.00 reached me at Bonn. The money was spent in the purchase of books. Although they have been superseded by new editions, the old ones still have a place on my shelves side by side with the new ones. Not infrequently do I still refer to them, for the margins are filled with notes and references. Thus Mr. Ebert's personality entered into my life as a permanent factor.

No doubt, I met Mr. Ebert at the Profile House in 1892, for he was there with his wife. However, I saw but little of him.

The first time that Mr. Ebert and I had one of those long chats, of which we had so many in recent years, was on the steamer excusion from Montreal—up via the canal and back on the St. Lawrence. I think we sat together most of the time and did not even allow the shooting of the Lachine Rapids to interfere seriously with our conversation. Much did I learn on this occasion of the history of American pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The role which Mr. Ebert played in the making of this history but few fully appreciate. Many members of the American Pharmaceutical Association judge him by the impulsive speeches which he was apt to make on the floor of the association, but these speeches seldom did him justice in the eyes of those who knew

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not "what he was driving at." The amount of information which Mr. Ebert possessed of the inside workings of the association was no less astounding than the marvelous correspondence which he carried on at odd moments and during midnight hours while he was conducting his business.

To see Mr. Ebert manage the affairs of his little store in what had degenerated to a part of the slums of Chicago, and then to think of him as the only man connected with American pharmacy who had shown enough love for his profession to endow a fund for the stimulation of scientific research, was an anachronism indeed. That the daily surroundings did not make him a professional pessimist of the worst order any more than the prolonged illness of his wife caused him to lose his good cheer for anything more than short moments, reveals the healthy core in the man. Of late years his supreme wish was that his wife might die before he was taken away, because he realized her utter helplessness without him.

When last I saw him it was in his new store. It was sad enough to meet him of late in his old quarters where he had been so many years. His wife's death had been a severe blow though it was a blessing to both. But at the same time that his home was broken up, the news was imparted to him that the cigar trust had leased his place and that he must move. It was a sad blow, indeed, but to see him in his new quarters was sadder still, for he seemed lost and out of place. Indeed, he did not survive the change very long.

However Mr. Ebert's services to American pharmacy may be judged, he was one of the few who linked the present with the past. Whatever his shortcomings, he was ruggedly honest and fearless at all times to express his honest convictions. He hated sham and fought everything that seemed to avoid treatment above board. This naturally brought him into trouble with others, but he was not in the habit of shirking responsibilities if he but clearly saw them.

To some, who feared him, his departure will be a relief; others, who regarded him as erratic, will no longer have cause to complain because of his "going off half cocked;" still others will genuinely miss his familiar figure and face.

Toward the writer Mr. Ebert had assumed a sort of parental attitude in matters pharmaceutical; not an offensive seniority, but that of a kind parent who regards his grown up son as a companion. How this relationship came about it would be impossible for me to state. That I shall miss him on my trips to and through Chicago I am already conscious of and shall, no doubt, feel more keenly upon my next visit.

In complying with the editor's request to write a few words about one of whose personal relations to the writer he was well informed, it has seemed impossible to pen an ordinary eulogy. It seemed more appropriate to show by a single illustration how Mr. Ebert's life exerted an influence, indirect at times—at times direct—upon the life of one of his professional brethren.—[EDWARD KREMERS, Madison, Wis.

Albert E. Ebert in an Interesting Group of Prominent Pharmacists.—Albert E. Ebert, Walter Schmitt, Prof. C. M. Goodman, Thomas Whitfield, E. D. Irvine, Clyde M. Snow, H. W. Welcome, Dr. A. W. Baer Prof. W. A. Puckner, Henry Biroth, Prof. W. B. Day, W. K. Forsyth, Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg.

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ALBERT E. EBERT.

Born, December 23, 1840; Died, November 20, 1906.

School of Pharmacy, Purdue University.—Our School of Pharmacy will probably not pass any formal resolutions, but we desire to state that in the death of Albert E. Ebert the pharmacy profession of the United States has lost one of its most able and respected members.—[ARTHUR L. GREEN, Dean, Lafayette, Ind., December 20, 1906.

Resolutions: School of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.

WHEREAS, We deem it a privilege, even in some humbler manner, to acknowledge our appreciation of the life work of Albert E. Ebert, whose earlier years were spent in the state of Kansas where his name is still remembered and honored for his nobility of character and his unselfish devotion to pharmacy.

Resolved, That this society, through our dean, express its deep regrets to learn of his death and the loss sustained by the pharmaceutical profession in the one who has so unselfishly devoted himself to its cause in all of its branches.—[L. E. SAYRE, Dean, Lawrence, December 20, 1906.

Resolutions Adopted by the St. Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association on the death of our late member, Albert Ethelbert Ebert, of Chicago, Ills.

We keenly feel that in the death of our friend and fellow-member, our association and the entire pharmaceutical profession has sustained an irreparable loss.

His honest and earnest efforts as great personal sacrifices in the best interests of our profession, throughout his long career, have left us lasting benefits.

He was, both as a teacher and a practicing pharmacist, a model to which we may all well aspire.

As a man he was always an upright, honest and fearless defender of what he conceived to be right.

As a fellow-pharmacist he was ever to be counted upon to give intelligent work and advice whenever and wherever needed.

We join our fellow-members in their expressions of sympathy and sorrow for the bereaved relatives.—[A. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, HENRY FISCHER, FRANCIS HEMM (chairman), committee.

Albert E. Ebert Resolutions* have been adopted or are under consideration by the following organizations:

Chicago Veteran Druggist' Association.
Chicago Association of Retail Druggist.
Northern Ohio Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention.
Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
St. Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
Faculty Pharmacy Department, Illinois State University.
Faculty Department of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota.
Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania.
Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.
Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
Board of Trustees, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
College of Pharmacy, Northern Ohio University.
Department of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.
Faculty Scio College of Pharmacy.
Alumni Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
Council of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

My Sympathies, as you understand, go out to the American Pharmaceutical Association in the loss sustained in the death of Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago. The report caused me a distinct shock and feeling of personal loss. He, the late Dr. Albert B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, and your own respected Mr. Meyer were three men whom, on a very short acquaintance, I had learned to esteem very highly and regard with almost affection. My intercourse with Mr. Ebert and Dr. Prescott at the few meetings of your association it was my privilege to attend, was of the most pleasant and agreeable character. I recall the trip down the river at Philadelphia when I sat between the two men named and enjoyed a heart to heart talk, in which there was but little of shop or profession, more of friend to friend, and it is needless to inform you that I cherish the recollections of such associations and look back to them as among the pleasant experiences of life.

Mr. Ebert I knew, perhaps, better than either of the others, as my visits to Chicago, were frequent, and I never failed to spend a few minutes with him. The passing of this man is a reminder to us that others of our number will soon be among the seniors if not already in that class. May we be as creditable to our calling as those who have preceded us.—[G. E. GIBBARD, Editor *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, Toronto, Canada, December 20, 1906.

Pharmaceutical Press Comments on Albert E. Ebert.*—The first journal to announce the death of Mr. Ebert was the *American Druggist* of November 26. It contains a very interesting editorial on page 298 and an obituary notice on page 316. The *Pharmaceutical Era* for November 29, page 511, announces Mr. Ebert's death and refers to the funeral by saying, "Never before, probably, has there been such an impressive and remarkable drug gathering. Every drug association of national scope was represented." An interesting account of the funeral and of Mr. Ebert's life then follows. Next came *N. A. R. D. Notes* for November 26 with pages 11 and 20 devoted to Albert E. Ebert. Since then the following journals have been received with obituary notices:

Pharmaceutical Era, December 6, 1906, page 522.
MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, December, 1906, pages 880 to 885 inclusive, 891, 893 and 419.
Bulletin of Pharmacy, December, 1906, page 489, 514, 515 and 516.
Bulletin of the A. Ph. A., December, 1906, pages 355 to 363 inclusive.
National Druggist, December, 1906, pages 397 to 428.
N. A. R. D. Notes. December 13, 1906, page 10.
Western Druggist, December, 1906, pages 695 to 700 inclusive.
Retail Druggist, December 1906, page 448.
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal. December, 1906, page 286.
Merck's Report, December, 1906, page 378.
American Journal of Pharmacy, December, 1906, page 590.
Alumni Report, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, December, 1906, page 307.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung, page 133.
The Chemist and Druggist, December 15, 1906, page 891.
The Apothecary, December, 1906, page 924.
Drugs and Sundries, December, 1906, page VII.
Midland Druggist, December, 1906, page 291.
Western Drug Record, December, 1906, page 54.
Rocky Mountain Druggist, December, 1906, page 581.
Spatula, December, 1906, page 164.

*Please report omissions to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Christmas Trade is said to have broken all records. It is also a safe bet that it is doing the same thing to the packetbook of the average citizen.

The Manhattan A. R. D. met at the New York College of Pharmacy, December 14. The principal discussion was on the N. F. and the U. S. P., and how to interest physicians in prescribing such preparations. Vice-President M. Montgomery was in the chair. The present plan of dividing Brooklyn and New York into districts with a captain in each district was discontinued. Future meetings will be held alternately at the New York and Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy.

There is Something Doing in Washington, D. C.—Enthused by an address made by Mrs. Emma Gerry Wallace, of Boston, the president of the Women's Organization of the N. A. R. D., on her way back from the Atlanta convention, where she had so effectively introduced this auxiliary branch of the N. A. R. D., the wives and daughters of the local druggists immediately called a meeting which was most encouragingly responded to, and the result of which was the formation of a Washington chapter of the W. O. N. A. R. D., boasting of forty charter members, all eager to promote the welfare and interests of their husband's and father's.

Their first entertainment, a reception given at the Arlington Hotel, proved their mettle, as it was a success throughout, being a fair representation of the druggists of Washington, who are, as a general rule, as hard to entice from their stores, as the snail from his shell, but they came, saw and were conquered, and are now looking forward with real pleasure to the next entertainment given by this new power behind the mortar and pestle.

They had the good fortune to have with them Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who gave good sound advice to this infantile organization.

Mr. S. Hilton acted as spokesman for the ladies, responding to Dr. Wiley's address, and explaining in detail, the birth and object of this new organization.

As they possess a coterie of young and charming daughters, as well as wives, dancing was also indulged in. The officers of this chapter are:

President, Mrs. Lewis Flemer; first vice-president, Mrs. W C. Downey; second vice-president, Mrs. E. F. Albert; secretary Mrs. Henry Evans, treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Taylor.

To Clean Extract of Indian Cannabis From Utensils.—East Falls Pharmacy, Philadelpha, writes: "I do not know if it is known but I made the discovery that sodium bicarbonate would rapidly dissolve extract of cannabis indica which is so troublesome to get out of mortars and funnels. It is a good thing to know."—[*Druggists Circular.*

Will Sunday closing materialize in 1907?

A. PH. A.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. held an interesting and well attended meeting, December 11. The Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30 was the subject of the discussion. President Leo Eliel of the A. Ph. A. occupied the chair by invitation. A committee of three was appointed to draw suitable resolutions upon the death of Albert E. Ebert. The January meeting will be the annual meeting. F. W. Meisner, Jr., of La Porte, Ind., was unanimously recommended to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention caused by the death of Albert E. Ebert.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. met December 12, with 250 in the hall and many turned away who could not gain entrance. M. N. Kline gave his practical experience with the Federal Pure Food and Drug Law. C. A. Mayo, Editor of the *American Druggist* read a paper on the same subject. Prof. J. P. Remington spoke of the death of Albert E. Ebert, and a committee was appointed to make suitable resolutions and receive contributions for the Ebert Memorial Monument.

Fishermen fishing for amber. Copy. Hartmann 1677.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held at the secretary's office, Chicago, December 4, 1906, at 2 p. m. President Porter and the following members of the executive committee responded to the roll call: Messrs. Avery, Boehm, Forsyth, Fry, Knoche, Brown, Hall, Garver, Schubert, Simpson and the secretary. Mr. Schaper came in later. There were present members of other committees, as follows: Mr. J. H. Wells of the legislative committee, Chairman Oldberg of the Procter Memorial Committee, Secretary Scherer of the School of Pharmacy Committee, President Schwalbe, Secretary Rowles, Messrs. Mathison and Medbury of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association were also present.

The date for the anuual meeting of the association was fixed for June 11, 12 and 13, 1907.

The following recommendations for voting cards were made:

State Board of Pharmacy—S. C. Yeoman, C. H. Avery, H. J. Houghton, V. H. Chantler, Gastav Frank, Edward Williams, Thorkil Mygdal, Otto G. Hottinger, C. A. Storer, W. T. Klenze, H. J. Bauman, S. J. Caswell, Wm. F. Jungkunz, George W. Sohrbeck, C. A. Webster, John H. Harsch, John B. Nichels, T. S. Arnold, L. E. Stevenson, J. F. Schreve, Jacob Frisch, Henry Steingoetter, O. M. Waters, W. G. Carrothers, Geo. H. Wood.

Advisory Board, University of Illinois School of Pharmacy—Walter H. Gale, Jas. H. Wells, Wm. P. Knoche, J. H. Grubb, John Stuchlik, Chas. A. Thayer, B. A. C. Hoelzer, Louis Lehman, Andrew Scherer, John M. Kappus, John C. Strader, Gus Kirchner, Thomas A. Jewet, Louis A. Schmidt, A. B. Clark, Otto D. Ehrlicher, George M. Knochel, L. S. Cooke, George Cunningham, Wm. S. Gille, Jos. H. Shriver, Chas. F. Merker, George B. Capps, Louis L. Smith, Edward S. Patton.

After some discussion the sum of $250 was appropriated for defraying the necessary expenses of the annual meeting.

Mr. Avery reported for the committee on legislation and considerable discussion followed. It is realized that this committee will have very important work in revising the pharmacy law at the coming session of the legislature, especially in regard to the proposed anti-narcotic section.

Mr. Bodemann reported for the special committee on fraudulent advertising of patent medicines as follows:

"Manufacturers of patent medicines are anxious to obtain the good will of the retail druggists for the sale of their products.

"The honest and conscientious pharmacist who desires to do the square thing by the medical friends and his customers cannot go out of the way to assist any manufacturer, who makes dishonest claims for his products, as to their contents or medicinal value.

"The public has been thoroughly aroused in regard to the patent medicine question, and looks to the pharmacist for information on it. For the pharmacist to cater to the patronage of physicians on one hand and on the other to assist in selling quack nostrums under flagrant misrepresentation, is undermining our very foundation for confidence of the public in our competency and integrity.

"We, therefore, beg to submit that an earnest appeal be drafted to the manufacturers of patent medicines to so revise their advertisements so as to make it possible for honorable pharmacists to tolerate traffic in patent medicines.

"Whisky under any other name acts just as bad. To palm off this curse-all as a cure-all is neither pharmacy nor medicine, not decency or honesty, and should not be countenanced. The time has come when the line between honesty and humbuggery in patent medicines will be more distinctly drawn, and manufacturers will have only themselves to blame if they do not prepare themselves for the judgment day."

A committee consisting of Messrs. Avery, Bodemann and Forsyth reported the following resolutions regarding the death of Albert E. Ebert, one of the oldest members of the association:

Ebert resolution, by Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, executive committee:

"The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in executive committee assembled records its profound grief, at the loss sustained by Illinois as well as by pharmacy in general in the death of Albert E. Ebert, November 20, 1906. Mr. Ebert was an earnest enthusiastic champion of pharmacy, and a faithful worker in our association from its first beginning. He filled many positions of trust and honor and was ever ready to do the best as he saw it for his chosen life cause—pharmacy.

"In his death, the Illinois pharmacists lose one of their most active and earnest supporters, who always under most adverse conditions had the courage of conviction, a virtue so rare in this period of opportunism. Ebert never wavered, his mind once made up, and preferred to go down to defeat with flying colors, rather than go back on his belief of right.

"The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall cherish Ebert's memory as one worthy of an example to our members."

THE COMMITTEE.

The resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes and the annual report.

At the request of Mr. Scherer, an appropriation of $50.00 was authorized for the necessary expenses of the School of Pharmacy committee.—[W. B. DAY, Secretary.

Of Course There Will be Little Opposition to a general inheritance tax. Most of us are willing to give away a little of what someone else has given us. What we object to is having to "wet" a new hat, after spending our own money for it.

Are Your New Year resolutions ready?

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

Shelby County Resolutions.

Resolved 1: That the Shelby County Association of Retail Druggists favors the direct contract and serial numbering plan for all medicines having an established demand.

2: That this association or its members will not sign contracts or act as agents for any manufacturer or firm that has not accepted the rules of the N. A. R. D.

3: That this association favors the two, four and eight dollar prices on all patent and proprietary medicines.

4: That we approve the Pure Food Law as passed by the last congress of the United States.

5: That we endorse principles of the Mann Bill now pending before the national congress, and ask our representative, Hon. J. T. Lloyd, to use his official influence in making the bill become a law.

6: We request the legislature of the State of Missouri to pass laws to conform with the Pure Food Law and the Mann Bill.

7: That we endorse the Pure Paint Law now in force in North Dakota, and ask our representatives to use their influence to pass a similar one in the State of Missouri.

8: That it is the unanimous verdict of this association that the pharmacy laws of this state should be revised and simplified and made in form that the law will be executed.

9: That the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Missouri be required to issue two grades of certificates. The second, or lower grade, to be applicable to small towns and villages of the country and to give encouragement to young students of pharmacy. Said certificates not to be in force longer than four years.

10: That we favor an assessment of one dollar ($1.00) a year on all registered pharmacists of the State of Missouri. Said fund to be used by the State Board of Pharmacy in executing the laws and raising the standard of pharmacy so that it will be equal to any state in the union.

11: We request our representatives, the Hons. G. W Humphrey and H. J. Simmons, to use their influence in securing to us the needed legislation on the request above. Approved October 31, 1906. JOHN M. MCCULLY, president; JOHN A. O'DANIEL, secretary.

Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Centennial.—As I am unable to give you an article on our recent centennial celebration on account of lack of spare time, am inclosing folder gotten out by our commercial club. You will find full history of our city outlined therein. The celebration was a large success in every way, and was certainly the means of showing us up as we are, the metropolis of Southeast Missouri.—[W. C. HAMAN, Ph. G.

A Bit of History.—The ground upon which Cape Girardeau is located is historic. The first white men to set foot upon it were probably DeSoto and his followers who, crossing the Mississippi at Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis, in 1541, proceeded northward to the Indian village of Casquin, near New Madrid. Accompanied by the Casquins, DeSoto crossed the low lands of Southeast Missouri to the village of Capaha, located near the present site of Cape Girardeau. Here a terrific battle followed between the allied Casquins and Spaniards, and the Capahas, in which the latter were defeated, but later, rallying, drove back the Spaniards who had been deserted by the Casquins. For a century and a half the Capahas continued the most powerful and industrious people in this vicinity, undisturbed by the presence of white men until 1673 when Marquette, launching his canoe upon the bosom of the mighty Father of Waters, passed the land of the Capahas, down as far as the river Arkansas. In 1682 LaSalle coming down the Illinois river to the Mississippi and exploring the latter to its junction with the gulf took possession of the territory on both sides in the name of Louis XIV.

The New Cape Girardeau.—Within the last five years a new city has appeared on the hills where over a century ago Louis Lorimer established the post of Cape Girardeau. In 1900 the population was 4,815, in 1904 it was over 9,000, and a special census early this year showed nearly 11,000. In 1905, 169 residences, 44 business houses, and 7 school buildings were erected at a cost of over $1,0 0,000. 33 blocks of streets, and 41 blocks of concrete sidewalks were made; a modern street railway system was installed, and is now being doubled in capacity; and a new railway was built into the city. The year 1906 will witness even more remarkable progress. Two new railroads will be brought in: a $100,000 government building will be started; the largest smelter plant, of its kind, in the United States will be completed; a $100,000 five-story, steel office building will be begun; a $50,000 modern, four-story Elks' Building will be almost completed; a modern sewer system will be started; a gas plant for heating and illuminating will be completed; a magnificent boulevard, encircling the city will be laid out; and over 200 new residences and business houses will be completed.

Located upon the hills overlooking the Mississippi, and surrounded by a beautiful, rolling agricultural country, the richest in the state; with educational facilities unsurpassed, and a generous, hospitable people, Cape Girardeau looks forward to a brilliant and prosperous future as the metropolis of the great Southeast.

The location of a trading post at Cape Girardeau dates from the middle of the eighteenth century, certainly not later than 1766, when Ensign Sieur Girardot, a French trader, and sometime an officer in the French Army, established a trading point at the rocky promontory just north of the city. Ultimately the name was changed to Girardeau

The first settlement at Cape Girardeau was made by Louis Lorimier, a French Canadian, born in the parish of Etienne, Montreal, in 1749, but of whose early history comparatively little is known. Lorimier having located in the Miami Valley, because of his allegience to the British was attacked in 1782 and driven west of the Mississippi. In 1787 or 1788 he located near Ste. Genevieve where he remained until 1793 when he removed to Cape Girardeau. Having previously married a half-breed Shawnese woman, through which alliance he had acquired great influence over the various Indian tribes, especially the Shawnese and Delawares, he was granted the concession of establishing himself at such places as he might wish, on the west bank of the Mississippi between the Missouri and Arkansas rivers. This grant was dated January 4, 1793, and was signed by the Baron of Carondelet, by order of the Governor, Andres Lopez Armesto. In 1795, upon petition, Lorimier was granted 8,000 arpents of land fronting at Cape Girardeau. About this time the Spanish Government, deeming it wise to populate upper Louisiana, offered lands gratuitously, exempt from taxation, to settlers. These inducements attracted a large number from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and other states, a majority of whom located at Cape Girardeau. This was the first purely American settlement west of the Mississippi. In 1799 the population of the district was 416 whites, and in 1803 the number was 1,026.

In 1805 the Court of General Quarter Sessions was established, and commissioners appointed to receive proposals and select a site for a permanent seat of justice. Three bids were offered, and that of Lorimier in which he agreed to give four acres of land in fee simple, $200, and thirty days' labor, was accepted. On January 13, 1806, the court appointed commissioners to lay off the town, and locate the site of the public buildings. As laid off then the limits of the town extended from the Mississippi River to Middle Street, and from William Street to North Street.

Why They Did Not Register in Missouri.—After each examination a number of those who applied for registration wonder why they fail to receive a certificate. The following evidence may not be satisfactory to such persons, bnt it will show the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST that some of the applicants for registration, at the October meeting of the Missouri Board of Phamacy, were very poorly prepared for the ordeal. It is difficnlt to comprehend how some of the answers could have occurred to the human mind. The questions were published on page 343 of our November, 1906, issue.

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Analeptic is a stimulen.

Antitoxin are a distrower of Germes.

Emuls. Ol. Morrhuae—Place the gum arabic in a mortar, add the oil all at once or a little at a time.

Analiptics: removes the stiffness of the body.

Lead plaster: Lead Oxide 20.0 Lard 80.0 mix.

Fishberries: an antiseptic on the head for insects.

Calefacient: That which promotes natures agent of a being.

Calefacient: a cosmetic or face application (but I would not tell this to anyone, before I would look it up.

Atom: is a bit of Phosphorus.

Hydrates: are quieting or soothing preparations which have been acted upon by hydrochloric acid.

Radical: is to exist.

Calefacient: is to harden by rubbing (? ?).

Antacid: contracts poisons.

A molecule: is one or more drops of water.

Bicarbonate of Potassium: is made by distillation.

Secundum Artem: is made by the second art.

Libra; means turn loose.

Lead plaster: is made by heating lead acetate with rubes and ether.

Analeptics: are medicinal agents to counteract *ameleptic* fits!

Calefacients: are medicinal agents used to decreases of the face.

Mica panis: means mix parts.

Non repeatur: means 2 tablespoonfuls.

Calefacients: substances that drive the lime out of the system.

A dusted powder: is used to dry inflamed and excorrated surfaces and in dusting pills in pill making.

Secundum Artem: every hour.

Purgative: a medicine to check the bowels.

Diaphoretic: a medicine to expell the slime and mucus from the throat.

Emp. Plumbi; made with lead acetate, soap and water.

Masses of molecules: are called specific volume.

Potass. Bicarbonate is made by action of hydrochloric acid on carbonate potash.

Calefacients: are bile producers,

Diaphoreties; increase the secretion of the sweat.

Mica panis: small ills.

Cimicifuga: is derived from the root of U. S. & Canada.

Emuls. Ol. Morrhua: is made by the action of soap on oil which will emulsify the fat.

Atom: is the smallest weight, or devision of weight.

Potassium: is a salt containing a Mentalic base.

A Haydrate (hydrate) is a salt used as *experaut.*

Radical: is a decimal term used in comb. one chemical with another.

Quest & 3 c: Calomel is a cathartic and cont. nit. and cont. muricur. coros. sube. is an antiseptice.

Secund Artem: means every second.

A Radical: is the rapicity of force.

Diaphoretles: are used in diptheria.

Diaphoreties: are used to dispell wind from the bowels.

Mercury is iron in solution.

I Q & S is one of the salts of mercury.

Sulph. Zinc is a salt of iron.

Tannin is a salt of Tannic Acid.

Latin name for sweet oil is Ol. Saccharin.

Wakelee & Co. is a firm established in San Francisco in 1850, being one of the oldest drug stores on the Pacific Coast. The firm is proprietor of and manufacture the famous Camelline. The fire following the San Francisco earthquake destroyed over 4,000,000 prescriptions which had been filled by the firm during the past half century. The above picture shows the northwest corner of Bush and Montgomery Streets after the fire. The ruins show a portion of the Occidental Hotel in which the store was located. While the fire was still burning they leased a new location at Devisadero and California, stocked it up at once and were ready for their patrons without loss of time. They also had the courage to lease the premises at 58 Market while the surroundings were still in a chaotic state, and built, furnished and stocked a handsome store in that locality.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

When and Where They Meet.

St. Louis A. Ph. A. Branch, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Saturday, January 19, 2:30 p. m. Dr. Otto F. Claus, secretary.

Cinchona Club, the first Tuesday in each month, 11 a. m., at the Southern Hotel (dinner is served at 1 p. m.); A. N. Collins, Ph. G., secretary, Page and Academy Avenues.

St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association, third Tuesday in each month, 11 a. m., at the Southern Hotel (dinner served at 1 p. m.); Charles R. Judge, Ph. G., secretary, 815 Olive Street.

St. Louis Chemical Society, first Monday after the first Tuesday, at 8 p. m., St. Louis Academy of Science, 3817 Olive Street; Geo. Lang, Jr., secretary, care St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, second Thursday of each month, 8 p. m., Priester's Cafe, Third Street and Washington Avenue, E. H. Kurty, Ph. G., secretary, 2000 South Broadway, city.

Alumni Association St. Louis College of Pharmacy, scientific, meetings on the third Tuesday during the winter season, 8 p. m., St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Wm. M. Laumann, secretary, Jefferson and Russell Avenues.

St. Louis Medical Society of Missouri.—On January 12, 1907, there will be a meeting of pharmacists and physicians to take up the mutual relations of the two professions. This meeting promises much interest and we will be pleased to have you give it the publicity it deserves in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The following is the program:

Medicine and Pharmacy.

An Analysis of the New Pharmacopœia—Prof. J. M. Good.
Discussion by Dr. J. L. Boehm.
The Mission of the National Formulary with Exhibit of Selected Preparations—Prof. Francis Hemm.
Discussion by Dr. Justin Steer.
The Ethics of Prescription Writing—Dr. A. E. Taussig.
Discussion by Mr. A. A. Kleinschmidt.
The Ethics of Prescription Compounding—Mr. Emil A. Sennawald.
Discussion by Dr. O. A. Wall.

This meeting is gotten up by the St. Louis Medical Society which has invited the Alumni Association of the City Hospital, the Cinchona Club, the St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association, the St. Louis Drug Clerk Society and the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy to take part in the meeting. This joint consideration of a live topic follows up an excellent program recently carried out by the City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis, and which has already resulted in much good.—[JOHN C. MORFIT, chairman of the Executive Committee.

St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A.—The St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A. was organized on December 15, 1906, at 3 p. m., at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy building. Some of the most prominent representatives of the St. Louis drug trade and allied branches were present and took an active interest in the organization. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. H. M. Whelpley; vice-president, Emil A. Sennewald; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Otto F. Claus; chairman committee on membership, Robert C. Reilly; chairman committee on professional relations, Dr. Robert E. Schlueter; chairman committee on science and practice of pharmacy, Prof. J. M. Good; chairman committee on education and legislation, Wm. K. Ilhardt.

The constitution and by-laws as proposed in the August *A. Ph. A. Bulletin* was adopted with a few changes.

It was decided that bi-monthly meetings be held beginning January, 1907.

A committee consisting of Prof. Francis Hemm, Henry Fischer and A. A. Kleinschmidt was appointed by the president to draft resolutions upon the death of Albert E. Ebert.

The sum of ten dollars was appropriated for the Albert E. Ebert Memorial Monument Fund.

Dr. Otto F. Claus was elected to serve on the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for three years.

The secretary read a number of letters from absentees promising hearty support to the new organization.

After a number of encouraging talks by the members, it was moved to adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, January 19, 1907 at 2:30 p. m.—[OTTO F. CLAUS, secretary-treasurer, St. Louis, December 15, 1906.

The Deadly Trinity in a Drug Store.

TEN CENTS PLEASE! NOW DON'T TAKE IT IN HERE!
DRUGS
CARBOLIC ACID
FOOL DRUG CLERK
FORGET IT KID! THE SUN WILL SHINE TOMORROW
SILLY GIRL

The St. Louis *Star-Chronicle* cartoonist was inspired by numerous cases of suicide by means of phenol, and the above is the result.

This particular brand of drug clerk is the one who fails to take due precaution in selling poison. The Missouri Poison Law should be studied by every pharmacist in the state.

A Western Paper says that it is the bible which causes such small collections in the churches. It says "The Lord loves a cheerful giver," and most men can give a nickle more cheerfully than they could a quarter.

Are You trying to get along without the N. F. III.?

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Wisconsin Ph. A. Report of the meeting, Fr. L. Cook, secretary, Milwaukee.

Me. Ph. A. Proceedings, thirty-ninth annual report, 1906. M. L. Porter, secretary, Danforth, Me.

The Ph. A. Report of Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association 1906. W. E. Terrill, secretary, Montpelier, Vt.

The Va. Ph. A. proceedings for 1906 is another example of the good looking volume without advertisements. The association is to be congratulated. C. B. Fleet, Lynchburg, is the secretary.

An Old Board of Pharmacy.—The R. I. Board has just issued its thirty-sixth annual report. What board can exhibit a longer list of annual reports? The secretary is Howard A. Pearce, Providence.

Missouri Botanical Garden, Seventeenth Annual Report, Dr. William Trelease, St. Louis Director.

The report of the officers of the board gives much information about this beautiful and in- nic garden and the adjoining Tower Grove , both of which were made possible by the philanthropy of the late Henry Shaw. The volume of 181 pages contains several articles detailing original investigations of interest to pharmacists. We have on previous occasions urged the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to visit Shaw's Garden when they are in St. Louis. We feel that pharmacists in this section of the country do not fully appreciate the opportunity which they have to become acquainted with one of the leading botanical gardens of the world.

Kiepe's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—A Manual for Students and Physicians Attending Post-graduate Courses; by Edward J. Kiepe, Professor of Materia Medica in the Department of Pharmacy, and Adjunct-Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the Medical Department, University of Buffalo; in one 12mo volume of 265 pages; cloth, $1.00 *net*. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., publishers. 1906.

The Medical Epitome Series when complete will consist of twenty-three volumes—this is the twentieth, leaving but three more to complete the set. It is easy for students, and practitioners as well, to post themselves to date for examinations or practical purposes, or attending post-graduate courses, by reading these authoritative little books. They are written by professors or teachers in colleges of high standing, and the subjects are treated in a manner as clear, thorough and interesting as the necessary limits of space will permit.

Poker Jim and Other Tales and Sketches.—By G. Frank Lydston, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Medical Department of University of Illinois, Professor of Criminal Anthropology, Chicago Kent College of Law, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital—Fellow of the London Society of Authors, etc.

It is hardly necessary to introduce Dr. Lydston to readers. As the author of "The Diseases of Society" and of numerous standard surgical text books and monographs in his special field of surgery, he is well known to the profession. This is not his first excursion into the field of general literature, his short stories pertaining especially to the life and experience of the doctor, being very familiar to both medical and lay readers. As Elbert Hubbard has said of him, Dr. Lydston has a profound knowledge of "the heart of things," and nowhere has he shown it more strongly than in the present volume of fascinating stories, which contain some of the strongest character sketches ever written, ranging from the amusing sketch of everyday experience to the profoundly psychologic. It is in his versatility and ability as a character student that he excels. The same charm that has given him a national reputation as a raconteur and orator is manifest in his writings.

Chemistry: General, Medical and Pharmaceutical, including the Chemistry of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.—A Manual of the Science of Chemistry and its Applications to Medicine and Pharmacy; by John Attfield, F. R. S.,-M. A., Ph. D., F. C. S., etc., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc.; New (19th) Edition, Specially Revised by the Author to Accord with the New U. S. Pharmacopœia. Edited by Leonard Dobbin, Ph. D., F. I. C., etc., Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, etc.; 12mo, 760 pages, Illustrated. Price, cloth, $2.50, *net*. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. 1906.

The revision of Attfield's Chemistry was confided by the author to Mr. Leonard Dobbin, of the University of Edinburgh and examiner in chemistry on the Board of Examiners for Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The work has been brought thoroughly up to date and to accord with the most recent Pharmacopœias of the United States and of Great Britain. The original plan of the book has been strictly adhered to, as seventeen large editions in the United States and eighteen in Great Britain are an evidence of the approval of the professions of medicine and pharmacy in the two great English-speaking nations of the world.

The author's ideal has been to produce a Manual of Chemistry for medical and pharmaceutical students, one in which not only the science of chemistry is taught, but in which the chemistry of every substance having interest for the followers of medicine and pharmacy, at more or less length, and in proportion to its importance and its position in relation to the leading prinicples of chemistry, is set forth with all attainable exactness. The extent to which he has realized this ideal, he leaves to others to decide.

Glass Cleaning Mixture.—

Powdered pumice stone	2 ozs.
Whiting	8 ozs.
Water	2 fl. ozs.
Ammonia water	2 fl. ozs.

Mix.

—[*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*

There is a Grain Firm in Chicago by the name of Tearse & Noyes. It would be natural to expect their bids to all be short and loud.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

A Christmas Present was Florence Harriet, who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Noll, December 22, 1906, St. Louis, Mo.

The Second Informal Dance given by the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, at Westminster Hall, November 28, was a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy, at a regular meeting of the board of trustees, appointed a committee consisting of H. T. Rohlfing, W. K. Ilhardt and J. M. Good to draft and submit resolutions upon the death of Albert E. Ebert.

The St. Louis Chemical Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Aug. Hunicke; vice-president, C. E. Caspari; corresponding secretary, C. J. Borgmeyer; treasurer, A. A. Kleinschmidt; recording secretary, George Lang, Jr.; members of the council, W. R. Lamar and J. J. Kessler.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society will hold its annual meeting January 10, at which time Charles Gietner, secretary of the board of pharmacy, will speak upon the Pharmacy Law of Missouri. President Carl Hinrichs will explain the Pure Food and Drug Law. Leon Phillibert is also on the program. The society is in an exceptionally prosperous condition.

The St. Louis Medical Society has had the most prosperous year in its history of almost three-quarters of a century. Dr. George Homan is the retiring president. At the December 29 meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. C. Morfit, president; Dr. T. A. Hopkins, vice-president; Dr. Davis Forster, recording secretary; Dr. Cyrus E. Burford, corresponding secretary; Dr. Charles J. Orr, treasurer.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy was Organized Before the War and incorporated in 1864, and has been in continuous operation since that time. The charter is held by the St. Louis College of Pharmacy trustees and the institution is conducted solely as an educational organization, being in no sense a private enterprise. If the charter should be surrendered, the property would revert to the state and not to the sixty-five members of the college. The wholesale and manufacturing interests of St. Louis have long been identified with the college. The late Mr. Christian F. G. Meyer served as president a number of years ago. Col. C. P. Walbridge also served as president and Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt is president for 1906-7. The board of trustees has just established three scholarships in recognition of exceptionally liberal contributions made to the college sinking fund. The scholarships are:

The Edward Mallinckrodt Scholarship.
The Meyer Brothers Scholarship.
The J. S. Merrell Scholarship.

The Retail Druggists Belong to that Large Class of Busy People in this world who have but little opportunity for the enjoyment of the holiday season. It is true that pharmacists no longer carry the long list of holiday sundries once found in the drug stores but every druggist and especially those of the smaller cities and towns are kept busy from the early approach of Christmas until the New Year is fully installed. The druggists of St. Louis realize this condition and prepare for it. They also remember that vacation time will come and they look forward to their state association meeting and the annual conventions of the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D. as opportunities for relief from the routine of store duties.

Association affairs are moving along about as usual. The organization of a St. Louis branch of the A. Ph. A. adds another to the list of meetings to attend at stated intervals, in this case, every alternate month, beginning with January. The next meeting will be held at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, January 19. Unlike other local organizations, this one is open to all who are in any way interested in pharmacy, that is, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers, drug clerks, physicians, professors and editors. The St. Louis R. D. A. is lining up on the trade stamp question. In spite of resolutions, motions and public sentiment, the practice of using trading stamps seems to be gaining ground among the members and the trade is watching with interest the outcome of conferences now in progress. The annual meeting will be held in January. The Cinchona Club continues in existence although some claim that it should disband, as the primary object of bringing the cutters and non-cutters together has long since been accomplished. It is likely, however, that the organization will be maintained and, as at present, its membership limited to fifty.

The Pure Food and Drugs Act very naturally attracts much attention in a city which is the home of as many manufacturers as are found in St. Louis. All of them are busy re-labeling and between times studying the law and the numerous regulations and opinions which have been officially, semi-officially or unofficially rendered. A few proprietary medicines will come out under new or altered names in order to conform to the labeling provision. The legal representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers claim that they are busy twenty-four hours in a day and they offer considerable evidence in favor of their statements. The prominent down town druggist who announced at a local meeting that the pharmaceutical journals had lulled the retail druggists to sleep by quieting their fears about the labeling of prescriptions seems to be the only one who is perturbed on this point and even he has not yet labeled any of the prescriptions dispensed by physicians, even though the medicine crosses the state line.

Social pharmaceutical affairs have centered around the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society which has given a first and also a second "informal" at Westminster Hall, the latter event occurring December 31, and was

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continued far into the new year. The drug clerks are exceedingly active in their organization.

The N. F. and U. S. P. propaganda is creating considerable quiet amusement among those who keep in touch with either or both the medical or pharmaceutical professions. Some of the doctors close their eyes and ears whenever they catch sight or sound of N. F. or U. S. P. Others are specifying these preparations in every prescription and a few are complaining that their patients cannot get N. F. prescriptions filled, as a few druggists seem to be ignorant of the meaning of N. F. This condition, however, as far as it exists, will soon be removed by the persistent efforts of the St. Louis R. D. A. and the local jobbing trade, for here the retailer and the wholesaler unite in an effort to familiarize both pharmacist and physician with the significance, scope and value of the National Formulary. We mentioned in the December issue the work of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. in this direction. The meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, to be held January 12, will be the crowning event in the way of joint action on the part of physicians and pharmacists interested in the U. S. P. and the N. F.

Albert E. Ebert, who died, November 20, at his home in Chicago, is being remembered by resolutions on the part of pharmaceutical bodies, the country over, but perhaps in no city outside of Chicago is the adopting of resolutions as general as in St. Louis.

Lorenz A Seitz, president of the Mo. Ph. A., announces that with the opening of the new year will begin his campaign in the interest of the organization of which he is the official head.

Dr. Enno Sander, one of the veteran pharmacists of St. Louis, now in his eighty-fifth year, was among those most active in extending holiday greetings to his professional and non-professional friends.

Dr. James H. Beal spent a Sunday in St. Louis recently. He came in before daylight and left after dark, but even this procedure will not enable him to escape his host of local friends the next time he comes to the city. We now give him fair warning that he must prepare for a stay of a week in the place of that of a day.

The only exception to the rule of busy pharmacists during the holidays was that of the college students who either went home for a two weeks' vacation or spent it seeing St. Louis.

Karb-Iron, is the name of a black roof paint, originated by Mr. Henry Boardman in charge of the paint department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. This gentleman is well known for his fidelity and the interest in the firm which he represents, and we are not surprised to learn that he promptly quoted prices on Karb-Iron when a letter reached his desk from a Lawton, Okla., druggist, who received a prescription calling for Compound Kargon. No doubt our readers have learned before this that Kargon is a proprietary medicine, advertised as a cure for rheumatism. Mr. Boardman did not know this at the time but he does now and it is not necessary for you to ask him about it.

We have mentioned but few of the many subjects and questions which have given pharmacists a busy time during the last thirty days. Their only complaint had been: "Where can I find a good clerk?"

E. H. VOEPEL.

E. H. Voepel, Ph. G., is proprietor of a new store at Jefferson Avenue and Victor Street. He is an exceptionally competent pharmacist and popular with the trade.

W. E. Derris, Ph. G., after a few months' vacation, has returned to St. Louis and taken charge of Sommers' Pharmacy, at 4301 Laclede Avenue.

Thornton & Bradfisch is successor to W. W. Thornton at the old stand, 1035 West Whittier Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. O. A. Hartwig, one of the long established pharmacists of St. Louis, has disposed of his store at Tenth and Market Streets, and will devote his entire time to the practice of medicine.

F. C. Meyer, Ph. G., of Lafayette and California Avenues, has special reasons for remembering Halloween of 1906. A little daughter arrived that eve. The first child to visit their home, although married for nine years. Mr. Meyer has a special brand of cigars for his friends.

Prof. Geo. F. Weida has recently located in St. Louis and has a position in the department of chemistry at the Central High School. He is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of the Kansas University and at one time assisted Prof. L. E. Sayer. From Kansas he went to the John Hopkins University and graduated, receiving the decree of Ph. D.

HERMANN A. KUNZ.

The Miller Brothers Drug Company is the new proprietor of Hartwig's Pharmacy, at Tenth and Market Streets. Mr. Miller is a very competent young man with energy and good judgment. His friends feel assured of his financial success in this undertaking.

Hermann A. Kunz, Ph. G., is a progressive prescription druggist, located at Franklin Avenue and Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Judge & Dolph Drug Co. have by direct communication to the medical profession of St. Louis, disclaimed all connections with a firm manufacturing a proprietary medicine who sent physicians prescription blanks with stub attached, each coupon entitling the physician to fifty cents for each bottle of medicine prescribed and dispensed at the retail drug store above mentioned. It was extremely distasteful to the firm to have their name employed in such a manner.

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NECROLOGY.

Mrs. E. B. Fletcher, of Ft. Scott, Kans., died, December 8. Mr. Fletcher is a veteran pharmacist of that place.

Sidney Breslin, son of ex-President M. T. Breslin, of the N. A. R. D., died at his home in New Orleans, recently, at the age of twenty-three.

Frank Hunter, son of Dr. W. B. Hunter, of Council Grove, Kans., died, November 29, from an injury sustained in a runaway some months ago.

A. L. Morgan, at one time at Collins, Mo., then at Appleton City, then at Calhoun, and recently at Craig, Mo., died of consumption, November 8, 1906.

Dr. Andrew J. Eastman, of Burlington, Kans., died, November 15. He had been in the drug business at that place for a quarter of a century and was prominent in business and political affairs.

Dr. P. W. Ray, treasurer of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, died suddenly at his home, November 27, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Dr. Ray was the most prominent negro physician and pharmacist of this country. He was born in New York City, well educated and an active factor in professional affairs. He was a prominent Mason and a member of national medical and pharmaceutical bodies. With his daughter he attended the Montreal meeting of the A. Ph. A.

DR. AUGUST T. FLEISCHMANN.

Dr. August Fleischmann died at his home in Kansas City, December 19 of heart disease and was buried December 23 in Elmwood cemetery, the services being conducted with Masonic rites, in which order Dr. Fleischmann was prominent. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias., the Elks and the Grand Army. He leaves a widow and a daughter. Dr. Fleischmann was one of the most prominent pharmacists of the State, being one of the organizers of the Mo. Ph. A. and a constant attendant and worker for its welfare. He was one of the most congenial of men and had the happy faculty of mingling with those at the meetings, while he at the same time lent dignity and professional air to the gatherings. With his wife and daughter he received a hearty welcome each year, and his death is a loss which even time cannot repair.

Mr. Fleischmann was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1847. From the public schools at that city he went to fight the battles of his country, and served from 1863 until the close of the war in the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1865 he returned to Philadelphia and served his druggist's apprenticeship under Henry A. Bower, a well known druggist. He was afterwards with the well known wholesale house of French, Richards & Co.

His knowledge of pharmacy was further increased by services with many of the large drug houses in New York City. He was in business for himself in Newark, N. J., for several years, and went West in 1879. There always was an abundance of sunshine in Dr. Fleischmann's makeup. This, together with an unfailing courtesy, a thorough knowledge of his business and an absolute integrity in all his dealings, made it easy for him to begin modestly in Sedalia, Mo., and in a few years to have one of the most profitable drug stores in the state.

In 1890 he was elected president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Assosiation, and in 1892 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Pharmacy by Gov. D. R. Francis. He labored constantly to raise the standard of the board's work. Gov. William J. Stone recognized the value of his services by reappointing him in 1894, and he was again reappointed by Gov. Lon F. Stephens in 1897.

Sidney Colwell Watson, of Atlanta, Ga., died at his home in that city, November 28, of acute Bright's Disease. Mr. Watson had for many years represented in that section of the country the New York firm of Schieffelin & Co. He joined the A. Ph. A. in 1887, and took an active part in a number of the meetings. He was also interested in state associations and entered with unusual zeal upon the work in hand. He was sick but a short time previous to his death, and the news will come as a shock to his many friends. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. B. F. Lillie, of Guthrie, Okla., died December 1, at her home in that city from the effects of a hemorrhage of the brain. Mrs. Lillie was the wife of Mr. B. F. Lillie, one of the prominent retail pharmacists of this country, and with her husband was among the very first settlers in Guthrie in 1889. She was prominent in church and social circles, kindly in disposition, generous and happy in character She attended the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A. and made many friends who caught a glimpse of one looked upon as the very sunshine all around her. The pharmacists of the United States unite in expressing their sympathy to the bereaved husband.

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U. S. P.

United States Pharmacopœial Trustees' Affairs*. The board held a special meeting at Philadelphia, December 8. Messrs. Charles E. Dohme, J. H. Beal, S. A. D. Sheppard, H. M. Whelpley and J. P. Remington were present; Chairman Dohme presided, and Secretary M. G. Motter was at his desk.

S. A. D. Sheppard, chairman special committee on Rice Memorial Volume, reported distribution of paper bound volumes of the Rice Memorial Volume among the colleges of pharmacy.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley reported as representative of the trustees at the funeral of Albert E. Ebert, a late member of the board. The chairman appointed a committee consisting of H. M. Whelpley, S. A. D. Sheppard and J. P. Remington to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Ebert. Dr. J. H. Beal was appointed to investigate the cost and feasibility of having prepared large crayon portraits of Albert E. Ebert to be suitably inscribed and presented by the board of trustees as a memorial of Mr. Ebert to colleges of pharmacy belonging to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Spanish Pharmacopœia.—Joseph P. Remington, chairman of special committee, reported that 250 typewritten pages of the Spanish translation of the Pharmacopœia had been prepared. The work of translation is being done by Prof. Diaz, of the University of Havana.

The secretary of the board, Dr. Murray Galt Motter, was instructed to call the attention of the presidents of the state pharmaceutical associations to the copies of the Pharmacopœia which have been placed at their disposal for use as prizes.

Official Organs Chosen.—The *Bulletin* of the American Pharmaceutical Association and *The Journal* of the American Medical Association were adopted as official organs of the board of trustees.

Corrections to the Pharmacopœia.—Joseph P. Remington, chairman of the committee of revision, was authorized to have the plates cut and necessary corrections made in the text of the U. S. Pharmacopœia before further copies are printed. Mr. Remington reported a hearing given representatives of manufacturing chemists and a committee from the N. W. D. A. in conference with some of the subcommittee chairmen of the committee of revision. The meeting was held December 6. The committee on revision was authorized to publish any corrections that are made in such a manner that the sheets can be inserted in copies of the Pharmacopœia now in use. Chairman Remington was authorized to act as the agent of the board of trustees in promulgating such corrections.

Vacancy in the Board of Trustees.—The secretary of the convention, H. M. Whelpley, was instructed officially to inform the officers of the convention and members of the board of trustees of the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Albert E. Ebert, and to call for nominations and then for a vote on the nominees to fill the vacancy.

Supplements to the Pharmacopœia.—A communication from Thomas F. Main, chairman of a special committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, requesting the publication of annual supplements to the United States Pharmacopœia was received and the secretary of the board was instructed to acknowledge it with the thanks of the board and to state that, while the board is without authority to issue annual supplements, the propriety of publishing the supplement provided for by the convention is now under consideration.

Delegates to Convention of 1910.—A communication from the St. Louis Chemical Society, signed by the corresponding secretary, C. J. Borgmeyer, suggesting that chemical societies of the United States be invited to send delegates to participate in the deliberations of the convention of 1910, was read and will be given careful consideration.

The board adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Dohme, after adopting a motion favoring St. Louis as the place for the annual meeting in May, 1907.—[HENRY M. WHELPLEY, Secretary, U. S. P. Convention.

*Journal American Medical Association.

A Doctor's Christmas Carol.

Come fill the bowl with sauterne
And let the phenol flow,
And pass the nitroglycerine
To make our brave hearts glow.

Pour the beaker high with atropine
And drink to eyes that shine,
Let's have a song with our ergotine,
And I'll not ask for wine.

Let us pledge our health in castor oil,
With a hearty "bottoms up."
Valerian with its spicy smell
Shall refill the dripping cup.

Let normal solution and morphia
Flow faster through each vein,
While brave and fair with glass in air
Take up the glad refrain.

So let us sing: "Long live the germ,
The microbe and bacillus,
The grippe, the gout, and the gay tapeworm,
As long as they don't kill us."

—[*Indiana Medical Journal.*

Formula on Chicken Tonic for England.—Vice Consul-General Richard Westacott responds from London to a Philadelphia inquiry asking if there is any law in Great Britain requring the formula to be printed upon the packages of American poultry foods and stating that they had been informed that patent medicines for humans must have the formula on the wrappers and labels, but that they did not know whether this restriction extended to remedies for live stock and poultry. The consulate-general referred the matter to the British customs authorities, who state they are "not aware of any enactment at present in operation requiring the formula to be shown on packages of foreign medicines at the time of importation into any part of the United Kingdom for use in connection with live stock and poultry".

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Mere shipping cases need not bear a label, unless transportation companies may demand it.

U. S. P. and N. F. preparations if they conform to standards need not be further labeled unless they contain some of the items especially to be mentioned.

The guaranty is from the manufacturer to the government and must not be used in a way which will lead the consumer to believe that the government assumes any responsibility for the purity or medicinal value of the goods. This is where some over-zealous manufacturers may find themselves in trouble.

The new law is a law against lying and misrepresentation.

"Sure" cures must become a thing of the past, Of course, it has long been ridiculous to talk about sure cures when scientific bodies have offered immense fortunes to anyone finding a "sure cure."

Misleading pictures on labels must not be used.

Goods manufactured by a large firm to be distributed by a small firm need not bear the name of the real manufacturer if the distributor guarantees them to the consumer.

The new law will gradually educate the public on many false impressions, as trade names do not always represent the facts in the case; as an example, oil of origanum.

The alcohol stated must be absolute alcohol and the percentage given by volume.

The ingredients other than alcohol required to be named on a label must be given either in grains or minims to the ounce.

The law is up to date in permitting the use of the metric equivalents if the manufacturer so desires.

All stock in the hands of the retail trade on January 1, 1907, may be sold within the state without relabeling. In other words, the new law does not affect the stock in the hands of the retailers, when they do business in the D. C., territories or insular possessions.

Pure Food Law to First Affect Manufacturers.

Leniency to be Shown Retailer—Act Becomes Effective Tuesday, January 1, 1907.

Special Dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, will not be rigid in the enforcement of the pure food law against retail dealers for the present. The law goes into effect next Tuesday. The department will devote its time for a while in bringing the manufacturers into line.

"It would work a great hardship to the dealers to apply the law rigidly against them the day it went into effect," said the secretary. The retailers, as a rule, will be glad to comply with the law. They will have no object in flagrantly violating it. But they have stocks of goods on hand now that they can not possibly analyze without great expense and loss, and in such cases the department will be lenient.

"The manufacturer is the one we will begin on. Those engaged in producing pure foods and pure drugs will no doubt begin putting formulæ on their goods next Tuesday."

The secretary says he must go to the bottom on the whiskey matter. The distillers and rectifiers are all at sea in regard to the operations of the law and there seems to be uncertainty in the department, too. "The agricultural department must learn the whiskey business just as thoroughly as the whiskey men themselves know it," said the secretary.

Mr. Wilson said that the liquor manufacturers were already showing the proper spirit. "They are changing their process by leaving out things under the ban of the law," he said. "It will not be long now until a whiskey drinker will know whether he is drinking imitation."

Agents of the agricultural department will be scattered all over the country to see that manufacturers are printing formulas on all cans, bottles and packages put out to the trade after January 1. Later these agents will gather up samples of the various products for analysis by government chemists to see if the manufacturers are conforming to the formulas. For the purpose of learning more about the liquor business, Secretary Wilson will visit some of the big distilleries of Kentucky and Illinois next week.

Judge James B. Bradwell was the first probate judge of Chicago. He was born in England, on April 16, 1828. He represents the legal profession, as an honorary member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, and was a notable figure at the funeral of Albert E. Ebert of whom he was a very close and almost a life-long friend.

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WORKING FORMULAS.

Frosting for Window Glass.—Zinc sulphate, 3; magnesium sulphate, 3; dextrin, 2; water, 20. Dissolve and apply with a brush.—[*Annales de Pharm.*, 8, 384.

Bug Poison.—Corrosive sublimate, 1 oz.; alcohol (methylated), 12 oz.; carbolic acid, 3 drachms; water, 18 fluid oz. Dissolve. Label, "Poison; to be used with caution."—[*Spatula*, 9, 87.

Powdered Castor Oil.—This may be obtained by emulsifying castor oil with skimmed milk, evaporating the mixture to dryness, and then powdering. This is said to be the composition and method of producing the proprietary article.—[*Phar. Post.*

Alum Curd.—This preparation, which is often prescribed as an application for mild inflammation of the eyes, should be prepared by dropping a lump of alum into fresh milk. When the curd sets, the undissolved alum should be removed. Powdered alum should not be used since it cannot be separated from the curd clot.—[*Spatula*, 9 85.

Formaldehyde Soap.—A new disinfectant, a combination of gaseous formaldehyde, or its solution in water or its polymeric form, with soap, has been patented as a new disinfectant. It forms an odorless fluid, which is without action on the skin. It is miscible with water, glycerine, or alcohol.—[*Oesterr. Zeits. für Pharm.*, 39, 880.

Waterproofing Boots.—Heat fish oil, castor oil or tallow to about 250° F. over a naked fire, and then add about one-fifth of the weight of the oil taken of either vulcanised or raw indiarubber, stirring well until the latter is dissolved. To color, a little printer's ink may be used. One or two applications of this are sufficient to thoroughly waterproof a pair of boots for a season: Boots thus treated will take a common shoe blacking afterwards with ease.—[*Sci. Amer.*

Label Varnish.

Mastic	6 parts
Oil of Cloves	1 part
Alcohol	10 parts
Benzine	8 parts

Digest until solution is effected, and then decant. The labels are painted with this varnish, and dried; after drying they are coated with colodion diluted with half its volume of ether, and finally with a solution of one part gelatin in four parts of hot water.

Butter Coloring.

Annatto	¼ oz.
Bicarbonate of Sodium	4¼ ozs.
White Sugar	8 ozs.
Potassium Nitrate	8 ozs.

This is most easily mixed by softening the annatto with water in a water-bath, and stirring in half of the bicarbonate, then evaporate to dryness, and mix with the other ingredients, To make a liquid coloring dissolve one part of annatto in forty parts of olive oil.

Liquid Court Plaster.—If soluble gun cotton is dissolved in acctone in the proportion of about one dram by weight of the former to thirty-five or forty drams by volume of the latter, and a half a dram each of castor oil and glycerin be added, a colorless elastic and flexible film will form on the skin wherever it is applied. Unlike ordinary collodion it will not be likely to dry and peal off. If tinted very slightly with alkanet and saffron it can be made to assume the color of the skin so that when applied it is scarcely observable.—[*Retail Druggist.*

Rubber Plaster.—For an adhesive rubber plaster, made without machinery, C. S. N. Hallberg reccommends the following formula:

Rubber, cut in small pieces	20 Gm.
Petrolatum	20 Gm.
Lead Plaster	960 Gm.

Melt the rubber at a temperature not exceeding 150° C., add the petrolatum, and continue the heat until the rubber is dissolved. Add the lead plaster to the hot mixture, continue the heat until it becomes liquid, then let it cool and stir until it stiffens.—[*Proc. Amer. Pharm. Assoc.*, 1903.

Keratin Coating for Pills.—In order to insure that pills, intended to act only in the alkaline secretion of the intestines, should not be disintegrated in the acid gastric juice, they should be coated with keratin in the manner directed below. Pills containing salts of metals, alum, creosote, acids, or tannin, should be coated with an acetic acid keratin solution. Those containing alkalies, soap, bile, metallic sulphides, or digestive ferments, should be treated with an ammoniacal keratin solution. For certain neutral bodies, such as naphthalin, either the acid or alkaline solution may be employed. The acid solution of keratin is made by digesting keratin, 7, in acid acetic (50 per cent), 100 for 24 hours in a gentle heat, then straining through glass wool. The alkaline keratin solution is obtained by dissolving with gentle heat, and frequent agitation, keratin, 7, in solution of ammonia (10 per cent.), 50; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50, finally straining through cotton wool. To avoid any faults in the coating, the pills must be perfectly dry, and not be massed with any vegetable powder which will swell in the presence of moisture. The best excipient is one composed of beeswax, 1; cacao butter, 9; and sufficient inert powder, such as kaolin, charcoal or French chalk. After rolling, they should first be coated with cacao butter, then burnished by rolling in a little powdered graphite. They are then to be fixed on needles, and dipped in the suitable keratin solution. Generally ten such immersions will be necessary to ensure perfect coating. The coating is sufficient when a pill containing one grain of calcium sulphide, coated as a test, gives rise to no sulphurous eructation one hour after it has been swallowed. According to Yvon the following varnish answers all the purposes of keratin, and is much less troublesome to apply:—Salol, 4; tannin, 1; ether, 20. Coat the pills evenly with this, and dry.—[*Schweiz. Woch. für Chem.*, and after *Bull. Soc. Pharm. de Lyon* 40, 439.

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ONE YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL.

BY DR. O. A. WALL.

Letter from Prof. Greghorn.—(Page 10 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January)—As long as less than one per cent of all the children in the United States go to high school in any one year, as I have amply proved, I claim it is unfair to prevent all the others from working up in the social scale, by passing laws to bar them from technical college education.

He says the plea for the poor boy is "too thin." The poor boy seems to be *persona non grata* with all university professors—why?

Because the poor boys who live in districts in which there are no high schools are now practically barred in many states from becoming physicians, is no reason to also bar them from becoming pharmacists. *Two wrongs would not make one right.*

A boy living in any school district anywhere, east, west, north or south, must go away from home to get one or any other number of years in high school. To get the four years course and diploma demanded by this writer is possible to but very few wealthy boys. It would cost for the four years at least $1,000 to $1,500 (travel, tuition, board, books, clothes, etc.), not mentioning the money the boy might have earned in these four years. A poor boy would be absolutely, hopelessly, barred from all intellectual opportunities, in any state cruel and heartless enough to make such demands—the poor boy hasn't the money and can't get it.

The plea for the poor boy is not "too thin!"

Prof. E. G. Eberle's Letter.—I am sorry that Prof. Eberle (see page 12 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January) thought it necessary to defend his state against anything I said. I only tried to refute the claims New York, Illinois and Minnesota professors made at Indianapolis—that every child in the United States could get "free high school education." All the states I mentioned have most excellent private academies, colleges, etc., but these are available only for the children of parents with means—they are not free, nor open to the poor.

Prof. Eberle quotes a case of a boy who did not finish grammar school education, but entered as an apprentice with him—then studied in private—later went to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and gained honors. We, at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, have had many good, even brilliant pupils, from Texas, who made honor records of which we were proud, who had not gone to high school. Such cases, however, prove my contention that high school education is not absolutely necessary to success, and should not be made obligatory by law. It must be remembered, in this connection, that while one year in high school or its educational equivalent is to be demanded now, an additional year in high school is to be added every year or two, so that in six or eight years the prerequisite is to be a high school diploma, and no other equivalent. An agitation for such laws is premature now, and unjust to many boys who can not get high school education, but who have the brains, energy, application and perseverance to "get there" anyhow, if they are not prevented from doing so by unfair laws.

Mr. Oglesby, in his letter, published on page 10 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, makes the same error others have made, of assuming that I oppose preliminary education. In this he does me an injustice, because I am as much in favor of education as he is, only I do not want to see *one only specific way* of obtaining it incorporated in our laws.

Why does Mr. Oglesby think, as so many of our university professors now affect to think, that it is necessary to malign the druggists at present in business in order to carry his argument? To insinuate that druggists that do not agree with him on the subject under discussion make their living by selling liquor and obscene postal cards is uncalled for, and only incenses respectable druggists against the university schools of pharmacy, because their professors for some years past have kept up a fusillade of such and similar derogatory inuendos. Druggists as a class are honorable and capable gentlemen. It ought to be possible to argue the principle involved without everlastingly insulting the pharmacists of our country.

One reason why so many boys do not go to high schools is because they are not entitled to high school education. The state superintendent of public instruction in Illinois, in his official report for 1905, said: "There is not a county in Illinois in which school privileges are equal to all. There are thousands of children from fourteen to sixteen or seventeen years of age, who are not, but might be in the common schools today * * * if the schools of the right grade were open to them." (p. 28.)

"Some provision should be made to make free high school education universal." (p. 28.)

The state superintendent therefore recommends: "That all persons of high school age and qualifications residing in any school district of this state, in which there is not a high school of sufficient rank to be accredited to the University of Illinois, shall be admitted to the preparatory department of the university, or any of the state normal universities or schools, without the payment of tuition, term or other fees. This is the least the state can do in justice to half its children." (p. 29.)

While the state superintendent of public instruction in Illinois acknowledges that one-half the children in Illinois (725,000) are not entitled to high school education, and suggests that they be admitted to the higher state educational institutions without previous high school attendance, would it not be advisable for the faculties of colleges of pharmacy in Illinois to go slow in demanding a law to exclude these children from the benefits of higher education in any form?

Less than 3.16 per cent of the children of Illinois attended high schools in 1905; only 0.38 per cent grad-

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uated from high schools, and less than one-third of the graduates were boys!

The number of boys who graduated from high schools in Illinois in 1905 was less than one-eighth (⅛) of one per cent of the children of school age in the state!

Does this look as if Illinois could, in fairness to its children, pass the laws demanded by the university schools of pharmacy in Illinois? Or, ought the schools of pharmacy to teach those branches of high school studies that are desirable for pharmacy students, as I advocated at Indianapolis? I do not advocate that pharmacy students should be without the educational equivalent of one year in high school, but I do not want it as a prerequisite for entrance; I want it to be part of the college of pharmacy course, in addition to the usual pharmaceutical studies.

The quotation from a paper read before the Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. is silly twaddle—twenty-five centuries behind the times! When all knowledge was orally transmitted from generation to generation, as among the Homerids, the Asclepiads and other ancient guilds (long B. C.), we may suppose that occasionally such results may have occurred; but even then, in the main, there was progress. A man who, in these days of the printing press, of books, journals, etc., seriously suggests such an idea, advertises his own *testimonium paupertatis mentis*. The astounding advances made in all directions from year to year is an eloquent refutation of such stuff as that.

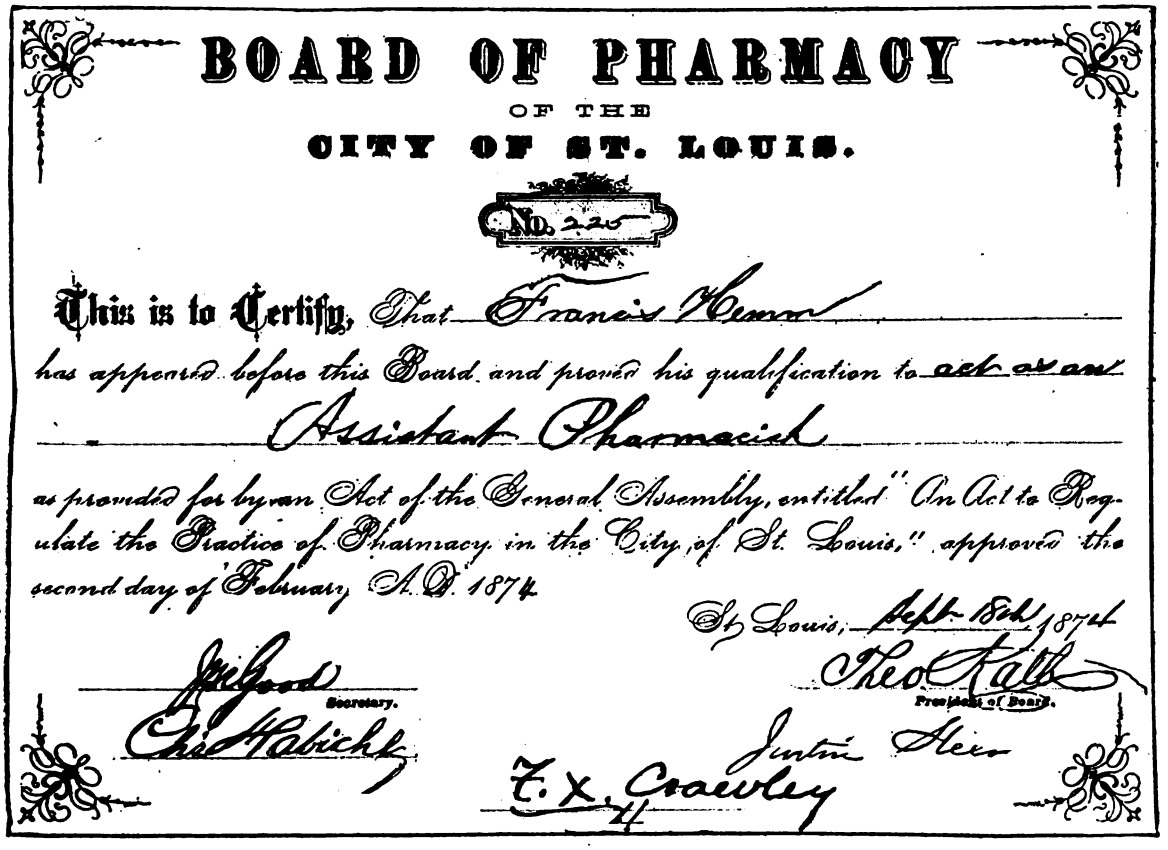
A Sure Sign of Death.—The fear of premature burial is widespread, and in those countries where interment is customary within a short period of apparent death, is not wholly groundless. Various simple tests have from time to time been proposed, but have not found general acceptance. It is now stated in the *Medical Press* that sulphurous gases are generated in considerable quantity in the lungs after death and escape through the nose some time before the usual signs of putrefaction become evident. If a small piece of lead acetate test paper be placed under the nose or introduced into one of the nasal fossæ the black reaction due to the formation of lead sulphide is a certain sign of death. It is generally evident twelve hours after death, but may be delayed for twenty-four hours. The reaction is stated to be invariably given after absolute death, but never in cases of apparent death. It can be applied by anyone.—[*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Longings.

The kiddies long for Santa Claus.
And for the pack he brings.
And pa's face, too, is very long
(For pa, he buys the things).

—*New York Sun.*

A Souvenir of the Board of Pharmacy of the City of St. Louis (September 18, 1874).


BOARD OF PHARMACY
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

No. 225

This is to Certify, That Francis Hemm

has appeared before this Board and proved his qualification to act as an

Assistant Pharmacist

as provided for by an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in the City of St. Louis," approved the second day of February A. D. 1874

St Louis, Sept 8th 1874

Theo Kalb
President of Board.

Jno Good
Secretary.

Chas Habicht

Justin Steers

T. X. Crowley

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

Trade Journals without exception report, as we predicted, that 1906 was the banner year in all lines of industrial activity.

January 1907 has opened up with a continuation of these happy conditions and barring any untoward circumstances, such as car shortage (a remedy for which we all hope for) over speculation, etc., we rather look for this year to favorably compare with the one just past.

The drug trade will witness many changes this year, in the adjustment of stocks, etc., to present conditions in conformity to the several new laws that have just gone into effect.

Price changes continue on the upturn, there being very few declines—a list of the principal items affected the past thirty days, we append below, together with current quotable values, in the local market.

Advanced.

Apmorphia Crystals,	Oil Cake,
Balsam Peru,	Oil Citronella,
Beaver Castor,	Oil Cotton Seed,
Blue Vitriol,	Oil Fish,
Capsules,	Opium.
Cocoa Butter,	Quinine,
Codeine,	Root Ipecac,
Copaiba,	Root Poke,
Flowers Elder,	Root Squill,
Glycerine,	Root Stillingia,
Gum Chicle,	Root Pink,
Haarlem Oil,	Sal Glauber,
Meal Cotton Seed,	Seed Cumin,
Morphine,	Seed Mustard,
Mothine,	Sodium Thiosulphate.

Declined.

Bark Cascara Sagrada,	Oil Spearmint,
Flowers Saffron American,	Pepper, White,
Leaves Senna,	Seed Canary,
Manna,	Silver Nitrate,
Menthol,	Soda Ash.
Oil Peppermint,	Wax Bayberry.

Quinine.—Advance 2c since our last issue. The demand continues very good. From the course of the bark market abroad confidence in still higher prices, is restored. Quotable P. &. W. on the basis of the bulk in 100-oz. cans. 18½c; M. B., 17½c; 25-oz. cans, 20½c; 5-oz. cans, 24½c; 1-oz. vials 29½c.

Opium, Is materially higher.—We note a strong market abroad. Stocks are light. Gum is quotable in this market at $3.87½ to $4.00; powdered, M. B., $4.42½ to $4.65; P. & W., $4.85.

Morphine, for the first time in many years has advanced 10c per ounce, due to the higher market for opium. Quotable in ⅛s at $2.65 to $2.70; 1-oz. vials 25c per ounce less.

Alcohol, Unchanged.—Grain 188°, bbls., $2.56; half-bbls., $2.59; 10-gal. cans, $2.72; 5-gal. cans, $2.79; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon, for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Declined on the 1st of January 30c per gallon; quotable in bbls. at 40c; half bbls., 45c; with the usual advance on smaller packages.

Denatured; is now obtainable, as the law became effective January 1, and locally quotations seem to be on the basis of 40c in barrels and 44c in half-barrels. There is, however, some confusion as to exactly what the selling basis will be.

Apomorphia, *Crystals.*—Advanced; 50c per ounce; quotable in ⅛s; per ounce $8.00.

Balsam Peru.—Advanced; quotable at $1.52 to $1.82; as to quantity.

Bark, *Cascara Sagrada.*—Declined; to 19 to 24c; ground, 21 to 26c; powdered, 22 to 27c as to quantity.

Beaver Castor.—Advanced; to $1.20; powdered, $2.15.

Blue Vitrol.—Quotably higher; bbls., 8½ to 9¾ to 12c in small lots.

Capsules, St. Louis brand.—Advanced; due to higher wages as well as appreciating value of gelatine. Quotable at $6.00 per gross in 100s, and 45c in 1000s.

Cocoa Butter.—M. B.; 12 boxes; ½-lb. cakes; quotable in box lots at 44 to 50c as wanted.

Codeine Alkaloid.—Advanced; to $4.30 in ⅛s; hydrochloride, nitrate, sulphate, $4.05 in ⅛s; phosphate, $3.80 in ⅛s.

Copaiba.—Advanced; to 69 to 80c as to quantity.

Flowers Elder.—Advanced; to 32 to 34c.

Flowers Saffron American.—Quotably lower, in mats 95c to $1.20 in a small way.

Glycerine.—Quotably higher. 50-lb. cases 14c.

Gum Chicle.—Quotable in 200-lb. bags at 50 to 59 to 65c as to quantity.

Harlem Oil.—This item is held at unusually high figures at all ports of entry owing to the threatened trade mark trouble, and is quotable in case lots, F. O. B. St. Louis, $4.25 for the capped, and $4.90 for the corked and capped.

Leaves Senna, Tinnevelly.—Declined; medium length a fine bold green leaf, quotable at 14 to 17c as to quantity. Small green leaf, quotable at 12½ to 15c.

Manna, Small Flake.—Declined; to 50 to 55c.

Meal, Cotton Seed.—Advanced; ton lots, $31.50; ½ ton, $32.00; ¼ ton, $32.50.

Menthol.—Declined; to $3.05 to $3.55 as to quantity.

Mothine, *Flake.*—Advanced; in bbls. lots 2⅞c; balls, 2⅞ to 3½ to 6c in a small way.

Oil Cake.—Quotably higher; ton lots, $31.50; ½ ton lots, $32.00; ¼ ton, $32.50.

Oil, *Citronella.*—Quotably higher, 1000-lb. drums 48½ to 57 to 60 to 70c in small lots.

Cotton Seed.—We note a material advance; W. W. in barrel lots, 59½ to 75; W. Y. bbls. 56 to 63 to 72c.

Fish.—Advanced; Banks or Straits; No. 2 bbl. lots, 27½c; *pure*, bbl. lots, 34 to 49 to 55c.

Peppermint.—Quotably lower; pure M. B., $2.80; Redistilled M. B., $3.15; Hotchkiss, $3.95.

Spearmint.—Declined; to $3.50 to $3.60.

Pepper White.—Declined; bag lots, 14½ to 18 to 22c in a small way.

Root, *Ipecac.*—Advanced; Carthagena, $2.75; powdered, $2.85; Rio, $2.85; powdered, $2.95.

Pink.—Advanced; to 93c; powdered, 95c.

Poke.—Advanced; to 16c; ground, 18c; powdered, 21c.

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Squill.—Advanced; to 32; sliced, 36c.

Stillingia.—Advanced; to 20c; ground, 26c; powdered, 30c.

Sal Glauber.—Materially higher; due to scarcity; quotable in bbls., at $1.10 per hundred; 3 to 5c in a small way.

Seed, *Canary.*—Declined; bags, 3¾c; re-cleaned bags, 4 to 6 to 10c in a small way.

Cumin.—Advanced; to 14½ to 21c as to quantity.

Mustard.—Advanced; brown bags, 8c; yellow bags, 5¾ to 10 to 13c in a small way.

Silver Nitrate.—Declined; P. & W., in 1b. bottles, $7.78; M. B., $7.62; ounce, 57c.

Soda Ash.—Quotable in bbls., $1.25; bags, $1.20; to 2½ to 4c as to quantity.

Sodium Thiosulphate.—Advanced; Crystals, bbls., $1.80 to 4 to 5c; kegs, 2c; small crystals, bbls., $1.85; pea size, kegs, $2.05; granular technical; bbls., $1.90; kegs, $2.10 to 5 to 6c.

Wax Bayberry.—Declined; to 48 to 55c as to quantity.

Glassware.—Manufacturers have further advanced their prices, but local jobbing discounts remain unchanged.

The Acme or Pearl Ovals are quotable at 75, 10 and 5%, Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals 80%, Baltimore Ovals Brandy Finish 80 and 10%, Comet Flasks 85, 10 and 5% in cases, 25 case lots, 85 and 20%.

Window Glass.—Market remains quiet, discounts unchanged, on basis of 90 and 10 for single, and 90 and 15 for double.

Turpentine.—There has been no net change since our last issue, though there have been some fluctuations. Quotable in bbls., 75c; 10-gal. cans, 85; 5-gal. cans, 89; packages inclusive.

The Fourth of July Fatalities Continue at an alarming figure. There are, however, some hopes for improvement held out by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* which publishes the following:

"For the fourth consecutive year *The Journal* publishes statistics regarding injuries received during the celebration of the Fourth of July, with special reference to tetanus resulting from these injuries. The total number of cases this year is 89, or 15 less than last year, when there were 104 cases. In 1904 there were 105 cases and in 1903, 415. This shows a considerable reduction, there being 326 less than in 1903. To compare the totals of accidents caused by blank cartridges in the different years is interesting, and also shows a decrease until this year, when there is an increase. In 1903 there were 1,672 injuries due to this cause, compared with 1,005 in 1904, 809 in 1905, and 979 this year.

The Metric System in Canada may become universal before it is in the United States. The government has employed Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto, to visit all of the larger cities and lecture on the advantages of the metric system.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Louise Dohme, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Charles E. Dohme, of Baltimore, Md., is engaged to Mr. Charles W. Holzhauer, of Newark, N. J. This announcement recently made by the parents of the young lady is pleasing news to the many pharmaceutical friends of the young people. They both grew up in the A. Ph. A. They began attending the meetings while children and have won their way into the hearts and confidence of all who knew them.

Riggs-Graham.—James Edward Riggs and Miss Eva Letitia Graham, of Lincoln, Neb., were married on Christmas day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Showers, of Iowa City, Ia. The groom is the proprietor of one of the leading drug stores of Lincoln. After a visit in Chicago, the couple returned to Lincoln and began housekeeping. Their many friends, as soon as the news spread, showered them with presents, congratulations and compliments of the holiday season.

Pryor-Angermueller.—The marriage is announced on December 11 of Mr. W. F. Angermueller and Miss Anita Pryor, at Mt. Sterling, Mo. The couple will be at home at their residence, 1800 Sidney Street, St Louis, after February first. Mr. Angermueller is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and for a number of years conducted a prosperous business at Twelfth and Chouteau Avenue. This he sold a few months ago and has since been traveling for the purpose of regaining health and seeing the country.

Hudson-Slack.—Dr. John R. Hudson and Anne E. Slack were married in St. Louis, December 12. The doctor is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy class of 1902 and also a graduate of the medical department of Washington University. He served a year as interne in the city hospital. Holiday greeting and a long and happy life is the wish of the many friends of Dr. and Mrs Hudson.

DR. JOHN R. HUDSON.

Force-Wood.—Harry Force, Ph. G., and Miss Maud Wood were married, December 19, at the home of the bride's parents, at Gainesville, Mo. Mr. Force is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, author of the Drug Clerk's Diary, now being published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, and a member of the drug firm of Force & Ford, at Gainesville. He is a thorough pharmacist and young man of sterling worth. The Ozark County *News* refers to the bride as one who "by her modest, refined ways has made many friends. She possesses many graces that go to make her a model wife."

Do You have a copy of the N. F.?

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Pharmacists of Greater New York propose to spend from $3,000 to $4,000 in a campaign among physicians for the purpose of introducing N. F. and U. S. P. preparations. It seems as if the wave of propaganda is spreading over the entire country.

To License Missouri Nurses.—Representative Phillips of St. Louis has introduced a bill providing the registration, examination and licensing of nurses. The bill provides for the creation of a board of examiners, to consist of five persons, chosen by the governor, who shall conduct the examination of applicants to be nurses.

David B. Doolittle, familiarly known as "Dave," died recently. He began the drug business at Sabetha, Kans., in 1884, graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1889. He carried on a retail drug business at Sabetha until 1905 when he sold out and entered the employ of the McPike Drug Co,, of Kansas City, Mo. He was popular with his acquaintances and will be greatly missed.

Osteopathy Was Defined for a committee on legislation of New York as follows: "Osteopathy means that science or system of healing which treats diseases of the human body by 'manual therapeutics for the vital remedial forces within the body itself, for the correction of misplaced tissue and the removal of obstructions or interferences with the fluids of the body,' all without the internal administration of drugs and medicines."

The Missouri Legislature Opened January 2 and will be in session seventy days. There is no knowing what attempts at pharmacy legislation will be made during this time. It is intimated that the governor in his message may suggest some changes in the present law. As far as we know the Committee on Legislation of the Mo. Ph. A. is not particularly active in pushing amendments. Re-registration is, undoubtedly, the most desirable amendment that can be proposed.

Consult the Weather Reports Before Dressing the Show Window.—The *American Druggist* points out that many pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes and some toilet articles, as well as colored wrappers for packages are damaged by extreme of heat and light. Pharmacists, in determining upon window display should take this into consideration as well as the lines of goods especially in demand at that particular season of the year. The show window, like a clerk may become a dangerous as well as a poor salesman.

The Cinchona Club of St. Louis to watch Missouri Legislation. At the January meeting, a committee was appointed with Charles Renner as chairman to watch the legislature and to particularly fight any undesirable pure food and drugs legislation. The committee will co-operate with the board of pharmacy and with the committee on legislation of the state association. It is likely that the St. Louis R. D. A. will also appoint a committee to co-operate in this matter. There is a general feeling that it is best to let well enough alone and not urge state legislation until the national law has been given a fair test.

Colonel T. Roberts Baker died at his home in Richmond, Va., November 26, 1906, and a sketch of his life was published on page 422 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December of that year. The accompanying illustration is a very good likeness of that typical southern gentleman who was the most polished in manner and striking in gentlemanly appearance of any of the American pharmacists.

COL. T. ROBERTS BAKER.

Pure Food Law is to Be Rigidly Enforced.

Secretary Wilson Serves Notice That Dealers Must Obey.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"We cannot say definitely what class we shall reach first in the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act," said Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture today, "but you may take it to be certain that among the first to be reached will be the fellows who defy the law."

The secretary's statement was made after he had read a circular recently issued by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, which asserted that "there is nothing in the law that prohibits the sale of goods containing any particular coloring matter or preservative."

"While the machinery for enforcement of the law has not been completed yet," continued Secretary Wilson, "the law is now in force, and any merchant or manufacturer who violates it does so at his peril. If any of these gentlemen think they can defy the law with impunity, let them try it."

The secretary said that labels now in the hands of manufacturers and dealers may be used until the 1st of October, because the department had no desire to impose upon them a heavy loss.

John Waldeck, father of the pharmacists, Carl G. and W. C. Waldeck, died recently in his eightieth year. The family has the sympathy of many friends.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will probably give a theatrical entertainment in conjunction with the annual ball. Due announcement of the time and place is assured.

W. E. Carpenter, a drug clerk for W. R. Grant, 3718 Olive Street, has been in poor health for a year past. January 4, he was found dead in bed at his boarding house. At the time of writing, the coroner has not decided the cause of death.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1907. No. 2.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

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C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., ... Editor.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROHTERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye.—Lyman F. Kebler, Chief of the Drug Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is having much work in connection with the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. His enthusiasm for the law and official duties bring him prominently into the pharmaceutical world. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Colloge of Pharmacy and has long been active in the A. Ph. A.

LYMAN F. KEBLER.

Editorial

Index to Advertisements Page 17.

"And after Summer evermore succeeds,
Barren Winter, with his wrathful, nipping cold."

F. W. Meissner, Laport, Ind., the new member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Albert E. Ebert, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the February issue.

JOHN N. CAREY.

John N. Carey, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the N. W. D. A., was represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, 1907.

Progress in 1906.—It is now a century since Benjamin Franklin on his death bed expressed a desire to return in 100 years and observe the startling progress which he anticipated. The year 1906 witnessed such rapid and far-reaching developments in almost every line of human thought and action that even a Benjamin Franklin would be satisfied with the progress of

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twelve months, instead of making the century the point of observation.

Those who reviewed the progress of the times a hundred years ago could point with unerring certainty to prominent directions in which progress had been made. Today, we have innumerable kinds and degrees of progress. On every hand we find startling evidence of improvement affecting international as well as national, state and local welfare. The arts, sciences, industries, and every line of human thought continues to develop and expand in a way which is actually startling. Not only are immense fortunes amassed in the hands of individuals but facilities are such that the human mind can grasp an immense amount of information within a brief period of time. The facilities afforded by books and periodicals add materially to our ability of living at a rapid pace.

Perhaps one of the most pleasing and assuring developments of the past few years is the tendency to place education upon a scientific basis and to obliterate the last trace of the so-called "pure science" which was a term applied to those studies which was supposed to in no way benefit mankind. Today, we are eminently practical in our thoughts as well as our actions, and the great student of pure science who boasted that he had never studied anything of practical value to mankind would meet with pity if not derision if he could express himself in the most ultra scientific circles of the present day. We are living in a transition stage which explains the general awakening to the universal tendency in the direction of education. We meet with success, but are not as yet fully prepared to comprehend its full significance or see the extent to which scientific developments and educational lessons will promote the health, wealth and happiness of succeeding generations.

The spirit of the times in educational affairs is well portrayed by the annual address of President Calvin M. Woodward, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was delivered in New York City, last December. It will repay the careful reading of all who feel that life should be something more than mere existence.

Pharmaceutical Advice to the Law-Makers of Missouri.—Judging from the flood of bills which either directly or indirectly affect pharmacists, the thoughtful members of the Missouri legislature should heed a word of warning and look to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association for advice on all points pharmaceutical. This organization came into existence in 1879 with the laudable ambition of securing a state pharmacy law to regulate the sale of all poisons and medicines and protect the public against incompetent and dishonest dealers in drugs and medicines. The association has continued in existence and its record is one of which the state can be proud. It has a committee on legislation, one member of which resides at the state capital and is thoroughly conversant with all features of drug legislation. The Missouri legislators should look to Mr. Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, for their first pointers on the true character and inwardness of new bills affecting pharmacy. Mr. Brandenberger has back of him the state association, the board of pharmacy and the committee on legislation, of which Charles L. Wright, of Webb City, is chairman. In direct line with the state association are a number of important local organizations, such as those of Kansas City, St. Louis, Green County and other sections of the state. The St. Louis organizations have appointed a committee which is co-operating with a similar committee from the St. Louis Medical Society and its members will appear at Jefferson City at the proper time to watch legislation.

The pharmacists of Missouri have not set up a loud and long wail for new or extended pharmacy legislation. They have been spurred into activity more by the numerous bills of inimical character which have made their appearance at Jefferson City. Judging from the absurd, rediculous and uncalled for bills pertaining to pharmacy, the legislators, or those working through them, have relegated to pharmacy the discords in state legislation. We once read in some old work on the history of music that piano tuners in the early days had a way of relegating to a single octave all of the discordant notes and this was given the trade name among the piano tuners of the "devil." Evidently, pharmacy is just at present in Missouri playing the part of the "devil" octave.

Now is the time for the pharmacists of the state to open their eyes and ears and give attention. After an undesirable bill becomes a law, it will be too late to wake up.

The Medical Press and the N. F. and U. S. P. Movement.—With the exception of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the medical press of this country seems to be unanimously silent on the work which is being carried on in a number of large cities by the united efforts of physicians and pharmacists who are anxious to see the National Formulary and the Pharmacopœia recognized as the authority for preparations entering into prescriptions. This is true even though in St. Louis and Baltimore it was the medical profession which took the initiative and invited the local pharmacists to work with them. This passiveness on the part of medical editors is probably due to the feeling that the movement will be short lived. It is quite evident that both pharmacists and physicians have a task before them. It is very gratifying, however, to note the zeal with which the work is being carried on and to observe the prominent part taken by some manufacturing pharmacists who are not only informing the retail drug trade that they are prepared to furnish N. F. and U. S. P. preparations, but who address the medical profession direct, urging them to specify N. F. or U. S. P., as the case may be.

Denatured Alcohol and the Drug Trade.—The original regulation as to who should or should not sell denatured alcohol provided that it should not be stored by any person engaged in the liquor business or by the manufacturers of medicinal prep-

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arations, by the manufacturers of vinegar or by persons who keep distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors on the premises. The druggist was especially exempt from this provision. The commissioner is now puzzling himself to know just how to provide rules and regulations which will enable the drug trade, both wholesale and retail, to handle denatured alcohol and at the same time to prevent a multiplication of so-called drug stores similar to the ones which sprung into existence in Kansas and some other states where liquor laws gave druggists a special privilege. Government authorities have learned much by the experience of state authorities, and saloon drug stores or wholesale liquor dealers, under the guise of retail or wholesale druggists, will not be permitted to sail under false colors when the regulations have finally been perfected.

Some Manufacturers and Jobbers have persistently retained trade names which have long since lost their significance or where the Pharmacopœia and other authorities have designated new and more appropriate names. We refer to such terms as chlorate potash, oil of vitrol, muriatic acid and similar terms. When their attention has been called to modern nomenclature, the dealers have replied that their customers would not recognize the article under their proper names. The new Pure Food and Drugs Law, now in effect, is bringing about a change and will cause the consumer to learn modern names for some old and familiar goods. The retail dealer will also find changes in his labels. As an example, "Commercial cream of tarter" will be labeled "Alum. and Ammon. Sulph. Exsic.," with perhaps "commercial cream of tarter" as a supplementary name and the explanation, "so-called." In this class of articles are American arrowroot and commercial black antimony. The old names all conflict with the section of the law referring to misbranding.

The New Sponge Law will go into effect in the United States, May 1, 1907. It provides that no sponges taken with diving apparatus shall be lawfully sold in the United States except when taken in water fifty feet deep between October and May of each year and that no sponge of less than four inches in diameter from the Gulf of Mexico and the straits of Florida shall be permitted to enter the United States. This law was passed a year ago and is expected to protect the sponge industries which are being fostered in various ways. The cultivation of sponges in Florida is meeting with many set-backs, among them being serious diseases and a low per cent of salt in the water. It is probable that an effort will be made to swell sponges to four inches in diameter. It is fortunate for the retail drug trade that the law relative to the size of sponges applies only to their admission to this country and not to their sale by the retail drug trade.

Why Patents Remain Popular.—Frank J. Cheney, president of the National Proprietary Medicine Association of America, addressed the Toledo Pharmaceutical Association recently, saying that patent medicines will always be popular with the public. His carefully prepared speech indicates that the nominal price for the medicine, including medical advice is the principal card used by the patent medicine manufacturers in favor of their goods. It is the same argument which the drug store customer thoughtfully or unconsciously argues to himself when he asks the druggist to put up something for him in the belief that the druggist will charge only for the medicine although at the same time giving him the advantage of medical advice.

Groundhog Day is carefully noted by a large number of people in various sections of the country. Some actually believe the old superstition about six weeks of winter being instore if the groundhog leaves his hole and sees his shadow. Others think of the day in a humerous manner. The most serious consideration given Febuary 2 is by the State of Indiana, the legislature of which, twenty-six years ago, made groundhog day a fixed date under the following law. "Groundhog day shall be the second day of the second month of every year for all time to come." As far as we know the hoosier state is without opposition in this matter.

The Mo. Ph. A. Needs an Auxiliary.—It has one in the travelers' organization, but the cause of pharmacy in Missouri would profit by the formation of an auxiliary similar to the one in Ohio which was formed for the purpose of opposing the enactment of unjust and oppressive legislation and of assisting the retail druggists in the defense of prosecutions set on foot for the extortion of blackmail. Here is an opportunity for Charles L. Wright and other ex-presidents to carry out long cherished plans for better legislative conditions in Missouri. We commend to them an article by Dr. J. H. Beal on page 9 of the *Midland Druggist* for September.

Denatured Alcohol is Now a Fact but the price of wood alcohol has constantly dropped to such an extent that it is a serious rival to the new form of grain alcohol. What is more, wood alcohol can be handled by the retail druggist without any special permit and he avoids the needless red tape surrounding the retail dealer in denatured alcohol. It will be interesting to note the future of both wood alcohol and denatured grain alcohol. Wood alcohol has long been recognized as a poison. Will it now prove a poison in a new role by putting to death the recently born denatured alcohol in the United States.?

The Careless Naming of Patent and Proprietary Medicines is quite evident to any one who has studied the list of names upon the market. From this time on more care is likely to be exercised in order to avoid conflict with the "Pure Food and Drugs Act." As an example: A hair tonic or a scalp remedy will come under the law, while a hair dye or a preparation intended to color the hair is exempt from the list of medicinal preparations for external or internal use of "man or other animal."

Have You Taken Out a Permit as a retail dealer in denatured alcohol? If not, do you expect to do so?

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

For the Latest and Most Complete information about the Pure Food and Drugs Act, see the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST each month.

Boarding House Owners will be sorry to read that news item about $105,600 worth of prunes being destroyed in a recent fire in San Jose, Cal. .

Pepper Shells are not admitted as unground pepper. The government won in the case of Frank vs. the United States. It seems to have been a question of when is pepper pepper.

Have You the National Formulary?—It is the standard adopted by the pure food and drug law. It is not safe for a pharmacist to attempt to do business without a copy in his library.

North Dakota Had a Pure Food Law of its own when the national bill became a law. The commissioners of the state have decided to let the national law supercede the state enactment as far as it relates to pure drugs.

The Indiana Legislature is considering amendments to the pharmacy law. If passed, they will require the board members to be active retail druggists and will give them additional power. Registered assistant pharmacists will be limited in their privileges.

Joseph H. Emery, of Victoria, B. C., is editor and publisher of The B. C. Pharmaceutical Record Association's Proceedings and *Western Canadian Drug Review.* He received his education in Upper Sydenham and London, England. He was born in 1865 and began life as a bottle washer in 1879. He came to Canada in 1887 and to British Columbia in 1891.

JOSEPH H. EMERY.

The Chicago R. D. A. is looking for some one to act as secretary at a salary of $1800.00 per year. The organization also proposes to look for a new president each year, believing that the honors should be passed around.

"A Plea for Humanity," is the taking head line employed by the American Anti-Tuberculosis League which proposes to have each state legislature in the United States establish a state sanitarium for pure consumptives. Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., is the president and executive officer. Missouri is among the states in the lead in this matter. Such a sanitarium has been established, thanks to the initiative work taken by the Medical Alumni Association of the St. Louis City Hospital.

Of Growing Importance appears to be the conference of state examining boards. This year we believe nearly twenty states were represented in the conference and though the vote went against requiring a college training in pharmacy before admission to examination, the sentiment in favor of it was but slightly in the minority, showing a great increase in strength during the past year. Eventually, no doubt considerable uniformity in board rulings and even in state pharmacy legislation will be attained through these yearly conferences.

The conference of pharmaceutical faculties showed a liberal tendency this year in exempting, from its requirement of one year of high school work, students coming from certain southwestern states, where it was represented that high schools were few and far between. While to some it may seem a backward step, where so modest a preliminary education is asked for by the schools in the conference, the spirit of tolerance thus evidenced by schools more fortunately situated than those compelled to depend on that territory, is admirable and must prove a source of considerable strength in the future. Nearly all progress is a history of compromise, and though the goal of a complete high school training for every pharmacy student seems distant, it is the part of wisdom not to reach it prematurely or force the requirements upon portions of the country not yet ready for it.—[*New Idea.*

Itinerant Vendors of Proprietary Medicines are always looked upon as direct enemies to the retail trade. The State of Illinois has a law which has proved very satisfactory to the pharmacists of that state. The N. A. R. D. is urging other states to adopt a similar law. We give the text in full as follows:

That any itinerant vendor of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of diseases or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, profess to the public to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum or application, shall pay a licence of one hundred ($100) per month into the treasury of the board, to be collected by the board in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of said board. And it shall be lawful for the State Board of Health to issue such license on application made to said board, said license to be signed by the president of the board and attested by the secretary with the seal of the board; but said board may, for sufficient cause, refuse said license. And such itinerant vendor who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, profess to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum or appliance, without license so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section, and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided.

Any person practicing medicine or surgery or treating human ailments in the state without a certificate issued by this board in compliance with the provisions of this act, or any itinerant vendor violating the provisions of section 8 of this act, shall, for each and every instance of such practice or violation, forfeit and pay to the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of the said board of health, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for the first offense and two hundred (200) dollars for each subsequent offense, the same to be recovered in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of the state for the crime of forgery: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to physicians who hold unrevoked certificates from the State Board of Health, issued prior to the time of the taking effect of this act.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Yellow Orpiment (13).—This is the yellow sulphide of arsenic.

Hamburg White (14).—This is a mixture of one part of white lead and two parts of barium sulphate.

Citric Acid (15) is manufactured by Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., of Philadelphia, and probably by other firms in this country.

Chautard's Test for Acetone in Urine (16).—It is merely a 1:2000 solution of fuchsin decolorized with sulphurous acid; a few drops of this solution added to 15 c. c. urine turns the latter violet if there is acetone present.

How to Register Trade Marks (17).—Send to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the rules relating to trade marks. This will be mailed free of charge. The last publication is dated August 1, 1906.

Mocha and Java Coffees for Microscopical Specimens (18).—We suggest that you apply to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for identified specimens. If this source fails you, perhaps some large coffee dealer can secure samples.

Hartshorn (19).—Your customer, no doubt, wanted water of ammonia. We have, however, known of ammonia carbonate being called for as "hartshorn." We suggest that in such cases you inquire of a customer and learn whether a solid or a liquid is expected.

The Price of Charaka-Samhita (20) is three pounds English if paid strictly in advance. Parts 1 to 60 have been published and twenty or twenty-five more are to follow. Remittances should be made to Charaka-Samhita Karyyalaya, 200 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, India.

A Microscope for Blood, Urine and Bacteriological Work (21).—A number of first class instruments are on the market. Perhaps the $75.00 outfit made by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., and known as BB8 is as satisfactory as any.

Potassium Iodide and Essence of Pepsin (22).—Subscriber claims that a prescription calling for potassium iodide dissolved in Fairchild's essence of pepsin turned red.

Have any of our readers experienced such a reaction? Is it possible that iodine would be liberated by the action of the essence of pepsin?

The Period of Isolation (23) for a patient of diphtheria should be at least two weeks, and for scarlet fever four weeks. The Health Commissioner at St. Louis is having this rule carefully enforced. This is particularly necessary where children are going to school from a house which has contained a case of either scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Almond Meal (24).—

Orris root, fine powder	4 av. ozs.
Wheat flower	4 av. ozs.
White castile soap, fine powder	1 av. oz.
Borax, fine powder	1 av. oz.
Oil of bitter almonds	10 drops.
Oil of bergamot	120 drops.
Tincture of musk	60 drops.

Mix well and pass through fine sieve.

A Strike Bill (25) is one introduced for the purpose of raising funds for the use of those who are back of the bill. Thus, your question is a timely one, for many state legislatures are now in session. Strike bills will be found wherever an opening presents itself. Strike bills are just as likely to be introduced in the supposed interest of pharmacy as that of any other worthy object.

Violations Missouri Law (26).—There is a drug store running here for three or four years and no one connected with it is registered, not even a doctor connected with it, and they fill prescriptions and do a general drug business. I want to know if this is legal, and, as a protection to the drug business, what ought to be done in regard to the matter. Would like to reserve my name in the matter for the present.

Answer.—It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to institute proceedings if you will lay sufficient evidence before him. If he is negligent of his duty, you should inform the judge of the circuit court. There is no harm in also corresponding with the board of pharmacy, addressing the secretary, Charles Gietner, 205 South Broadway, St. Louis.

John the Conqueror (27) is better known as "Conquer-John"—Polygonatum biflorum; otherwise known as "Hairy or twin flowered Solomon's Seal;" or "Dwarf Solomon's Seal."

We find the following contribution in the September, 1905, issue of the *Druggists Circular*. A. C. Holbert, of Somerset, Pa., says: "The name is 'Conquer-John' and was applied by the negroes of the South in the old days of slavery to Solomon's seal, of which I just now forget the technical name or botanical designation if you see fit to put it that way. 'Conquer-John' was always an ingredient in their 'charm bags' and their voodoo rites and philters.

The editor of the *Circular* says: "Conquer-John is given in Lyons' Plant Names as a synonym for polygonatum biflorum, which is the dwarf Solomon's seal; the giant Solomon's seal is stated by the same authority to be polygonatum commutatum. The former is said to be found in Ontario and eastern United States, while the latter is more generally distributed—'Canada to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Utah'—and therefore is perhaps the one best known to the old-time negroes of the south."

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

No State Nor Federal Law Requiring the Publication of Formulas on Medicinal Preparations.—We find many persons among both retailers and manufacturers who still have the mistaken idea that the National Pure Food and Drugs Law requires the publication of the formula upon the label. We have received several inquiries asking for a list of the states having label laws requiring the publication of formulas. In order to make certain in the matter, we have consulted the attorney of the Proprietary Manufacturers' Association of America, George L. Douglass, of Chicago. The following is taken from his reply:

"No state in the union has a formula law for proprietary medicines. It would seem at this time (when the drug trade has been put to enormons expense and trouble in complying with the National Food and Drugs Act) as if the demand for such a law in the various states was purely malicious. I have reason to know that many manufacturers have incurred very large expenses in changing their labels and other printed matter; but they have done it in good faith and with a scrupulous desire to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law. A state law requiring the formula would apply equally to retail druggists as well as to larger manufacturers and would be an unqualified hardship.

"I was present in the House of Representatives when the pure Food Bill was under final consideration and I heard Congressman Mann say that he had sought from various sources (magazine writers, doctors and other authorities upon the subject) for a complete list of "habit-producing drugs" and that the list finally agreed upon in the Pure Food Law embraced every habit-forming drug. Both branches of congress agreed to the proposition that a label provision covering these drugs was as far as legislation should go at this time. A lot of uneasy spirits and noisy agitators in different states seem to be more anxious to make trouble than to do any substantial good to their fellow men."

Opening Pharmaceutical Meetings With Prayer.—I do not think that in all the years I have taken your journal have I been so surprised, I may say "astounded," as when I read under "Current Topics" the item "Opening Pharmaceutical Meetings with Prayer." I do not know who the author is, but think he must be one of those "illiberal free-thinkers" who pride themselves on their "liberal" ways, and yet are a most domineering set. One such in a community of Christians will demand that all religious exercises shall be prohibited in the public school and the bible be thrown out because he does not believe in it, and because he is an "agnostic," skeptic or unbeliever, all the world is or should be. Any one with fair intelligence, observation and travel knows that never in the history of the world has the religious spirit been so great as now, in this the beginning of the twentieth century. Persons who do not accept the bible as God's word, who are only studying nature's wonderful book. The heavens above, the earth beneath with telescope and microscope, in searching out the deep things of wisdom cannot but be solemnly reverent, and in a worshipful spirit, in view of all that can be seen and known of Him who in the beginning was the all-wise Father and source of light and life.

The writer says: "The larger part" or portion of people in all assemblies do not care for religion or prayer." What kind of meetings has he attended? Do tell! Some dark nihilistic, socialistic, anarchistic assemblies? But what is the use of talking to any one who is It? The only Ego. Should he sometime stumble into a national or even state meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, or even a Presbyterian meeting such as was held in Indianapolis last summer, he would change his opinion, I think. Occasionally a learned man becomes so wise that he thinks he knows more or all and rejects the old proverb: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and this fulfills the other saying: "The fool hath said, in his heart, there is no God." Such a one soon goes out of the worlds enlightment and knowledge as the burnt stick of a sky rocket. All our late advancement in science and knowledge is due to the reverent and devoted study of nature and nature's laws, thus leading up to nature's God.—GEORGE C. BARTELLS, Camp Point, Ill.

Tasteless, Transparent Castor Oil.—Prof. P. E. Hummall contributed the following to the N. J. Ph. A.

"There is therefore but one thing to do with castor oil: cover its taste; you cannot eliminate it. In disguising the acrid and nauseous taste, however, the bulk should not be increased; that is the trouble with the different modes of administration which I have previously mentioned. After considerable experimenting I have found that the following formula yields a preparation which is about all that can be desired as a palatable and transparent castor oil:

Castor oil	4 ounces
Saccharin	1 grain.
Oil of anise	8 drops.
Alcohol	1 dram.

Dissolve the saccharin in the alcohol by the aid of gentle heat, and add the oil of anise; then agitate well with the castor oil."

Those German Judges who decided in favor of the San Francisco policy holders were evidently not in the employ of the German insurance companies, as attorneys.

Carefully Handle holiday goods left over from this season's trade and put them away for next year.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Never Hesitate to consult our Quiz and Prescription Case Department.

An Arkansas Druggist has learned to his sorrow that he is responsible for illegal sales of liquor made by his clerks.

A National Law arranging for shorter days of labor is a dream of some pharmacists. It is not likely, however, to become a fact in our day and generation.

The Sunday Closing Movement, like a snow ball, gathers force as it moves. If our readers feel interested, they should see to it that the movement is kept on the go.

The 1907 Meeting of the N. A. R. D. will be held in Chicago. This is sufficient of an announcement to ensure one of the largest, most interesting and enjoyable meetings in the history of that useful and vigorous association.

The Philadelphia A. Ph. A. Branch has devoted another meeting to a discussion of the nostrum problem. Many physicians were present and declared their intention to confine their prescriptions as far as possible to N. F. and U. S. P. preparations.

States in which Pharmacists Should be Wide Awake and should watch their law makers. The following thirty-nine states and territories have legislatures in session at the present time:

Nebraska, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Missouri, Idaho, California, Minnesota, Montana, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Alabama, Kansas, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Connecticut, Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, South Carolina, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico.

Druggist Postmasters Are Happy in prospect of a restoration of former salaries which seems certain at the hands of the present congress. Some time ago, the salaries of mail clerks and sub-station postmasters were cut down about one-fourth and this has seriously interfered with the efficiency of the service. While the clerks have complained bitterly, it is probable that higher officials are the ones whose influence will bring about a renewal of old salaries and better conditions.

Do Not Ask Too Much in The Way of Legislation.—We are convinced that pharmacists as a rule make a great mistake in asking too much when they present their claims to the state legislatures. The work is very naturally in the hands of the most enthusiastic local pharmacists, and they often demand much more advanced legislation than the average pharmacist is ready to accept. In this way they create opposition in their own ranks and defeat any legislation they propose. It is far better to be modest in the demands and thus secure some advance over present conditions.

He Got Real Mad About It.—We refer to the subscriber of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* who does not take kindly to the idea of having women in pharmacy. He wrote that publication as follows:

"I am actually surprised at the attitude which you take in the *Bulletin* regarding the scarcity of clerks. In your haste to convince druggists that women are the ideal clerks, you seem to forget that you would not like a female member of your own family, perhaps, to act as a drug clerk. I think that a journal such as yours should be devoted to progress and not to reaction, and should bear in mind that the place for women is at home and not in a mill, behind the stove, or behind a prescription counter. Until your attitude toward this question changes in a radical direction, I beg you to refrain from sending me any more copies of your journal."

This reminds us of a subscriber to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST who wrote us in a similar strain about twenty years ago. No doubt, the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, like this journal, will continue in the even tenor of its way without the subscription of the discontented party who evidently gets mad at everything in sight when things fail to go his way.

One of the Very Popular Traveling Salesmen in the South is Mr. H. D. Bird representing H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, with headquarters at Shreveport, La. Mr. Bird has been in the territory for many years and if there is one who is not his admiring and devoted friend he has never been heard to speak up. He represents a good firm which has very salable articles, but Mr. Bird has many customers who buy and push the goods for his sake. Mr. Bird is most happily married to a lovely lady, formerly Miss Angel, of Houston, Texas, who travels a great deal with him, and both being very musical, their charming voices are heard at different times in every Episcopal Church in their rounds.

H. D. BIRD.

An Explanation but not an Apology.—The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is published in the interest of the entire drug trade. Just at the present time, no subject is of more vital importance to every one in any way associated with pharmacy as a trade or a profession than that of legislation. Thirty-nine state law-making bodies are now in session and they are being deluged with all kinds of proposed "regulations." The Pure Food and Drugs Law passed by our national congress went into effect January 1, 1907. On the same date the government began the issue of permits for the sale of denatured alcohol. These subjects, in connection with those of legislation, occupy much space in this issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. We feel that our readers should carefully study the matter we present, for it will place them in closer touch with the important topics mentioned. We make the above explanation with a view of attracting the attention of every reader of this journal and, as stated above, feel no apology is necessary for the space devoted to the subject.

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FROM A DRUG CLERK'S DIARY.

A Week's Experience in a Retail Drug Store in a Country Place.

BY HARRY N. FORCE, PH. G.

[Continued from page 102.]

"I came across some more of your superstitions today," said the doctor as he settled himself comfortably in my easiest chair and proceeded to fill and light his pipe, "and I thought I would drop in tonight on my way home and tell you about them before I forgot them." "Very kind of you," said I replenishing the fire and drawing my chair nearer. "Oh, I'm afraid my motives were not altogether unselfish," answered the doctor with a laugh, "for I knew you would have a good warm fire." "Ugh, what a night!" said I. "I am glad I am a poor druggist instead of a doctor with a large practice such a night as this." "Well, the life of a country doctor isn't the most pleasant thing in the world I'll admit," said he laughing. "I almost wished I was a druggist today as I rode across those mountains facing the sleet and snow. But, say, you should have been with me today. It was a case of obstetrics and there were a number of old women present. They gathered around the fireplace after dinner and smoked their pipes of clay and told tales to their hearts content. Finally one of them asked if anybody had put an ax under the bed yet. They hunted up an ax and fixed it under the bed, edge up. This, I found, was supposed to stop the after-pains of the woman on the bed. They believed that it was a sure remedy. Then they fell to discussing different ways of curing different diseases. I wish I could remember all the superstitious ideas I heard. One way to cure cholera morbus was to have some one steal an ax or any other sharp-edged steel instrument from the house and take it away and hide it. By the time it is hidden the cholera morbus will be stopped and the patient will get well.

"One old lady was complaining about her 'rheumatiz.' 'Why don't you git an Irish 'tater and carry hit in yore pocket?' chirped up one old sister who answered to the name of Aunt Lucindy Jane. She seemed to know more of the superstitions than anybody and believed in them with all her heart. 'I allers tote a little 'tater in my pocket and my rheumatiz never does pester me any more.' 'Git a buckeye,' said one of the others, "and tote hit in yore pocket. Hit shore cured my ole man and he was sufferin' a plum sight bad. He allers totes one of 'em now.' They discussed their 'rheumatics' and various remedies which I do not recall now, for some time. My attention was called away from their talk and after a while when I had time to listen some one was giving a way to cure a felon. I only caught part of it, and do not remember what that was now, but when she had finished, Aunt Lucindy Jane came in with her way. 'There's jest one shore way of puttin' a felon back,' said she. 'Take a piece of lead, a bullet or anything jest so hit is lead, and beat hit out right thin and bind hit on the finger right ferninst the felon. And then you must say over to yourself'— and then she repeated that passage from the book of Ruth, 'And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee'—how does that go? I never could quote scripture." "'And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God,'" quoted I. "Yes, that is it," said the doctor. "Then she said to take the lead off and bury it under the eaves of the stable where the water would drip on it and the felon would be killed. This seemed to clinch the felon subject." The doctor knocked the ashes from his pipe, yawned, stretched his feet toward the fire and silently enjoyed the warmth while the wind howled around the corner of the house and the sleet beat against the window. I feared he had finished his description of his days experience but kept silent, knowing that it was best to let him have his own time and way in a conversation. Most people called him glum and crabbed but I found him to be a most delightful conversationalist with a great deal of dry humor about him if allowed to have his own way. I remember his saying once that he liked to talk to me because I made such a good listener.

After a time he continued as if no pause had occurred. "They told me a number of ways to cure the toothache but I only remember one. That was to take a horse's tooth and burn it so it could be powdered. It must then be reduced in some manner to a fine powder and this used in the hollow tooth would cure the toothache.

"Among the many wart cures," he continued, "was one I do not remember of hearing before. Take a live snail and stick a pin in it for every wart you have and the warts will get well.

"Once during the day when the old man threw some wood on the fire an old horseshoe came jingling down from somewhere in the big old fireplace and landed in the hot coals. 'Better put hit up, Tobe,' said Aunt Lucindy Jane, 'if you want Betsy to raise any chickens next year, fer you know you'll fergit hit in the spring.' I asked her what the horseshoe had to do with Betsy's chickens. 'Why, land sakes, don't you know? That horseshoe in thar keeps the hawks from ketchin' the chickens.' The idea—" and the doctor and I both enjoyed a good laugh at the expense of Betsy and her horseshoe.

[To be Continued.]

There Is Only One Class of Men in the retail business which is more to be pitied than those who do not advertise. This is the class which runs one ad. from one year's end to another, for this class not only gets no good from such an ad., but also parts with its good money.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

Something Illinois Druggists Should Carefully Consider.—We refer to the impression made upon the minds of some thoughtful people by the joint circular addressed "To the Retail Druggists of Illinois," by the wholesale druggists of Chicago. This document certainly fails to give all the facts in the case and leaves room for the suspicion that the Chicago jobbers have on hand large stocks of goods which they dare not ship on orders from retail druggists who do not live within the state of Illinois and are now seeking to unload this stock upon the unsuspecting retail trade in their own state. The circular reads as follows:

Chicago the Great Central Market.

To the retail Druggists of Illinois:

Many misleading statements have been published regarding the National Pure Food and Drug Act, of June 30, 1906, as it applies to retail dealers. We deem it due you that we give you these facts:

A retail druggist may sell within his own state, everything he has in stock January 1, 1907, to parties residing within his state, without coming in conflict with the law.

And he may continue to receive from any jobber within his state, goods alike in quantity and label to his present stock and dispose of same to people residing in his state, without coming in conflict with the law.

It is not necessary that such goods shall be covered by guaranty from the jobber, or a guarantee serially numbered label from the proprietor, attached to the article. The National Law refers to interstate transactions alone, and business done within the limits of the State is subject only to the requirements of the State Law and is not affected by the National Law.

FULLER & FULLER CO.
HUMISTON, KEELING & CO.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.
ROBT. STEVENSON & CO.
P. VAN SCHAACK & SONS.

Chicago, December 17, 19'6.

It is true a retail druggist may sell within his own state everything he has in stock, December 31, 1906, without coming in conflict with the Federal Law, and it is also true he may continue to receive from any jobber within his state any goods which were within the boundaries of the state prior to January 1, 1907, and dispose of these goods within the state without coming in conflict with the law; but any goods which come within the boundaries of a state from another state or territory, or foreign country after December 31, 1906, are, as we understand it, articles of Interstate Commerce, no matter through whom the retailer may obtain them, and are subject to the Federal Act if they are food products or drugs within the meaning of the law, so long as the identity of the package in which the goods come into the state (either wholesale or retail package), is not changed. Any article of Interstate Commerce comes within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The law-abiding and the honest and conscientious dealer does not seek to protect himself behind a technicality; his desire is to do business openly, and honestly, and with the house which can and does guarantee its goods and which can and does supply goods which meet the requirements of the law.

A Man's Early Education is a great factor throughout his life. This was shown again a few days ago when a Pennsylvania Russian killed his wife, and when asked why he had done so, remarked: "I have a right to kill my wife; its nobody's business but my own."

If You Have Any interesting prescriptions, send them to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The New Mexico Board of Pharmacy March 12, 1906: Adolph Fischer, Santa Fe; P. Moreno, Las Cruces; B. Ruppe, Albuquerque; R. G. Murphy, Las Vegas; W. C. Porterfield, Silver City.

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FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Is Soap a Medicine, a food, or just plain soap? This is a problem which is troubling soap manufacturers and has not up to this writing been answered by the versatile chief of the Department of Chemistry who passes upon so many points connected with the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Of course, medicated soaps are medicines, but some claim that all soaps are medicinal, while others contend that they are skin foods.

Appreciated by the High Minds in Pharmacy.—Briefly I can only say that in the main the Pure Food and Drugs Act must certainly be appreciated by all high-minded pharmacists. The successful operation of the law will improve the quality of food and drugs and there can be but one comment on such a condition, viz.: favorable. The law like most laws is imperfect and some of its provisions unwieldy. These defects I trust will eventually be remedied.

I fancy, that in common with all states, Michigan will have presented to its legislature a bill conforming to the national law, for adoption. My observation is that the hurried passage of a bill by the Michigan Legislature will be opposed by the pharmacists upon the ground that time for exemplification of the national law is essential before just and proper state laws can be enacted. I am heartily in favor of a state law conforming to the spirit of the national law, but I hope its enactment can be delayed until the next session of our legislature, thereby giving us ample time to secure for the people a law that will accomplish what is intended of it.—[CHARLES F. MANN, President N. A. R. D., Detroit, Mich.

Legitimate Physicians' Prescriptions Need Not be Labeled with any special label on account of the Pure Food and Drugs Law. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has contended all along that retail druggists had no occasion for alarm. It remained, however, for Samuel L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., to secure from Dr. H. W. Wiley a statement which covers the point:

"Dr. Wiley informed me that the department will not take action in regard to enforcing the federal food and drugs act toward legitimate physicians' prescriptions, nor where the same are sent by a retail druggist to a customer living in a different state.

"In other words, the department will not interfere with legitimate physicians' prescriptions, nor will it be necessary for the same to be labeled as containing any of the articles required to be stated on the label by the new food and drugs act.

"Dr. Wiley stated further that this must not be construed to mean that traffic can be carried on promiscously or surreptitiously in handling cocane and morphine under the guise of physicians' prescriptions, but that it applies only to those cases that are truly legitimate in every way."

The Pure Food and Drugs Law to be Enforced in Indian Territory.—Judge Dickerson, judge of the southern district says he intends to enforce the pure food laws in Indian Territory. In an address to the first grand jury ever called in Duncan, Judge Dickerson said:

"We have a law that has been recently passed by congress that I want to call your attention to. It is known as the Pure Food Bill. It has been questioned, I understand, as to whether it is in force in this Territory. But it is my judgment, after a somewhat careful investigation of it, that it will be in force in my jurisdiction until the supreme court decides that it is not in force. If it is not in force here, this is the only part of the country where it is not, and I do not propose that all the impure foods of this country, that they cannot sell anywhere else, be dumped on to the Indian Territory. And I believe that it was the intention of congress to spread it over this Territory and to absolutely prohibit the sale of any kind of adulterated food here as well as other parts of the United States.

"This law absolutely prohibits the killing for meat of any kind of an animal that is in any way diseased. That is a law that we have been wanting and looking for in this Territory for a long time. Of course it is not likely that the butchers of this town would kill a beef that had the big jaw, but possibly there are towns adjoining here where they have done so; maimed and sickly beef, cattle that drag behind in driving to the market, and that cannot be shipped to other territories; cattle that mope and don't do well; don't feed well, are frequently bought and sold to an unsuspecting public. Not only meats but various stuffs are shipped in here and sold under names that do not tell us what they are, are all violations of the law. And I suggest that the way to put the law in force is to commence enforcing it from the day it is enacted and keep enforcing it until it is repealed, or until it is decided that it does not apply to this country. And I want you to pay especial attention to this law."

Some Facts About the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

The law went into effect January 1, 1907.

The process of manufacture need not be given on the label.

The retail pharmacist who complies with the law need have nothing to fear.

Honest labels on honest goods will pass the scrutiny of any government inspector.

The whole intention of the pure food and drugs act is aimed at "faking" and "substitution."

You must not have on your label manufactured by you unless you are the actual manufacturer.

Price is no longer the prime consideration; quality is required in order to comply with the law.

The amount of acetanilide in a medicine must be stated in grains per ounce of the finished product.

The new law in no way protects you against the claim for damages if you make a dispensing error.

Go slow in urging your state to adopt the national law before it is thoroughly tried by the government.

The retail pharmacist must see to it that the manufacturer furnishes goods properly protected by labels.

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The retail pharmacist must study the law in order to know what he must demand from the manufacturer.

Pharmacy as a profession will be aided by the new law which gives the pharmacist new responsibilities.

A dispensing physician is in just the same position as a dispensing pharmacist. He must respect the interstate law.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST should be carefully preserved by all who are in any way interested in the Food and Drugs Law.

The drug inspectors have not as yet been appointed. When they begin work they will ask you for samples of the goods you are selling.

If you will read what the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST says about the new law, each issue, it will save you much trouble and expense.

You are in danger of prosecution if you use in the title the name of any article which does not actually occur in the finished preparation.

The national law especially protects the retailer, but places upon him the burden of seeing to it that the goods he handles are guaranteed.

Municipal and state laws are not set aside by the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Bear this in mind and see that you comply with local regulations.

If in order to avoid stating your own name on a preparation you are using that of some fictitious firm or individual, you are violating the law.

You cannot use some unfamiliar chemical term in designating acetanilide, alcohol and other ingredients which the law requires you to name on the label. The official or English names must be given.

The law is directed not against the "manufacture, but against the sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors and for regulating the traffic therein."

If some manufacturer makes up your formula for you and you desire to have your own name and address appear on the label or wrapper, you must say, "Prepared for," "Manufactured for" or "Distributed by" yourself.

Much has been printed about the pure food and drugs act since it was approved by congress, June 30, 1906, just at the time when the beef scandals were fresh in the minds of the public and sentiment ran high against all kinds of adulterated goods.

The appendix for the National Formulary is not considered by the government officials to be a part of the work. Thus, it is not necessary for you to show on the label how your preparations differ from the formulas given in the appendix of the N. F.

Unless you are doing business in the District of Columbia, or in the territories or insular possessions, you can continue to sell goods over the counter, as usual, unless they are in original unbroken packages which you have received from another state.

You may have many liberties within your own state without violating the national law, but remember you must not attempt to buy goods from without the state or send them yourself across the line unless they in every way comply with the national regulations.

Direction is made that the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce and labor shall stipulate rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act. These rules and regulations have been published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and will be sent free of charge to subscribers and advertisers.

The law is not one to require the publication of the formula nor can you comply with the requirement that the per cent of alcohol and of certain other ingredients must be stated by simply publishing the formula. You must give the information required by the law without extraneous matter which might confuse the consumer.

The "regulations" provide for the necessary tests of goods suspected of being impure; for the publication of findings; for regulation as to standards, adulteration rules and wholesomeness of various products; misbranding, character of label; substitution; waste materials; mixtures or compounds and substances named in foods or drugs; also rules for imported foods or drugs.

You must have at hand both the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary in order to determine the status of preparations which may possibly occur in either of these standards. If you make them without conforming to the standard, you must so state on the label. As an example, if you put up a cheap laudanum for the counter trade, it must contain a label stating how it differs from the U. S. P. laudanum.

Much confusion seems to exist in regard to the restriction placed upon statements about the efficacy of medicinal preparations. The label, the wrapper and accompanying circular matter must stick to the truth and in no way mislead the purchaser. If you try to see how far you can go without violating this clause, you may be like the boy who tried to see how far he could lean out of the window. He landed on a pile of bricks below.

One of the most important findings set down in the rules and regulations is that "the regulation regarding the principal label will not be enforced until October 1, 1907, in the case of labels printed and now in hand, whenever any statement therein contained which is contrary to the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, as to character of contents, shall be corrected by a supplemental label, stamp or poster. All other labels now printed and on hand may be used without change until October 1, 1907.

In the case of a principal label, it shall consist "of the name and substance of the product; the name and place of manufacture in the case of food compounds or mixtures; words which show that the articles are compounds, mixtures or blends; the words "compound," "mixture" or "blend" or words designating the substances or their derivatives and proportions required to be named in the case of drugs and foods. All of these required words shall appear upon the principal label with no intervening descriptive or explanatory reading matter."

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

A Legal Exposition of the "Food and Drugs" Law.

BY GEORGE S. DOUGLASS.

I. The "Food and Drug Act" is a righteous law and should have the earnest support of every good citizen. It throws the influence and power of the Federal Government upon the side of honest dealing as against deception and fraud in a wide range of commercial transactions. Probably no law so comprehensive in purpose and applicable to so vast a territory was ever before enacted in the world's history. It reaches from Mexico to the polar regions, and from Porto Rico, half way round the globe, to the remotest Philippine island. It regulates interstate and foreign commerce in everything which is used for food, beverage or medicine for man or beast. In the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possessions, it regulates also the manufacture and sale of such articles. Within the borders of any state the law does not purport to regulate manufactures (however much it may do so indirectly), but deals with persons and corporations only as shippers or as the recipients of goods shipped.

So far as the inhabitants of the states are concerned the law applies only to articles which cross a state line after midnight of December 31st. Foods or drugs which are within the borders of any state before that date can be sold within such state at any time thereafter without regard to the law.

The Food and Drugs Act is the product of many years of agitation and it might reasonably have been anticipated that a law so long in preparation would emerge from the legislative crucible a model, both in form and substance. But, unfortunately such was not the case. The bill of former years was radically reconstructed in the senate (no opportunity for parties interested to be heard being given by the senate committee) and it was again pulled to pieces in the house and hastily patched up in conference. As a natural result there are some defects and obscurities which might easily have been avoided; but these will doubtless be cleared up in the course of time by court decisions and by amendment.

II. The law deals with two offenses, adulteration and misbranding, each being specifically defined. The question of adulteration in drugs is a comparatively simple question; in the case of foods it is more complicated.

It has been said by way of criticism that the law does not prohibit traffic in drugs of inferior strength or quality. That is true. But the law does prohibit the sale of drugs nnder false pretenses. Drugs sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary must be up to the standard of strength, purity or quality as determined by the test laid down in those publications, unless a different standard is "plainly stated" upon the bottle, box or other container. As to drugs not recognized in the U. S. P. or N. F. they will be deemed to be adulterated if, in strength or purity, they fall below the professed standard or quality under which they are sold. If there is no professed standard then the purchaser must determine for himself the quality of the goods, just as he must do in the purchase of a hat, a shirt, a coat or any other article.

III. Under Section 8 a food or drug will be deemed to be misbranded if the "package or label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular" or if it is "falsely branded as to the state, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

This provision not only strikes at false or misleading statements regarding the article or its ingredients, but it equally prohibits any picture or illustration which would convey a wrong impression as to the method of manufacture, origin or the character of the article. A drug will also be deemed to be misbranded "if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article." These provisions bristle with interrogation points when analyzed and are likely to give rise to much controversy. But while this is true, it is also true that the language is clear enough to settle—and to settle properly—a great many questions without any controversy.

IV. A drug will also be deemed to be misbranded—"If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

The label provision of this paragraph has attracted much attention. The meaning is plain so far as the articles specifically named are concerned; but the clause "or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein" may not work out as clearly in all details.

In the official "Rules and Regulations" (page 11) it seems to be assumed that the word "of" in this phrase is equivalent to the word "containing." This may be correct. But if it is so, then—as applied to medicines containing alcohol—the purpose of the law would in many cases be nullified if the language be literally construed.

Take, for instance, the case of a compound into which no alcohol (as such) has been introduced, but which does contain two or three tinctures or fluidextracts each largely made up of alcohol. In such a case (if a tincture or fluidextract must be considered a "preparation of" alcohol whithin the meaning of the law) it would only be necessary to state on the label the name and percentage of each of the tinctures and extracts and the word "alcohol" need not appear at all, for the law only requires the statement of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, etc.,

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"or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

But every law must be so construed as to carry out the real intent of the lawmakers; and, bearing this fact in mind, it seems clear that the aggregate of alcohol contained in a compound (no matter under what name or in what way it is introduced) must be stated on the label as "alcohol" and not under any other name. This, I understand to be the view of the officers charged with enforcing the law, and I refer to the subject merely to illustrate one of the latent obscurities in the law. Several questions are likely to arise in connection with derivatives and preparations of other drugs named.

V. One very curious and unexplained feature of this law should be noted. The act requires every drug which contains alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, etc.. to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of these articles. In another paragraph it also requires every food which contains morphine, opium, cocaine, etc., to be labeled in the same manner. But in this paragraph the word alcohol is altogether omitted from the list of substances to be indicated on the label. How this was brought about I do not know. When we consider that the word "food" in this law is defined to include everything which we eat or drink, the tremendous significance of this omission is apparent. The use of alcohol in beverages works vastly more injury to the human race than alcohol in medicines; and if there was any reason for requiring the statement of the proportion of alcohol upon all medicines (a great majority of which cannot possibly be used as beverages) the argument would be much stronger for requiring it upon beverages, in many of which it may be easily disguised. We can only guess why this important word was omitted. In the senate bill, as transmitted to the house, there was a proviso requiring labels to show in certain cases the amount of alcohol in foods; but in the reshaping of the bill in the house it was left out altogether.

VI. The law authorizes the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce and labor to "make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act," and it specifies that these rules and regulations shall provide for the collection and examination of samples, for giving parties believed to be guilty of offenses an opportunity to be heard before prosecution, and for giving notice by publication after judgment of the court.

It will be observed that these subjects which are especially enumerated are all matters for executive action, and nowhere in the law is power conferred upon any officers to add to the law or to create by regulation any new offenses. It is hardly necessary to say that a citizen can only be punished for an offense created by law and for which the penalty is provided by law.

The task of preparing the regulations under this law was a very difficult one and each of the three secretaries designated a high official of his department to act as his personal representative in the performance of this duty. Many of the regulations are merely executive interpretations of the law; but, as such, they have been most helpful to business men whose interests are affected—very few of whom could give to the law the critical and intelligent study which was given to it by these officers. For the most part the interpretations of the law imbodied in the regulations appear to me to be most reasonable.

VII. The commission which framed the regulations encountered some difficulty in the effort to define an "original package" within the meaning of this law, and if the result is not altogether a success it involves no reflection upon the honorable commissioners. The fact is that the phrase "original unbroken packages," as used in Section 10, for instance, is very difficult to construe, as any one will discover who undertakes to apply the law to the case of a box containing a dozen different packages of different foods or drugs—each one being an unbroken package as originally put up by the manufacturer, and the entire box being in one sense an original package also.

On the other hand, as to Section 8, which provides that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if the the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, opium, etc., contained therein, there is little doubt that the package referred to is the individual bottle, box, phial or other container with its contents as put up by the manufacturer and as intended to reach the individual consumer.

VIII. There are one or two features in the regulations which cannot be fairly classed either as interpretations of the law or as instructions to subordinate officials, and which seem to be an effort to remedy deficiencies in the law. As an illustration may be cited paragraph (b) Regulation 17, which requires a special arrangement of matter upon the "principal label." The effect of this would be to compel the arbitrary rearrangement of a vast number of existing food and drug labels. Unless it can be shown that without this particular arrangement of matter on the label the purpose of the law would be defeated, it is difficult to see how the power of the courts could ever be invoked to enforce such a regulation. To a manufacturer or dealer just starting a new business the arrangement suggested would be open to very little objection. But to force such a change in the style and form of thousands of existing labels (many of which have been in use for generations) is not a trifling matter.

While in this and in one or two other respects the regulations seem to imply the existence of powers much broader than those which I believe were actually conferred by law upon the secretaries who promulgated them, I have not the slightest doubt that the officers who prepared the regulations were prompted solely by a desire to serve the public welfare in all that they did.

IX. An unfortunate feature of the regulations is the confusion produced in the minds of many persons who attempt to study them by the mixing up of the

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subjects of foods and drugs. If the regulations are to be revised I believe all branches of the drug trade would be gratified if those portions which concern drugs could be entirely separated from those relating to foods. This would, of course, involve a slight additional expense for duplicating such provisions as apply equally to food and drugs; but that would be a very trifling matter in comparison with the saving of trouble which would result.

X. The names of many food and drug products are sure to give rise to more or less controversy. Is the mere name of an article included in the phrase "any statement, design or device regarding such article?" It may not be a choice use of language to speak of the name of a thing as being a statement, a design or a device regarding it; but the courts are likely to hold it to be such within the meaning of this law. There may be considerable controversy over the use of geographical names, some of which have been used in connection with certain articles for many years.

Regulation 17 provides that—

"An article containing more than one food product or active medicinal agent is misbranded if named after a single constituent. In the case of drugs the nomenclature employed by the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary shall obtain."

While it is possible that this rule may not be sustained in every case, it undoubtedly has a basis in sound reason. It would be obviously misleading to give the name "Maple Syrup" to a compound containing one-third maple sprup and two-thirds corn syrup, and, in the case of drugs, it would frequently be misleading to name a drug after one constituent only without something to indicate that it was a compound or mixture.

XI. A troublesome question under this law arises in the case (for instance) of a party in one state which has some or all of his goods manufactured for him by a manufacturer in another state. The party for whom the goods are manufactured and by whom they are put out cannot truthfully call himself the manufacturer. Yet he is the sole proprietor and, it would seem, should be entitled to call himself such. But an opinion rendered by the attorney-general two or three years ago (under the law of 1902 concerning dairy and food products) seems to imply that the product if so labeled would be misbranded. While it is not by any means sure that the courts will sustain this view, it was of necessity accepted by the authors of the regulations, and the words "Packed for," "Distributed by" or some equivalent phrase is required to be added to the label in cases where the name on the label is not that of the actual manufacturer or the name of the place not that of the actual place of manufacture.

The question as to who should be considered the manufacturer of a product is sometimes not easy to answer. In the case of an article composed of ingredients which are produced in different localities, the place of manufacture is the place where the various ingredients are assembled and combined. But the party who merely bottles goods or puts them in packages is not the manufacturer.

XII. The law provides that no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of the act when he can establish a guarantee signed by a party residing in the United States from whom he purchased the goods to the effect that they are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the law. This guarantee differs materially from an ordinary commercial guarantee for the reason that it adds nothing to the liability of the guarantor—who is liable anyway if he ships adulterated or misbranded goods—and operates only to relieve the purchaser.

If a separate signed guarantee were required in the case of every sale of goods affected by this law, the labor and expense involved would be enormous. Considering this fact the framers of the regulations imbodied therein a proposed system of guarantee which has commended itself to all branches of the trade. Under this system (Regulation 9) the secretary of agriculture practically agrees to act as custodian of all general guarantees of manufacturers and dealers who choose to avail themselves of this regulation. As the secretary of agriculture will largely, if not altogether, control prosecutions under this law and will at the same time have in his possession all such general guarantees, the trouble and diffculty of "establishing" the guarantee in such cases will be practically reduced to nothing. Jobbers and retailers alike will thus be relieved of much anxiety and of the necessity of preserving thousands of individual guarantees which, but for this regulation, would probably be necessary in the case of goods handled by them.

Had this matter been taken up when the bill was pending it might have been practicable to have secured an amendment authorizing manufacturers to place their guarantee with a fac-simile signature upon all packages of goods and providing that such guarantee should protect not only the immediate but all subsequent purchasers of the package so long as it remained untampered with.

XIII. Prosecutions under this law are provided for as follows:

"Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the secretary of agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings, to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts in the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided."

Under Section 4, the secretary of agriculture is required to give notice to any party charged with violation of the law and to afford him an opportunity to be heard before prosecution is begun. To guard against ill-advised prosecutions inaugurated by state or territorial officials Regulation 5, paragraph (c) provides:

"Any health, food, or drug officer or agent of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia who shall obtain satisfactory evidence of any violation of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, as provided in Section 5 thereof, shall first submit the same to the secretary of agriculture, in order that the latter may cause notice to be given to the guarantor or to the party from whom the sample was obtained."

This furnishes all branches of the trade reasonable assurance against "persecution" which is sometimes the outcome of local feuds and controversies.

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FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Popular Idea of the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

Customer: "This milk is sour."

Waiter: "We serve it sour so that our patrons will know that it does not contain formaldehyde."

—[Daily Newspaper.

The Druggists of Indiana, I believe, approve of the pure food and drugs law. We will ask our legislature to amend the poison law and increase the fees for re-registration as well as registration. We are anxious to provide a new section governing registered assistant pharmacists of one year's experience. I am looking for better times under better pharmacy laws.—[Bruno Knoefel, president Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, New Albany, Ind.

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler on the Pure Food and Drugs Law.—This pharmacist is chief of the drug laboratory of the department of agriculture, Washington, and has addressed various pharmaceutical organizations on the all absorbing topic. January 15, he met representatives from the importers and dealers in crude drugs, essential oils, etc., in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The discussion was not confined to the subject most interesting to those present but according to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, it drifted off into proprietary medicine problems. Dr. Kebler declared that if a package were labeled "West India" sandalwood oil it would convey to his mind a definite standard, although additional information might have to be given to keep the retailer from going astray.

Dr. Kebler was introduced by Charles S. Littell, who presided as chairman of the drug trade section. Discussing the agitation which there has always been on the subject of pure drugs, and which first led to the enactment of the law of 1848, Dr. Kebler pointed out an apparent conflict between that and the present law. The old statute forbids the importation of drugs of deleterious or inferior character; while under the new law, if it is desired to bring in such products and it can be shown that they will not injure the public health, they can be admitted if properly labeled, Asafetida of inferior quality, for instance, is being brought in, but it must be labeled to show the standard of strength and purity.

"Manufacturers seem to think," said Dr. Kebler, "that if an article has once passed the custom house it is immune. This is a great error and is entirely out of harmony with the intent of the law. The experience of many years has shown that frequently after commodities have passed the custom house they have been counterfeited or adulterated and shipped into interstate commerce." In connection with the attempt of the pharmacopoeial revision committee to adjust matters so as to bring the official standards into harmony with the actual commercial conditions, Dr. Kebler urged the necessity for all the interests affected to get together, so as to arrive at a mutual understanding.

Dr. Kebler gave some instances of the misuse of such words as "doctor," "positive cure," etc., on the labels of proprietary medicines; Nor does the fact that a trade-mark is registered make the owner immune, since a false statement in the trade-mark makes it invalid. The general discussion which followed the conclusion of Dr. Kebler's remarks nearly all affected proprietary medicines on points which had already been covered in the regulations. The meeting adjourned with a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Kebler.

Resolutions as to Pure Drug Legislation.

Resolved, by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association in annual convention assembled, January 8, 1907, that we heartily favor the enactment of laws which will prevent the selling of impure, adulterated and inferior drugs, and that will protect the public against fraud and imposition by dishonest manufacturers and dealers, especially with reference to the vending of narcotic, poisonous and otherwise hurtful substances.

Resolved, That while maintaining this attitude, we seriously question the advisability of enacting into state laws, immediately, the Federal Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, no opportunity having been afforded the retail drug trade to observe the working of this law in the District of Columbia or the territories wherein it became operative January 1, 1907.

Resolved, That we are in favor of placing on the statute books of the states the best and most effective pure drug laws obtainable. If the federal law referred to (the first of its kind to be enacted) cannot be improved upon, then its adoption in the states is sanctioned by the highest wisdom; but the assumption that because that measure received the sanction of congress it ought to become a law in the states also, even before those who administer the law or those affected by it understand its provisions, is regarded by us as unwise in the extreme.

Resolved, That we urge upon the legislative committee of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association that it refrain from recommending for passage by our state legislature the law referred to until sufficient time shall have elapsed to determine the effect that will probably be produced by this law upon our business, judged by its effect as a national measure and as a local measure in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the various pharmaceutical journals and to the legislative committees of the several state pharmaceutical associations throughout the country.

Sample Odd Orders received by L. A. Kepner, of Kingston, Mo., read as follows:

"Mr. Druggist please Send me a holf pint of alcahol and plip a little pea O canthrogum in it it is for bed Sore am O blibe: Send it and oblige.

"Send a Wart Battle full of Lin Sead Oil and 10 cts Worth of Carbalik asid. dont Mit it put in seperate Battle."

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Dr. H. W. Wiley Discusses Pure Food Law.*— The Pure Food and Drugs Act became effective January 1, 1907. The phrase "became effective" must, however, be taken with "a grain of salt." Under the peculiar conditions which existed, it is not possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to make any arrangements looking to the immediate enforcement of the act, because no appropriation had been made by congress for this purpose. It was not until the day before Christmas that the act appropriating $250,000 for the enforcement of the law for the remaining portion of the fiscal year that is, until July 1, 1907, made this sum available. It was necessary after this appropriation bill was signed to apply to the Civil Service Commission for examinations for inspectors and chemists. The commission will hold in the near future an examination for inspectors at salaries of $2,000, and lower grades in the service; for experienced chemists at salaries of $3,000 and lower grades in the service, and for younger chemists at salaries of $2,000 and lower grades in the service. The first and second of these examinations will be assembled examinations, that is, the candidates will report at certain specified places and hold their examination under supervision. The second one —for the high-grade chemists—will be a non-assembled examination, that is, will be a statement on the part of the candidate under oath of his qualifications and experience. Those who take the high-grade examination for chemists will be required to have secured a degree of Ph. D., or to have made studies equivalent to that degree. Inspectors will not be required to pass either an examination in chemistry nor in law, but must be men under 40 years of age who have developed business ability and had experience in handling foods and drugs. Perhaps an ideal inspector of this kind would be a first-class traveling man for the sale of foods and drugs. Anyone, though, who has had experience in any way in handling foods and drugs, commercially or otherwise is eligible to the examination.

DR. H. W. WILEY.

This examination is confined to men only. Examinations for chemists are open to both sexes. The number of inspectors and the number of chemists who are to be employed is not yet determined. It will depend upon the development of the inspection service and chemical service and the amounts of the appropriations voted from time to time by congress. The Secretary of Agriculture has asked for an appropriation of $750,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907, to be applied in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

It is probable that the chemical service will not be concentrated in Washington, but will be distributed to various parts of the country. It is possible that several new laboratories will be established, especially for the inspection of imported goods. Possible localities where the establishment of such laboratories is desirable are Buffalo, Charleston, Jacksonville, Galveston, St. Paul, St. Louis, Detroit, Denver, Seattle or Portland, and perhaps other places. It is not meant by this to say that these places have been selected already for the establishment of laboratories, because such is not the fact, but from a study of conditions it seems to me probable that they would be places suitable for the establishment of laboratories. These laboratories, of course, would also be active in the inspection of foods entering into interstate commerce, as well as those imported from foreign countries.

The principal enlargement of the work at Washington will be in the clerical service which is necessary to take care of the tremendous correspondence and all the details of the work. Additional chemical assistance will also be required in order that greater certainty may be secured by reviewing the work of the chemists stationed in various portions of the country, where it seems advisable, on the first analysis, to begin prosecutions.

Questions of very great importance in connection with this work are to be decided by the Secretary of Agriculture in order that the inspection service may become effective. Upon him rests the burden of deciding first of all as to the wholesomeness or unwholeness of added substances, his decisions, of course, being always subject to repeal by the courts. It is evident, however, that no action could be taken in any case unless the secretary should come to some decision in that particular case. The decisions which the secretary reaches in these matters will be made public and published as food inspection decisions.

Already nine of these decisions have been issued, and others will follow from time to time. These decisions state simply the attitude of the secretary in these matters, and indicate to the manufacturers and dealers what he regards as infractions of the law, both as to adulteration and misbranding. When these decisions are officially published, if they are neglected by the manufacturer and jobber it is a clear indication that it is not their intention to construe the law as it is construed by the secretary.

This, then, will bring before the courts a clear case which will be the subject of prosecution and decision. The secretary has made it clear in his utterances that the law is to be executed in a spirit of fairness and toleration. All manufacturers and dealers who are earnestly trying to obey the law will be encouraged in every possible way, so that their efforts may be successful.

*Paper read before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, Friday, January 11.

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The law is more simple in its provisions concerning drugs than foods. Those that are mentioned in the Pharmacopœia or National Formulary are required to conform to the standards set up by those two standards. Here there is nothing to be determined except by chemical analysis. All the rest is arranged by the law and no discretion is given the executive officer in the matter.

The activity of the chemists of the country with respect to the Food and Drugs Act will be divided into three great camps. First, those chemists who are employed by the national and state governments in the execution of the laws of the nation and the state; second, those chemists who are employed to combat the theories or processes or data established for foods and drugs by the national and state chemists before the courts or otherwise, and third, the chemists who are making independent examinations either for themselves or their clients respecting the character of foods and drugs offered for sale. This third camp of chemists naturally would tend to separate by evolution and join the other two camps. It is evident, therefore, that the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act will be of great benefit to the chemical profession, considered solely from the activities which it will establish. Thus the profession should hail the law as an additional recognition of its standing in the community and the great services which it is called upon to render humanity. Let us hope that in the development of chemical science along these lines and in its application to the public welfare there may be excluded from consideration all personalities and recriminations and matters which reflect upon the character or upon the work of our professional brethren.

There is no reason why two chemists employed in opposite camps should not regard each other in a truly ethical spirit, respect each other's personality and work and enter into any contest which may be necessary in the most friendly and ethical spirit. I do not have much consideration for that professional man who is inclined to look upon any one who disagrees with him as either lacking in intelligence or honesty. Our profession can only grow by the fullest and freest discussion.

We must admit that there are and always will be great differences of opinion, and that two men equally capable and honest, as a result of their investigation, may reach diametrically opposite conclusions. Therefore let me say in conclusion, that I hope that in the activities which are offered to our profession under the Food and Drugs Act there may not only be material gain and professional advancement, but a cementation of those ties of fraternity which should bind the chemists of this country into one harmonious whole.

Percentages of Alcohol in Official Fluidextracts.

[By A. B. Stevens, Ph. C., Ph. D., School of Pharmacy University of Michigan.]

The Pure Food and Drugs Law requires that the label of all preparations containing alcohol shall state the percentage by volume of absolute alcohol which the preparation contains. The writer has been asked to prepare a list of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary preparations containing alcohol, and to calculate the absolute alcoholic strength. This has been done as carefully as limited time permitted. It should be borne in mind that in many cases the amounts cannot be accurately determined by calculation. In the majority of cases the alcohol is mixed with water, and in such cases there is contraction in volume which increases the volume percentage of the alcohol. However, this is usually more than offset by the solvent, and this is a variable quantity. Also the amount of moisture present in air-dried drugs varies under different conditions. The best that can be done in such cases is to calculate the amount of alcohol from the menstruum used. A few experiments will serve to illustrate. The following preparations were prepared with alcohol of known strength, and the alcohol in the finished preparation determined: Tincture of arnica, menstruum 48.9 per cent, finished preparation, 46 per cent. Tincture of ginger, menstruum 94.9 per cent, finished preparation, 93 per cent. Fluidextract of buchu, menstruum 71 per cent, finished preparation 66.2 per cent. Spirit of camphor, solvent 94.9 per cent, finished preparation, 85.4 per cent. Tincture of tolu, solvent 94.9 per cent, finished preparation, 87.2 per cent. In the calculation of results, corrections were applied in cases where an estimate of the change of strength could be made.

Following is a list of the official pharmacopœial fluidextracts and their percentages by volume of absolute alcohol:

Aconite	71.2	Leptandra	71.0
Apocynum	87.0	Lupulin	94.9
Aromatic fluidextract	94.9	Matico	71.0
Bitter orange peel	68.0	Mezereum	75.9
Belladonna root	75.9	Nux Vomica	68.5
Berberis	48.9	Pareira	56.9
Buchu	71.0	Phytolacca	48.9
Calamus	71.0	Pilocarpus	48.9
Calumba	66.0	Podophyllum	75.9
Indian Cannabis	94.9	Wild Cherry	75.9
Cimicifuga	94.9	Quassia	81.5
Capsicum	94.9	Quercus	44.0
Chirata	48.9	Quillaja	48.9
Cimicifuga	94.9	Cascara Sagrada	88.0
Cinchona	75.9	Cascara Sagrada, Arom	4 .9
Coca	48.9	Rhubarb	75.9
Colchicum seed	68.0	Rhus Glabra	44 0
Conium	48.9	Rose	44.0
Convallaria	61.7	Rubus	48.9
Cubeb	94.9	Savin	94.9
Cypripedium	48.9	Sarsaparilla	81 5
Digitalis	48.9	Sarsaparilla, Compound	44.0
Ergot	48.9	Scopola	75.9
Eriodictyon	75.9	Scutellaria	48.9
Euonymus	75.9	Senega	60.0
Eucalyptus	71.0	Senna	48.9
Eupatorium	48.9	Serpentaria	75.9
Frangula	56.4	Spigelia	48 9
Gelsemium	94.9	Staphisagria	75.9
Gentian	48.9	Stillingia	48 9
Geranium	56.9	Stramonium	68.0
Glycyrrhiza	18.0	Sumbul	71.0
Pomegranate	44.0	Taraxacum	46.5
Grindelia	71.0	Triticum	28.7
Guarana	48.9	Uva Ursi	19.9
Hamamelis leaves	28.5	Valerian	71.0
Hydrastis	56.9	Veratrum	94.9
Hyoscyamus	68.0	Viburnum Opulus	68.0
Ipecac	71.0	Viburnum Prunifolium	68.0
Krameria	48.9	Xanthoxylum	71.0
Lappa	48.9	Ginger	94.9

—[*Pharmaceutical Era.*

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COAL TAR JUBILEE.

The Influence of Sir William Henry Perkin's Discovery Upon Our Science.

BY DR. HUGO SCHWEITZER.

Address given at the banquet given to Sir William Henry Perkin, at Delmonico's, New York City, October 6, 1906.

I need hardly assure you how highly honored I feel to be permitted to speak here tonight. Yet I am fully aware that the committee did not select me because it considered me the most competent of our chemists to respond to this subject, but because so many of our colleagues refused to be heard, fearing the arduous labor of condensing this vast material within the limits of a fifteen-minute address, when fifteen hours could be devoted to it with much less difficulty and work. With me, however, it was a labor of love, and I accepted with pride and pleasure, inspired by the wonderful development of this industry in which I have been an attentive watcher and a modest coworker, it being just twenty years since, in collaboration with Prof. Bernthsen, I began the investigations which finally culminated in the discovery of the constitution of the dyestuffs of the safranine series. Above all, I have been inspired in my task by the genial personality and refined modesty of our distinguished guest, Sir William Henry Perkin, with whom I had the pleasure of becoming more intimately acquainted during last year's meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in London. It must be a sincere source of congratulation to us that he has braved the perils of a long ocean voyage to honor us with his presence at our celebration of the semi-centennial of the coal tar industry, initiated by the discovery of Perkin's mauve. Only fifty years ago, while engaged in research, having for its object the artificial production of quinine, Perkin, then an eighteen-year old assistant of Hofmann, obtained a muddy, dark precipitate, from which he first endeavored to extract certain colorless crystalline substances which might adequately explain the reaction under observation. One day, however, the thought occurred to him to utilize this colored precipitate itself for the dyeing of silk. It is hard to realize today what an epoch-making idea it was at that time to dye fabrics with a substance evolved in the laboratory and having no relation whatever to the dyestuffs then known. It was truly the spark of genius which led Perkin to investigate the dyeing properties of that dark-colored precipitate which would have been cast away by any other scientist of that period and particularly by his master, Hofmann, who objected to experimenting with anything which did not crystallize and who had at that time a strong aversion to working with substances which were colored. For the latter, when produced in reactions, were generally regarded as secondary products and every endeavor was made to get rid of them, so that the other substances associated with them might be examined.

But However Great the Discovery of Mauve, and however much we must admire the courage of the youth who undertook its technical production, yet these steps were only trivial incidents in the immense revolution brought about by Perkin's genius. The greatest obstacles encountered by him, and the most difficult task to be performed, was when he attempted to sell the color to dyers and printers. At that time men of this class worked by the rule of thumb with secret recipes, mostly inherited from their forefathers, and their formulæ, although applicable to natural colors, were not suitable for mauve. Thus Perkin and his associates had to prepare new directions for dyeing and printing and to induce those ultra conservative dyers to adopt the new methods. It has been almost forgotten that Perkin was the first to introduce the method of dyeing silk in a soap bath which is commonly employed to-day for all artificial dyestuffs, and that he and Pullar first made use of the mordanting of cotton with the insoluble inorganic compounds of tannin.

Thus the Introduction of mauve completely changed the art of dyeing and printing, simplifying the processes and substituting for the old time formulæ the scientific recipes furnished by the color manufacturers of the present day. After Perkin had thus removed the obstacles in the path of practical application, it became comparatively easy to introduce other coal tar colors.

But Perkin also paved the way for the discovery of the later coal tar colors by creating commercially aniline and benzole, which up to his time had only been laboratory curiosities. Of the three methods available for obtaining aniline he selected as the most promising the reduction of nitrobenzol, made by nitration of coal tar benzol, and the production of aniline from this source led, shortly after the discovery of mauve, to the discovery of magenta, which opened up a new and immense field for this industry. Aniline from benzole was later found to contain toluidine, which is not present in aniline from indigo or that obtained directly from coal tar, and Perkin truly said in a lecture delivered December, 7, 1868:

Had the aniline contained in coal tar or the aniline obtained from indigo been employed for the preparation of mauve, instead of that prepared from commercial benzol, magenta and its train of colored derivatives would in all probability have remained unknown to the present day from the simple fact that magenta can not be produced from pure aniline, a second body being also required.

The Industry thus initiated with a violent impetus soon showed its revolutionizing tendencies and its vitalizing power in almost every branch of human endeavor. Today about 2,000 individual dyestuffs are known, giving the whole range of the colors of the rainbow, and complying with every demand of taste, fashion and stability. They surpass in beauty and brilliancy the colors supplied by nature, and, contrary to the impression prevailing among the public, the shades obtained with some of them are faster to the influence of time, light and chemicals than the fastest which nature produces.

The Greatest Triumph of this branch of the industry

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was the artificial production of alizarine and indigo. In the technical production of the former our distinguished guest has played a prominent part, solving the problem of its manufacture simultaneously with Graebe, Liebermann and Caro, whose English patent antedates that of Perkin by one day, and for the first synthesis of indigo cinnamic acid was successfully employed which was originally obtained from coal tar by Perkin.

Coal Tar Colors, however, are not only used for the dyeing of textile fibers, like wool, silk, cotton, linen, jute, ramie, etc., but for a host of other materials.

The lady's hair is gray, or of a hue not fashionable at the time—coal tar colors will assist her in appearing youthful and gay. In eating the luscious frankfurter your soul rejoices to see the sanguineous liquid oozing from the meat—alas coal tar colors have done it, and friend Wiley can prove it. The housewife selects a bright green broom, on account of its anticipated good wearing quality, but finds, to her sorrow, that coal tar colors furnished the freshness. The product of the hen is replaced by yellow coal tar colors in custard powders, and butter is colored yellow when the dyestuff laboratory of the cow is on a strike. Leather, paper, bones, ivory, feathers, straw, grasses, are all colored, and one of the most interesting applications is the dyeing of whole pieces of even the bulkiest furniture by dipping them in large tanks containing the dyestuffs, which transforms the wood into walnut, mahogony at your command, as carried out in our big factories in Grand Rapids and elsewhere.

As Coal Tar Colors are used on this enormous scale, so they are also employed in a liliputian manner, for staining specimens for examination under the microscope, enabling us to detect and identify bacteria, the finest nerve-ends and other minute elements of animal tissues, and by means of such staining methods, especially with methylene blue, Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis and cholera, and initiated the modern battle against preventable infectious diseases. In reciprocation for the excellent reagents supplied him by the dye industry, the histologist brought about the discovery of a new and very important class of colors, and as this instance is one of the most striking demonstrations of the interdependence of practice and theory, I shall relate it to you. In 1886 Ehrlich observed that methylene blue and some of its congeners were the only colors which stained the living nerve tissue, and in order to determine whether this remarkable property was due to the peculiar constitution of methylene blue or to the presence of sulfur, he found it desirable to experiment with a substance analogous to methylene blue, but in which the sulfur was replaced by oxygen. He applied to Dr. Caro requesting him to assist him in his work by furnishing him the material necessary for his experiments.

As a substance of this constitution was then unknown, it was made to order, and in the course of this research the valuable class of rhodamine colors was discovered. Thus experiments with nerve tissues gave birth to the manufacture of coal tar colors of the greatest importance in the textile industries.

The Dyestuffs Methylene Blue and some others are also of great value as internal remedies, and the former is strongly recommended by one of the greatest American authorities for the relief of pain in that horrible disease—cancer.

The Medicinal Properties of the coal tar colors lead us to that branch of the industry which is next in importance, namely, the coal tar remedies. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that before these so-called synthetics were introduced, Kolbe had succeeded in 1874 in artificially preparing from coal tar salicylic acid, which up to that time was exclusively a product of nature. Salicylic acid has been, and is still today, used extensively as a remedy against rheumatism.

The Industry of synthetic drugs owed its origin also to the efforts of chemists to produce quinine artificially. Experiments had shown that by decomposing quinine a substance called quinolin was formed, and the latter was likewise found to exist in coal tar. It was then assumed that quinine must in some way be derived from quinolin, and that perhaps other derivatives of quinolin might possess properties similar to quinine. This trend of thought led to the discovery of the quinolin derivatives, thallin and kairin, which, however, were soon discarded on account of their drastic action and today possess only historical interest.

In 1883 Knorr, starting from erroneous deductions concerning the constitution of quinine, and also misinterpreting the constitution of some of the products obtained in his research, inspired the pharmacological study of a substance afterwards called antipyrin. This product proved to be of the greatest value in medicine and was the first successful synthetic coal tar remedy in the market.

Shortly After the introduction of antipyrin a fortunate accident gave this modern art an unexpected stimulus, diverting the investigation from quinine and uncovering an entirely new field. Kahn and Hepp, two physicians connected with the Strassburg University, were on terms of friendship with a chemist of the Hoechst Works, where Knorr's antipyrin was being manufactured, and requested him, in 1886, to send them some chemically pure naphthalene, which they desired to use internally in the case of a patient suffering with some skin disease. They received the substance, and on administering it found that while it failed to exhibit the expected effect, it promptly reduced the existing fever. When the supply of naphthalene was almost exhausted, they wrote for a further quantity; but, to their great astonishment, the second supply, unlike the first, did not manifest any antipyretic action, and on comparing the two, they soon discovered that a mistake had occurred somewhere. An investigation showed that when the first request was received the laboratory boy was directed by the chemist to fill a bottle with naphthalene and mail it to his friends, but through an error some acetanilid was sent instead, while the second time the chemist himself filled the bottle correctly. Thus through an accident acetanilid

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was introduced into medicine, a remedy which today is used by the ton as an antipyretic and antineuralgic, and through the irony of fate the most powerful competitor of antipyrin was discovered as the result of a mistake made in the very factory which was realizing enormous profits from the production of antipyrin.

When it was recognized that the acetylization of an amine produced a body of so much value, this process was tried with many amines and other suitable substances, and in consequence such important remedies as phenacetin were obtained, while by substituting lactic acid for acetic acid, lactophenin was prepared, and by means or amidoacetic acid, a drug named phenocoll.

After chemical researches had shown that the active principles of vegetable purgatives, such as rhubarb, senna, cascara sagrada and aloes were anthraquinone derivatives, synthetic preparations of this class, which therefore are closely related to the alizarine colors, are now brought into the market. These new remedies have the advantage over the crude drugs of greater uniformity of action and exactness in the dosage.

The Active Principle of the suprarenal gland first isolated and investigated by an American scientist, a substance of surprisingly simple chemical constitution, has been obtained from coal tar, and it is said that this synthetic product is now marketed, and from experiments carried out in Europe and in the large works of Parke, Davis & Co., in this country, we may expect that derivatives of this body will soon appear which will be even superior in their pharmacological effect to natures product.

About the Time that the first synthetics were brought out, a very curious chemical was discovered also by American ingenuity, which is today not only used for medicinal, but also on a large scale for industrial purposes. I refer to saccharine, a substance derived from coal tar, which is 550 times sweeter than sugar; and is the first representative of the class of artificial sweeteners. It may be of interest to relate an instance showing how purely theoretical investigations may lead to the building up of an important industry.

The Discovery of Saccharine.—Dr. Fahlberg, working under the direction of Prof. Ira Remsen at Johns Hopkins, was experimenting with coal tar derivatives from a purely scientific point of view. Before leaving the laboratory one evening, he thoroughly washed his hands, and was under the impression that he had taken every pains in doing so. He was, therefore, greatly surprised on finding that, during his meal, when carrying bread to his mouth, the hands had a sweet taste. He suspected that his landlady had unintentionally sweetened the bread and called her to account. They had a little discussion, from which she emerged the victor. It was not the bread that tasted sweet, but his hands, and, much to his surprise, he noted that not only his hands but also his arms had a sweet taste. The only explanation that he could think of was that, notwithstanding the thorough washing, he had brought some chemical along from the laboratory. Rushing back to it and carefully investigating the taste of all the goblets, glasses and dishes standing on the working table, he finally came across one whose contents seemed to possess a remarkably sweet taste. Thus was made this important discovery. What remained to be done was accomplished by later researches with this substance. He found very soon that saccharine, as the product was named, when diluted assumed the taste of cane sugar. In watery solution, for instance, its taste was as pleasant as sugar water. The product seemed to be worthy of utilization, provided its other properties were not objectionable.

Physiological experiments were now made on animals, and then on human beings, which showed that it was eliminated undecomposed, and that therefore the human organism behaved indifferently towards the substance. Furthermore, as no perceptible disturbance of the general condition could be observed, it could be assumed that saccharine had no deleterious influence whatsoever upon the general health.

With the Introduction of this artificial sweetener, a new industrial field was opened up, and the significance of this discovery can be easily imagined when you consider that four pounds of this material are equivalent in sweetening power to one ton of cane or beet sugar. It was soon manufactured on such a large scale that it seriously threatened the beet sugar industry of the continent, and as the latter was of much more economic importance than the production of saccharine, laws were enacted which prohibited the industrial use of the sweetener as a substitute for sugar, permitting its employment solely for medical purposes, the German government even going so far as to make a sort of state monopoly of the manufacture of this material.

Still Another Industry has undergone vast changes through Perkin's discoveries and since the beginning of the coal tar epoch—the manufacture of artificial perfumes. Nitrobenzol, under the name of mirbaneoil, was in the market as artificial oil of bitter almonds even before Perkin's mauve. It was used to some extent for scenting soaps. Today a great variety of synthetic perfumes are manufactured. The odor of musk is successfully imitated by a nitrated hydrocarbon derived from coal tar; the odor of violets, of roses, of jasmine, of heliotrope, is reproduced artificially by synthetic substances, and the favorite American flavor, the oil of wintergreen, is manufactured from coal tar. And in this art also the hand of the master is seen in what is called the Perkin Reaction, through which he first succeeded in preparing from coal tar, coumarin and cinnamic acid.

The singular correlation of all these coal tar products appears from the fact that the odoriferous principle of jasmine is derived from the same mother substance which furnishes synthetic indigo, namely, anthranilic acid.

Between the Products giving the sweet odors of flowers and the death dealing explosives there would seem to be a broad chasm, but not for the synthetic coal tar chemist. In fact the same nitrobenzol which was the first artificial perfume is used today with nitroglycerin as a safety explosive. The latter has the dis-

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advantage of congealing when exposed to the cold and then becoming highly dangerous; the admixture of nitrobenzol keeps it liquid at very much lower temperatures. Trinitrobenzol and its homologues, especially trinitrocarbolic acid, or picric acid, are today employed as safety explosives by the miner and in proper mixtures as smokeless powder by the armies of the civilized world.

While coal tar preparations thus destroy life, so they likewise sustain life, for by the use of salicylic and benzoic acids, both products of nature but now derived chiefly from this source, it becomes possible to preserve the canned foods so indispensable to the soldier, sailor and explorer.

In Conclusion, mention must be made of the use of coal tar colors and preparations in the reproductive arts, in which they play a most important part. Inks for printing and writing are made with coal tar colors and in photography coal tar preparations are now used almost exclusively for the development of the latent pictures on films, plates and paper. By the addition of certain coal tar colors to the photographic emulsion the latter becomes extremely sensitive to light and can then be sued for instantaneous exposures, as in snapshots, and thus kodak fiends are the direct offshoots of the coal-tar industry. By means of coal tar colors even one of the greatest of all problems—photography in natural colors—has been realized.

No Artificial Quinine.—Curious to relate, with all these successes to its credit, the problem which has occupied the attention of master minds now for almost a century, and which was the incentive of Perkin's research, so fruitful in other fields—the artificial production of quinine—remains unsolved up to the present day.

While Thus New Arts were constantly developed, the chemical industries, existing at the time of Perkin's discovery, were also eminently benefited. The production of aniline required at once large quantities of sulfuric and nitric acids for the nitration of benzol, and the demand of the new industry for highly concentrated sulfuric acid gave to the world the contact process in which the sulfurous acid gas, formed, for example, in roasting zinc and iron pyrites, which heretofor was allowed to escape and then vitiated the atmosphere and destroyed vegetation, is converted into sulfuric acid by the oxygen of the air. The manufacture of alizarin consumed enormous quantities of caustic soda. Bromine and iodine became staple articles of commerce. The electrolysis of salt solution was economically perfected, and together with the contact process and the liquefaction of chlorine is employed on an immense scale for the synthesis of indigo. The experience gained in electric methods is being applied to the problem of utilizing the nitrogen of the air, and to judge from past successes, it will not be many years before the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, in whose laboratories experiments in this direction are being conducted, will bring to the market nitrates, nitrites and nitric acid made from atmospheric nitrogen, instead of Chile saltpeter, the supply of which is calculated to last no longer than about twenty years, and as Chile saltpeter is indispensable in agriculture, especially in the raising of cereals, its artificial production in the manner indicated will remove the anxiety expressed by writers on economics concerning the difficulties of feeding an ever-increasing population owing to the gradual exhaustion of the soil.

The Distillation of coal tar itself was changed in every respect to comply with the new developments. All its by-products are utilized, and one of them, sulfate of ammonia, is produced so economically that it is commonly employed as a fertilizer.

In the cooking processes, of so great importance in the manufacture of iron and steel, the gaseous products are not allowed to go to waste any more, but are recovered and utilized to furnish benzol, etc., in addition to illuminating gas—in fact, the United Coke and Gas Co. operates some of its plants in such a manner that the gases are the principal products and coke only a by-product.

In the treatment of these gases, cyanide of potassium is obtained at such low cost that it is used for extracting low class gold ores which hitherto were useless. Hence this substance plays an important part in the monetary system, as its cheap production has disposed of the fear that there would not be enough of the precious metal to maintain the gold standard of the civilized nations.

The Chemistry of Benzol gave us our modern theories, especially that of Kékulé, which in its application led to marvelous prophesies of experimental results and is recognized to be one of the most remarkable achievements of the human mind.

The Coal-Tar Industry gave us our modern chemical institutes, the wonderful equipments of which were first utilized in the laboratories of the factories, and above all it gave us the intimate co-operation of technics and science which is in fact at the root of all this magnificent success.

In closing permit me to say that it is unique in the history of civilization that the honor and credit for the creation of this enormous material and spiritual wealth is unanimously and ungrudgingly accorded to Sir William Henry Perkin. It is unique that the creator of this vast industry has been so fortunate as to witness its wonderful development during fifty years. It is unique that when no longer engaged in the industrial part of our science, he undertook a series of theoretical investigations of the utmost difficulty, which only the most gifted have the courage to attempt, and that in this branch, too, he has conquered a position as lofty as his fame as a manufacturing chemist.

The world can not spare such an extraordinary man. May he live for many years to come and may his life be replete with health and happiness.

The Hair as an Indication of Health or disease is a subject studied for some time past by a Japanese physician who declares that he can by examination of the hair determine much about a patient's health. It has long been recognized as a fact that the nails are affected by most diseases.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

A Demand For Analytical Chemists and skilled persons to act as inspectors, has been created by the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

The Druggists of Delaware are in Favor of the national pure food law. We are at present drafting a state pure food law to conform with the national law to present to our legislature which is in session at this time.—[Wm. F. Dunn, president Del. B'd of Ph., Smyrna.

We Must Ask Your Kind Indulgence, says the pharmaceutical manufacturer, when he excuses himself for being busy at the close of the old year and the beginning of the new. He explains further by saying: "This new pure food and drugs law keeps me busy night and day."

The Method and Extent of Enforcing the spirit and letter of the Pure Food and Drugs Law depends upon the judgment and energy of the commissioners. We are assured that retail druggists will not be made an example of when they return goods to a wholesale dealer or manufacturer even though the goods are sent across the state line.

N. F. and U. S. P. Products Must be Labeled.—The report that the Department of Agriculture had declared that it was not necessary to label such preparations is refuted by L. F. Debler, chief of the drug laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. He says: "All N. F. and U. S. P. products are required to be labeled in the same manner as is prescribed for all medicinal products."

So Much Has Been Said and Written on the pure food and drugs law that every one should understand it. The druggists of Indiana, I believe, approve of the law and will ask our legislature to amend the poison law to conform to the national law. We will also ask for an increased fee for registration and re-registration. It is our desire to also establish a grade of registered assistants who have had one year or more of drug store experience.—[Bruno Knoefel, president Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, New Albany, Ind.

Pure Food and Drugs Legislation for Michigan.—Personally, I do not believe it is best at the present time for the state of Michigan to enact a statute similar to the national pure food and drugs law. This should not be done until we have had an opportunity to observe the workings of the national law. I am not in a position to voice the opinion of the pharmacists of the state in regard to this matter but our legislative committee is watching all legislation which in any way affects the drug trade.—[E. E. Calkins, secretary Mich. Ph. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Government Should Clear Up Obscurities in the Pure Food and Drugs Law and the regulations under which it will be enforced as rapidly as it is possible for the authorities to figure out just what is intended by the law and the best methods of carrying it into effect. The National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States has issued a circular declaring its intention to have the National Pure Food Law enforced exactly as is intended by the Department of Agriculture. The pharmaceutical organizations of this country join the grocers in this expression, but on many points it is difficult to decide just what action should be taken. It remains for the government to explain.

Pleased with the New Law.—We believe the national pure food and drugs law will be of untold benefit to the honest and honorable manufacturer, wholesale and retail pharmacist, as it will so far as the first two are concerned shut out inferior goods and expose frauds thereby assuring the retailer reliable drugs and chemicals. We believe the pharmacists of our state should frame a law along the lines of the national law with possibly a few alterations.

The national law has aided the courts of our state in prosecuting violators of the anti-narcotic law passed during the last session of the state legislature, since it compels manufacturers of nostrumes, as well as others, to state on the labels of their goods the amount of any of the prohibitive drugs they may contain.—[Louis Schulze, member Md. B'd of Ph., Baltimore.

The New Pure Food and Drugs Law of Real Benefit to the wide-awake pharmacists. The Northern Ohio Druggists' Association at the January meeting discussed the subject and decided to take advantage of the public agitation in favor of better goods at better prices. In reporting the meeting, Secretary H. V. Arny says:

"After all has been said, the passage of the national food law is bound to be of ultimate advantage to legitimate pharmacy by protecting the man who wants to sell good straight goods at a fair price from the man who sells poor goods at cheap rates. The writer recalls in his drug store experience of one firm who offered him fluidextracts at prices cheaper than the market price of the special drug and of the amount of alcohol supposedly in the finished product. And the worst part of it was that he knew that this was the stuff bought by his nearest competitor and sold at lower prices but at greater profit than the reliable goods sold by him. The national food law will tend to put every product of this character on a strictly pharmacopœial basis and by thus eliminating cheap and inferior goods, the conscientious pharmacist can obtain fair prices for good goods.

"Therefore most timely is the suggestion of Mr. Bechberger that the retailer now ask honest prices for honest goods, explaining that the national food law in raising quality indirectly raises prices, and one worth the attention of every retailer.

"And particularly forcible is the logic that now is the time to get away from the sale of fluidextracts and other expensive products by the nickel's worth."

There Seems to be a Strong and Well-Organized Effort to bring about the passage of the so-called Ladies Home Journal Bill in various states.

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This bill provides that each package containing a "patent" or "proprietary" medicine of any kind intended for internal consumption, other than medicines especially compounded on the prescription of a physician, shall have both on the inside wrapper and also on the label affixed to the package a complete formula printed in not less that eight point.

Section 2 of this bill provides that when any medicine (other than that compounded on the prescription of a physician) shall contain more than eight per cent of ethyl alcohol or more than one twenty-fifth of one per cent of morphine, heroin, cocaine or the salts or equivalents or derivatives of the same or more than one per cent of chloral hydrate or any quantity of belladonna, cotton root, ergot or other abortifacient, there shall be printed in English in red letters of a size not smaller than eight point in addition to the formula a notice reading as follows:

"This package (or bottle or box or parcel as the case may be) contains (here give the name and proportion or percentage of the drug as the case may be) and is therefore under the Act of Legislature of the State of..... marked

POISON

and also the single separate word "POISON" which shall be printed separately on a line by itself in bold-face type in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch high.

This ridiculous bill which last year was repudiated by reasonable men everywhere, has already passed the house in Idaho and is pending in the senate. It is in committees in various states and being exploited by the representatives of Editor Bok who are bringing pressure to bear to secure its passage.—[E. F. Kemp, of the Proprietary Association of America.

Or Any Derivative or Preparation of Any Such Substances Contained Therein.—This is a portion of Regulation No. 28 which has given much concern to manufacturers affected by the Pure Food and Drugs Law. We give below a carefully prepared list of the different foods and preparations as compiled by *Drugs and Sundries*.

REGULATION 28. SUBSTANCES NAMED IN DRUGS OR FOODS. (Section 8. Second under "Drugs"; second under "Foods.")

(*a*) The term "alcohol" is defined to mean common or ethyl alcohol. No other kind of alcohol is permissible in the manufacture of drugs except as specified in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

(*b*) The words alcohol, morphine, opium, etc., and the quantities and proportions thereof, shall be printed in letters corresponding in size with those prescribed in Regulation 17, paragraph (c).

(*c*) A drug, or food product except in respect of alcohol, is misbranded in case it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(*d*) A statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substances present will meet the requirements, provided the maximum stated does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion.

(*e*) In case the actual quantity or proportion is stated it shall be the average quantity or proportion with the variations noted in Regulation 29.

(Reg. 29 applies to foods only.—ED.)

(*f*) The following are the principal derivatives and preparations made from the articles which are required to be named upon the label:

Alcohol, Ethyl:

(Cologne spirits, Grain alcohol, Rectified spirits, Spirits, and Spirits of wine.)

Derivatives—Aldehyde, Ether, Ethyl, acetate, Ethyl nitrite, and Paraldehyde.

Preparations containing alcohol—Bitters, Brandies, Cordials, Elixirs, Essences, Fluidextracts, Spirits, Sirups, Tinctures, Tonics, Whiskies, and Wines.

Morphine, Alkaloid:

Derivatives—Apomorphine, Dionine, Peronine, Morphine Acetate, Hydrochloride, Sulphate, and other salts of morphine.

Preparations containing morphine or derivatives of morphine—Bougies, Catarrh Snuff, Chlorodyne, Compound powder of morphine, Crayons, Elixirs, Granules, Pills, Solutions, Sirups, Suppositories, Tablets, Triturates and Troches.

Opium, Gum.

Preparations of opium—Extracts, Denarcotized opium, Granulated opium, and Powdered opium, Bougies, Brown mixture, Carminative mixtures, Crayons, Dover's powder, Elixirs, Liniments, Ointments, Paregoric, Pills, Plasters, Sirups, Suppositories, Tablets, Tinctures, Troches, Vinegars, and Wines.

Derivatives—Codeine, Alkaloid, Hydrochloride, Phosphate, Sulphate, and other salts of codeine.

Preparations containing codeine or its salts—Elixirs, Pills, Sirups, and Tablets.

Cocaine, Alkaloid:

Derivatives—Cocaine hydrochloride, Oleate, and other salts.

Preparations containing cocaine or salts of cocaine—Coco leaves, Catarrh powders, Elixirs, Extracts, Infusion of coca, Ointments, Paste pencils, Pills, Solutions, Sirups, Tablets, Tinctures, Troches, and Wines.

Heroin:

Preparations containing heroin—Sirups, Elixirs, Pills, and Tablets.

Alpha and Beta Eucaine:

Preparations—Mixtures, Ointments, Powders, and Solutions.

Chloroform:

Preparations containing chloroform—Chloranodyne, Elixirs, Emulsions, Liniments, Mixtures, Spirits, and Sirups.

Cannabis Indica:

Preparations of cannabis indica—Corn remedies, Extracts, Mixtures, Pills, Powders, Tablets, and Tinctures.

Chloral Hydrate:

(Chloral, U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1890):

Derivatives—Chloral acetophenenoxim, Chloral alcoholate, Chloralamide, Chloralimide, Chloral orthoform, Chloralose, Dormiol, Hypnal, and Uraline.

Preparations containing chloral hydrate or its derivatives—Chloral camphorate, Elixirs, Liniments, Mixtures, Ointments, Suppositories, Sirups, and Tablets.

Acetanilide:

(Antifebrine Phenylacetamide):

Derivatives—Acetphenetidine Citrophen, Diacetanilide, Lactophenin, Methoxy-acetanilide, Methylacetanilide, Para-Iodoacetanilide, and Phenacetine.

Preparations containing acetanilide or derivatives—Analgesics, Antineuralgics, Antirheumatics, Cachets, Capsules, Cold remedies, Elixirs, Granular effervescing salts, Headache powders, Mixtures, Pain remedies, Pills and Tablets.

A Charitable Man gives according to his means. And a miser according to his meanness.

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DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Denatured Alcohol was Discussed at the January meeting of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association and the members decided that under present conditions there is but little in the trade to induce retail druggists to push the new goods.

If You Desire to Order Denatured Alcohol from your wholesaler, it will be necessary for you to furnish the number of your permit and the internal revenue district in which you do business. There is a penalty attached to ordering denatured alcohol unless you have a permit.

Manufacturing Pharmacists, either wholesale or retail, can use free alcohol in the preparation of powders, tablets etc., from which the alcohol is evaporated. This is a new ruling recently made by the commissioner of internal revenue. (See *Pharmaceutical Era*, January 17, page 61).

Denatured Alcohol in Original Packages as put up by the distillers is now confined to barrels and one-half barrels. You cannot obtain a ten gallon package from the wholesaler. If you order five gallons you will be supplied with four and three-fourths gallons and, of course, invoiced accordingly.

The Denatured Alcohol Law was passed by congress on demand of the farmers of this country. They are now complaining because the rules and regulations call for so much red tape and expense that a farmer cannot make denatured alcohol. The following amendment has been placed before congress with a view of remedying at least one of the causes of complaint.

"That for the convenience of persons engaged in the distillation of alcohol in quantities that would not justify the additional expense of a distillery warehouse or a bonded warehouse for each establishment and who employ approved apparatus with suitable alcohol tanks attached, designed to be locked and sealed by an authorized government officer, the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, under rules prescribed by him arranged for the proper denaturiug of any alcohol of the required proof so distilled, such distillation and denaturing to be done under terms and conditions of his act applicable to such uses."

Read This Before Handling Denatured Alcohol.—Persons who wish to deal in completely denatured alcohol must secure a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which his business is to be carried on. Every person who sells or offers for sale denatured alcohol in the original stamped packages, which are five gallons, ten gallons, half barrels and barrels, shall be classed as a wholesale dealer in denatured alcohol; and denatured alcohol shall not be sold in quantities of five gallons or more, except, in the original stamped packages. Every person who offers for sale, or sells in quantities of less than five gallons, shall be classed as a retail dealer in denatured alcohol. Some persons may be both a wholesale and retail dealer, but the retail and wholesale business must be considered separate and permits must be secured for each. Collectors are authorized to issue permits on the necessary forms upon application duly made; said forms are to be numbered serially in the same manner in which special tax stamps are numbered, and the dealer when ordering from the jobber must include the number of his permit and the number of the internal revenue district in which he is located. We give below application blank showing the form used by the dealer.

FORM No. 579. (Individual.)

U. S. Internal Revenue—Denatured Alcohol.

(Act of June 7, 1906.)

Application of .....*Dealer,
For permit to deal in completely Denatured Alcohol.

The undersigned....., states on oath that he is doing business as....., and is located at ....., in the county of....., and state of..... The premises of said concern are located on....., and are described as follows....., and said premises constitute all the premises used by him in his business; that no part of said premises is used by anyone in the business of a distiller, manufacturer of wines or malt liquors, a dealer in wines, malt liquors, or distilled spirits (except druggists), a rectifier of spirits, a manufacturer or dealer in any kind of beverages, a manufacturer of any liquid medicinal preparation, or a manufacturer of vinegar produced by any vaporizing process from mash, wort, or wash, or by any person (except druggists), who in the course of his business keeps or stores distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors thereon.

Applicant binds himself to comply with the law and all the regulations relating to the handling and sale of denatured alcohol.

He desires to deal in denatured alcohol in †....., and he therefore requests that a permit be issued to him to receive denatured alcohol in stamped packages upon his premises, and to sell same in †.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of ....., 190 } .....

* "Wholesale" or "Retail," as the case may be.

† "Original stamped packages" or "In quantities of less than five gallons.

The Latest Denatured Alcohol Regulations are not as stringent as No. 30 which caused so much complaint on account of the endless red tape which it entailed. The following, under date of January 8, will please both the wholesaler and retailer. It is the result of vigorous protests on the part of those who would like to handle denatured alcohol but did not see their way clear to comply with regulation No. 30.

In view of the difficulties experienced by the wholesale and retail druggists in providing separate buildings or rooms for the storage of denatured alcohol, as now required by existing regulations, when distilled spirits, wines or other liquors are also sold by such druggists for other than medicinal or mechanical purposes, collectors of internal revenue are hereby authorized to issue to such druggists permits to deal in denatured alcohol without restrictions as to the place of storage, where, upon careful inquiry made, it shall satisfactorily appear that the applicant is entitled to full confidence of the department, and the sale of such beverage spirits, wines or liquors is and will be incidental only to the business carried on by the applicant and that such

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wines or liquors when sold are not drunk on the premises of the druggist.

The privileges here granted will, however, in no case be extended to any manufacturing chemist or druggist engaged in the business of rectifying, purifying or compounding spirits, wines or liquors; and in granting permits in the case here provided, the collector will append to each application (Form 579) a certificate in the following form:

Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue,
District of .....190....

I hereby certify that, after careful inquiry, I find the above-named applicant to be a responsible manufacturer or dealer in drugs and medicinal preparations; that the sale of distilled spirits, wines or liquors on the premises above described is and will be an incident only to the business carried on by the said applicant, and that in my opinion no portion of the denatured alcohol hereafter stored on the premises will be used by the said applicant for any unlawful purposes, and applicant does not allow liquors to be drunk on the premises.

.....Collector.

Where such certificate is required, the application will be made in duplicate, and the copy to which such certificate is appended will be forwarded to this office.

So much of T. D. 1071, T. D. 1084, and T. D. 1092 as is inconsistent herewith is hereby revoked. The foregoing regulation, however, does not change or modify the requirements of sections 75 and 62 of regulations No. 30, respecting the storage of completely or specially denatured alcohol to be used for manufacturing purposes. JOHN W. YERKES, Commissioner.

Approved: LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Official Information About Denatured Alcohol.—E. B. Allen, collector of internal revenue for his district of Missouri, has kindly furnished the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the following practical information on this important subject:

"Retail dealers in denatured alcohol will make application to the collector of the district on Form 579 for permit. In the case of individuals the application must be signed and sworn to either by the individual himself or by his duly authorized attorney in fact, and either a general power of attorney or a power especially authorizing the attorney in fact to act must accompany the application.

"In case of corporations, the application must be signed and sworn to by the duly authorized officer or agent of the corporation and a certified copy of the minutes of the board of directors authorizing the party either generally or specially to perform the act must accompany the application.

"As wholesale dealers are required to report to the collector of the district in which they are located the permit number of the purchaser to whom they ship denatured alcohol, dealers ordering denatured alcohol should furnish their permit number when ordering from wholesalers.

"Retail dealers should before receiving alcohol upon their premises provide themselves with record 566, retail dealer's record of denatured alcohol received. Alcohol received on the premises should immediately be entered in this record. On or before the tenth day of each month a transcript of this record must be prepared and forwarded to the collector of the district. This transcript must be signed and sworn to by the dealer himself, or by his duly authorized agent.

"Retail dealers should provide themselves with labels upon which the words "denatured alcohol" have been printed in plain legible letters; the printing shall be red on white. A label of this character must be affixed by the dealer to the container, whatever it may be, in the case of each sale of denatured alcohol made by him.

"Blank applications to deal in denatured alcohol, the records and labels herein mentioned are not furnished by the collector of internal revenue.

Rules and Hints to Retail Dealers.

"Retail druggists holding retail liquor dealers' special tax stamps may deal in and store denatured alcohol upon their premises, provided they do not sell wines or liquors as a beverage, i. e.: that the sale of grain alcohol, wines and liquors is merely an incident to their business as druggists.

"Retail dealers are required to buy alcohol in the original stamped package. As soon as a stamped package of denatured alcohol is completely emptied the dealer will be required to thoroughly obliterate and completely destroy all marks, stamps and brands on the package.

"Retail dealers must buy and receive upon their premises denatured alcohol in original stamped package.

"There is no provision in the law nor no regulations requiring retail dealers to sell from the original stamped package only. It is to be presumed, therefore, that retail dealers may draw alcohol from the original stamped package into a plainly marked dispensing bottle and that they may sell in small quantities from this dispensing bottle.

"Retail dealers should be careful to enter on the disposed side of their record 566 each package of alcohol immediately when it is opened for retail.

"I would suggest that you publish for the information of manufacturers, who desire to use denatured alcohol in a small way, that manufacturers desiring to use denatured alcohol, who use less than an average of fifty gallons each month, will not be required to secure permits or to keep records or make returns showing alcohol received and used."

Home of the Treasurer of the Mo. Ph. A.—The above is from a photograph of the residence of William Mittelbach, Boonville, ex-president of the Mo, Ph. A., first vice-president of the A. Ph. A., and for many years past the efficient treasurer of the state organization.

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MISSOURI LEGISLATION.

The Missouri Legislature is in Session.

BY A. BRANDENBERGER, JEFFERSON CITY, VICE-PRESIDENT MO. BD. OF PH.

Of vast importance to the pharmacist of this state is the amending of chapter 23, revised statutes of Missouri, known as "Druggists and their Licenses."

The pharmacy law must be amended to make it effective and the pharmacists of this state must act in unison for its amendment.

The present pharmacy law is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

The following recapitulation will give you an outline of what it does:

Section 3036 requires any person who conducts any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing medicine or poisons for medical use to be registered.

Section 3037 permits registered pharmacists to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians and to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, excepting an aid to a registered pharmacist, and he only under the supervision of a registered pharmacist—and prescribes the penalty for violating the provisions of this section.

Section 3038 states how the board shall be created, qualifications required, term of office, how vacancies are filled, and empowers the board to make by-laws and all necessary regulations, create auxiliary boards if necessary without expense to the state.

Section 3039 prescribes the duties of the board, requires registered pharmacists to record their certificate of registration with the county clerk or city recorder where they conduct their business, this certificate is evidence in all courts that the person holding it is a registered pharmacist—penalty for failure to comply with the provision of this section.

Section 3040 directs how examinations shall be held —who is entitled to have their names registered as pharmacists without examination—permits any person to conduct a drug store if he keeps constantly in his or their employ a competent pharmacist.

Section 3041 states amount of fees the board may demand for registering druggists.

Section 3042 states who is responsible for the quality of drugs, etc., excepting original packages and patent medicines.

Section 3043—what druggists may sell.

Section 3044—how poisons can be retailed and penalty for violating this provision.

Section 3045 prescribes penalty for making false representation to procure registration for yourself or others—and penalty for any person not registered who shall take, use or exhibit the title of "registered pharmacist."

Section 3046 permits physicians to fill their own prescriptions.

Section 3047 states how alcoholic or intoxicating liquors may be sold, and penalty.

Section 3048—pharmacists must preserve prescriptions, and penalty for not doing so.

Section 3049—penalty for writing or filling false prescriptions otherwise than provided for in section 3047.

Section 3050—penalty for prescribing intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes.

Section 3051—intoxicating liquors not to be drunk on or about the premises, and penalty.

Section 3052—additional instructions for conducting examinations by the board.

Section 3048A requires pharmacists to record with the county clerk, the first of each month, prescriptions containing alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, and penalty.

Section 1—new—regulates the sale of cocaine and its salts, and penalty.

From the foregoing you will readily see that the pharmacy law for this state is not a bad one if the board is provided with a fund to enforce the same and could clean up the register, it would be as good as the pharmacy law of any other state. As matters now stand there are 16,000 certificates in force. Twenty-five years is a long time in this age of progress; many registered pharmacists have retired from business and moved out of the state or died. I doubt if we have over 5,000 registered pharmacists engaged in the drug business in this state today. Why carry this dead timber—why have certificates of registration hanging in stores where they do not belong—why have 1,000 outstanding duplicate certificates?

Registration will stop all of this.

I know of a case where the board of pharmacy has issued to one person four certificates inside of ten years, for each new certificate the applicant had to make an affidavit that his certificate was destroyed or lost and that he did not know where it was.

Do you think the above person careless? This same person is conducting a "so-called" drug store, by "so-called" drug store I mean one that exists on the sale of intoxicating liquors—carries $50.00 worth of drugs and $250 worth of intoxicating liquors. You can find them in Missouri.

The board of pharmacy has had to issue triplicate certificates in a number of cases and duplicates are common.

Re-registration would stop this and work a revelation for better pharmacy.

Is it not an injustice to the young man who goes to the labor and expense to qualify himself and register and comply with all the requirements of the law to permit others who do not comply with the law to compete with the registered pharmacist?

Still this condition exists in every county of the state as well as St. Louis.

The law says it is wrong, but how can it be enforced, namely, by re-registration which will create a fund to enforce the law and the cost will not be over fifty cents a year for each registered pharmacist.

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While re-registration will not do away with all this evil over night, in a few years it will make a wonderful change in our pharmaceutical affairs for the better. Every law abiding druggist should favor re-registration; it is only an outlay of fifty cents a year to him, and it will place his profession in the high ranks where it belongs with other professions, then you can be proud of the title of "Registered Pharmacist" from grand old Missouri.

Missouri Senate Bills Affecting Pharmacists have been introduced as follows:

Senate Bill No. 27. An act to repeal Section 3048a of the session acts of Missouri of 1905; page 145, approved April 15, 1905, entitled "An act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, in relation to druggists and their licenses," and to enact in lieu thereof a new section, with penalty for its violation. Referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence. Introduced by Senator Bradley.

Senate Bill No. 47. An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs as defined in this act, which are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning in this act; and prescribing penalties for violations thereof. Referred to committee on public health. Introduced by Senator DeVilbiss.

Senate Bill No. 48. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, by repealing Sections 1 and 2, and enacting three new sections in lieu thereof, to be known as Sections 1, 2 and 2a; and by adding eight new sections thereto, to be known as Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; and appropriating money for the enforcement of said act as amended. Referred to committee on agriculture. Introduced by Senator DeVilbiss.

Senate Bill No. 74. An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of "patent" and "proprietary" medicines. Referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence. Introduced by Senator Farris. This is the Ladies Home Journal bill.

Senate Bill No. 85. An act to prohibit abortion. Referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence. Introduced by Senator Curry.

Senate Bill No. 120. An act prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale, any adulterated foods or drugs; defining foods and drugs; defining adulteration of foods and drugs; defining the duties of the experiment station in relation to the inspection of foods and drugs; providing penalties for the violation of this act. Referred to committee on public health. Introduced by Senator Gilmore.

Senate Bill No. 138. An act to amend "An act to regulate the system, method or science of healing, known as osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American school of osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, and creating a board of examination and registration, for the regulation of the same, and providing penalties for the violation of this act, approved March 27, 1903, by repealing Section 2 of said act, and enacting a new section in lieu thereof, and by adding a new section to said act, to be known as Section 7, which new section shall provide for making certificates to practice osteopathy for cause. Introduced by Senator Gilmore.

The house bills introduced in the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri are as follows:

House Bill No. 39. An act to prohibit the selling, giving away, or manufacturing for the purpose of selling or giving away, cigarettes, or cigarette wrappers or cigarette papers, to any person whomsoever, providing a penalty therefor, and requiring circuit judges to specifically instruct grand juries of the provisions of this act, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith. Introduced by Mr. Cross.

House Bill No. 113. An act to repeal Section 3048a of of the session acts of Missouri of 1905, page 145, approved April 15, 1905, entitled "An act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, in relation to druggists and their licenses," and to enact in lieu thereof a new section. Introduced by Mr. Chilton of Madison, and referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence.

House Bill No. 114. An act to amend Article 1 of Chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, entitled "Health, Board of," by adding a new section thereto, to be known as Section 7529b. Introduced by Mr. Chilton, of Madison, and referred to committee on public health.

House Bill No. 215. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, by repealing Sections 1 and 2, and enacting three new sections in lieu thereof, to be known as Sections 1, 2 and 2a; and by adding eight new sections thereto, to be known as Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; and appropriating money for the enforcement of said act as amended. Introduced by Mr. Wilson and referred to committee on public health.

House Bill No. 216. An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs as defined in this act, which are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and prescribing penalties for violations thereof. Introduced by Mr. Wilson and referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence.

House Bill No. 259. An act to repeal Section 3048a of Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, in relation to druggists and their license. Introduced by Mr. Inglish and referred to committee on criminal jurisprudence.

House Bill No. 339. An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of patent and proprietary medicines. Introduced by Mr. Roseberry.

House Bill No. 358. An act to repeal Section 3037. Chapter 23, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, of 1899, entitled "Druggists and their licenses," and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as Section 3037. Introduced by Mr. Hughes.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pages 880, to 885, 892 to 882 and 419; January, 1907, pages 8, 21, 23. 24, 25, 26, 27.)

I Am Much Pleased with the attention which the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has given our late departed friend, Albert E. Ebert.—[F. W. Meissner, La Porte. Ind.

The Movement to have pharmaceutical journals hónor the memory of Albert E. Ebert meets with my hearty approval.—[TREDWELL G. HOPKINS, editor *Voice of the Retail Druggist*, New York City.

The Comments on the life and character of Albert E. Ebert which appeared in the December 1906 and January, 1907, issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, are exceedingly grateful to an old friend, like myself, who esteemed him highly.—[JOHN F. PATTON, York, Pa.

It Was Not My Privilege to know Mr. Albert E. Ebert in life but, from what I have read and heard of him, before and since his death; he must have been an admirable character; indeed, a strong personality which will be greatly missed in the pharmaceutical world.—[LOUIS PHILLIPS, editor and proprietor of the *Southern Druggist*.

The Ebert Memorial Volume which is being prepared by a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be published by the Ebert estate and copies presented to the intimate friends of the late Albert E. Ebert. We suggest that those who have made contributions to the memorial volume fund direct the chairman, Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, to turn the amounts over to the committee on Ebert Memorial Monument.

Resolutions: College of Pharmacy, Ohio Northern University.

In Memoriam—Albert E. Ebert.

"We can not say—we will not say,
That he is dead, he's just away;
With a cherished smile, and a wave of the hand,
He stepped away to a better land,
And left us wondering how very fair
The land must be since he lingers there."

Adopted in solemn session by the junior and senior classes, D. C. Mohler, Dean, December 18, 1906, Ada, Ohio.

Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

WHEREAS, In the death of Albert E. Ebert, pharmacy loses one of its most honored and conspicuous figures the profession of Chicago a venerable and beloved leader, and the C. R. D. A. one of its most valued members, be it by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that our deceased brother be ever held in sacred memory and his record of good deeds in advancing the cause of pharmacy in education, legislation and organization be continually held up as a noble and inspiring example to the young men in pharmacy and to the profession at large.

Resolved, That in contributing to the fund which is to be used in erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Albert E. Ebert our members will honor themselves as well as aid in an undertaking that appeals to the best sentiment of the druggists of Chicago.

Albert E. Ebert Resolutions, by the Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, on November 20, 1906, therefore, be it

Resolved, I., That in the death of Mr. Ebert our institution, in common with all others engaged in the work of advancing Pharmaceutical Education, has suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved. II., That in his death there has been removed one who was a militant defender of the principles and practices universally acknowledged to be for the advancement of both the business and profession of pharmacy.

Resolved, III., The St. Louis College of Pharmacy has among its members many who were Mr. Ebert's intimate friends, each of whom suffers in his death, a personal bereavement.

Signed H. T. ROHLFING,
J. M. GOOD,
WM. K. ILHARDT,
Committee.

Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A. Resolutions.

WHEREAS, In the death of Albert E. Ebert, pharmacy in America has lost one of its oldest and most loyal and forceful champions and the American Pharmaceutical Association one of its most conspicuous, ablest and most energetic members, and

WHEREAS, He devoted his life to the improvement of pharmaceutic practice, the advancement of education and elevation of the profession, and

WHEREAS, True to his life-long principles and as a practical demonstration of his faith in the great work, he bequeathed his all to the association,

THEREFORE, BE IT, *Resolved*, that in his death pharmacy in general and the American Pharmaceutical Association in particular has met an irreparable loss.

That the legacy of his estate, however generous, scarce compares with the splendid heritage of his name to the association and the world.

Resolved, That the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will heartily co-operate with other organizations in the foundation of such memorial as may perpetuate the memory of Albert E. Ebert, its most illustrious member.

Albert E. Ebert Memorial From the Mo. Ph. A. Council.—The Council of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association would express to the entire profession and to the near associates of Albert E. Ebert, our friend and honorary member, their sense of the deep loss to us and to the profession through his demise.

The long and honorable record which he made, a bright example to us and to all men, increases our sense of the empty place which will not be filled again, but we and all will be better pharmacists and better citizens from his example and thus, though absent, he will be ever present with us.

Our secretary is directed to furnish a copy of this to the Chicago College of Pharmacy and to the Pharmaceutical journals.

Signed.
J. F. Llewellyn (Chairman), William Mittelbach,
Wm. E. Bard, Paul L. Hoss, Ed. G. Schroors,
Otto F. Claus, (Secretary), L. A. Seitz, H. M. Whelpley.

At The Beginning of my Career as a Druggist, I heard quite often the name of A. E. Ebert mentioned, as this was the time of his retiring from the presidency

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of the A. Ph. A. and his donation to the association of the sum creating the Ebert prize fund. His liberality was greatly commented upon by men, such as Habbicht, Hoelke, Sennewald, Foerg and others, who frequently met in the business in which I was employed. Their views gave me an exalted opinion and left a lasting impression of good will towards the donor of such (at that time) magnificent sum. I never had the opportunity of meeting him until 1893, in Chicago during the World's Fair, but more intimately during the Eighth Decennial Convention, for Revising the U. S. Pharmacopœia, at Washington, D. C., in 1900, there, at numerous instances, to me he appeared a man who realized that he was here for the good he could put into the world, and not for what he could get out of it, a strong forceful and gentle nature, invariably battling for the right, with unlimited courage, possessed of a judgment, invariably correct, and a perseverance seldom equaled. He loved to give, which the fund created, his bequest, proves; yes the A. Ph. A. never had a truer, or more loyal friend.—[CHAS. GIETNER, St. Louis, Secretary Missouri Board of Pharmacy.

Albert E. Ebert's Photographs could always be obtained from him by his numerous friends; but he was not a person who often sat for a picture. The oldest photograph we have been able to procure is that on page 380 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, showing Mr. Ebert as he appeared in 1868. The large picture on the same page of the journal was from his latest photograph, taken two or three years ago. The small picture accompanying this item is from a photograph taken on Mr. Ebert's forty-eighth birthday, which was December 23, 1888. The caricature which we reproduce appeared originally in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1901, as a part of a report of the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A. It shows Mr. Ebert in his characteristic attitude during debate. It would be interesting to have a photograph of Mr. Ebert taken during his boyhood or childhood days, and we will be glad to hear from any of our readers who have a picture taken previous to 1868.

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Minnesota Board of Pharmacy does hesitate in publishing its examination questions.

Those Who Wish Simplified Spelling to come into general use will do well to have congress pass a law prohibiting it. It will be popular if prohibited.

Change of Date of The Annual Meeting of The Ill. Ph. A.—The date for the annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Galesburg, Ill., has been changed to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 25, 26 and 27, 1907.

A Tribute to the Memory of Aug. T Fleischmann From the Mo. Ph. Bd.—In the death of August T. Fleischmann, we have lost a grand and noble character, a loving husband and father, a true friend who will long remain dear in the hearts of all that knew him.

He was a member of this board from 1891 to 1902, held the office of president, vice-president and secretary at different times with dignity and distinction.

He was a life member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, chosen its president in 1890, and an active worker in the interest of higher pharmacy up to the time of his death. He took a keen interest in everything appertaining to his profession.

We, the undersigned members of the board of pharmacy for the State of Missouri, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow and daughter of our highly valued friend, trusting that heavenly balm and consolation will be poured upon their hearts.

PAUL L. HESS,
A. BRANDENBERGER.
CHAS. GIETNER.

The Late August T. Fleischmann whose death was chronicled on page thirty-six of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, 1907, stands to the right in the above picture. He is accompanied by Dr. R. T. Miller, of Sedalia, first president of the Mo. Ph. A. The snap shot was taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST at the 1906 meeting of the Mo. Ph. A. Mr. Fleischmann was particularly active in securing the attendance of Dr. R. T. Miller for a reunion of the living ex-presidents of the association.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Building Materials keep going higher and higher, some of them are even going to the top of a forty-story building.

J. Broeckelmann is the successor to Popp Brothers, at Ninth and Allen Streets, where he has been located since February, 1904. He has one of the most prosperons south side drug stores. He was born at St. Charles, Mo., in 1883, and passed the state board examination in 1904.

J. BROECKELMANN.

W. Buchanan Taylor, representing Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, Eng., is calling upon the medical profession of St. Louis in the interest of his firm.

It is Alleged That at Certain Seasons of the Year a Young Man's Thoughts turn lightly to love and other interesting if not financially profitable subjects. But if he is connected with the drug jobbing or manufacturing trade in any of its ramifications, it is a good bet at short odds, that the season does not come close after the end of the year. Stock taking, catalogues, pure food law, legislatures and the need of making a good start for the new year so that next year's salary will be adjusted on a good twelve months' average, and not begin on a high plane at springtime when one cannot help doing business, are before him. This years legislatures are adding to the many troubles with threatened pure food bills and to the joys with proposed two-cent a mile passenger rate. Then mud roads for the country traveler and poor street car facilities for the city salesman add gray hairs.

COL C. P. WALBRIDGE.

Richard Dunn, of the J. S. Merrill Drug Co. sundry department, was one of the men who has had the catalogue fever, but he has recovered and his friends insist that he has added to his many laurels in his work. The catalogue is evidence that he was at no time threatened with a membership in the Aero Club, of which the esteemed president of the firm, Col. C. P. Walbridge, is a member, but only for pleasure. He is always found firmly on the ground on business matters. Albert Bond Lambert, of the Lambert Pharmacal Co., is another embryo areonaut.

W. S. Pittman, who covers central Illinois, is one of Merrill's men who saw something of the dark side of business life after the first of the year, but his experience was typical of every man who tried to sell goods in that territory. "They have no rocks in that country," said Mr. Pittman, "and of course no roads. Some of my customers who are dependent upon country trade, were doing absolutely nothing the first three weeks and you can imagine how much I was doing. Driving from village to village was out of the question. It was wait for the train or cut out the town. Yet, I have no reason to complain. Trade has been good for the first of the year in the larger towns where money and buyers do not all come from the country. My country is prosperous if it has a chance." The mud was all frozen hard the day after Mr. Pittman made this talk and so, no doubt, he is swelling the sales list in his usual cheerful manner.

W. H. Phillips, of the St. Louis office of Parke-Davis Co. is one of the city salesmen who gets a taste of country life in his rounds, for no matter how bad the roads or slow the street cars, he is one of the stickers who is willing to touch the edges of town, even out as far as Clifton Heights, where that retail pharmacist, A. F. Kauffman holds his lonely sway. Mr. Phillips was one of the attendants at the Parke-Davis convention in Chicago the first of the year.

A. F. KAUFFMAN.

Speaking of Clifton Heights is a reminder that J. F. Cummings lives out that way. Cummings is well known to the trade in and about St. Louis, having represented H. K. Mulford Co., Frederick Stearns & Co., and other. He left the Stearns Co., two months or more ago and is still firm in the faith that he can keep off the road and join Paul Schneider and "Billy" Pfeiffer as store owners or something of that kind. "But" says Mr. Cummings, "the most desirable stores do not seem to be for sale."

The first year shift of the wheel brought two well known men into prominence again. Arthur J. Davenport, formerly manager of Judge & Dolph's store, is in town as representative of E. R. Squibb & Co. "We did not have to change a label because of the pure food law and prices must come to our level" is Mr. Davenport's boast. The other "old new" one is T. E. Lippincott, who again becomes sales agent of the American Soda Fountain Co., in St. Louis, while retaining his factory which he sold and then repurchased from the company he now represents. The withdrawal of A. H. & F. H. Lippencott from the American Co., will make no difference here, as their factory in Philadelphia will work only for southern and New England trade. Mr. Lippincott is now arranging a "bargain sale."

ARTHUR J. DAVENPORT.

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F. L. Schneider came in from southern Missouri the other day and reported to Robert Winchester at Sharp & Dohme, that business has been excellent down in the lead belt, the towns grouped about Joplin. "People have money down there and the wage earners are not so concerned about bad roads as in other places," said Mr. Schieneider "and specialities are selling there like at more favored times of the year." Sharp & Dohme have completed the work of "getting under" the pure food law, and Mr. Winchester is much relieved at hearing that his substations are in good shape too.

W. H. Lamont, of Eli Lilly's, was in a terrible hurry to get things straightened out in the new year so that he could devote his time to the minstrel show under the direction of St. L., C. P. A. A., where he will aid L. A. Seitz, president of the Mo. Ph. A., and Theo. F. Hagenow, second vice-president of the N. A. R. D., and many lesser dignitaries of pharmacy disport themselvss in black face. This show is at Liederkranz Hall. Thirteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue, February 15.

Here is a bit of good news from an allied trade that is sure to interest retail druggists. E. F. H. Wennecker, secretary of the Blanke, Wennecker Candy Co., said of their plans for the years work: "We realize, as does every druggist, that the candy business has come to the drug stores to stay and we must all make the best of it. With the present movement for better candy, prices are being gradually advanced so that better quality can be served and it can be put into more attractive packages and made a better element in the trade in every way. We are going to continue the work we begun this year of window dressing. We have contracted with Mr. Gould, of Chicago, who did some work for us before Christmas, for several months work. He will devote his time exclusively to drug stores. Each of his windows cost us $5 for labor and about $3 for goods displayed and decorations. Even at $8 per window, we found it a good investment for us, and the druggist was pleased with the results in every case. Mr. Gould is now down in Texas working for Wigley, but we get him whem he comes back. Of our six city salesmen, two, Harry Schleuter and F. Briezzi, are giving all of their time to package goods, which of course means drug stores, and the men who retail these goods are realizing a profit that means much on the right side of the ledger." It might be added Charles F. Wennecker of this firm, has been elected president of the Million Club.

Joe. Johnson of Merrills' city force, is able to be out after a round of sickness that kept him out of the game for a time. Speaking about games, the salesmen can hold their own in this line. If you don't think so, just look up the bowling averages for the first half year of the Retail Druggists Cocked Hat League and see where William Bascom, of Merrills; Harry Severson, of Meyer Brothers; Henry Delskamp, of Bauer & Black, and W. H. Kahre, of Eli Lilly, stand.

We have mentioned but few of the many subjects and questions which have given pharmacists a busy time during the past thirty days. Their only complaint had been: "Where can I find a good clerk?"

Frank Amlar as an Angler.—St. Louis pharmacists are familiar with the facility with which Mr. Amler takes orders in the City Department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., over which department he presides; but they do not all know that he is equally expert with the rod and line. The above picture was taken at Moraine Park, Col., last summer. Mr. Amlar is the gentleman at the right wearing a cap.

E. Bauer is now located at 4721 Delmar Avenue.

F. W. Kuhlmann has been pleasantly located at the pharmacy of Dr. C. G. Rohlfing for some time past.

It is likely that the board of trustees of the U. S. P. convention will hold their annual meeting in St. Louis next May.

The St. Louis Chemical Society had a dinner at the Planter's Hotel, the evening of January 26. Many guests were present and the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Wallace Richmond, a St. Louis College of Pharmacy student met with a street car accident and was laid up for a couple of weeks which cut through his holiday vacation.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy, at the January meeting of the trustees, adopted resolutions on the death of the late Albert E. Ebert. He was personally known to a large portion of the members of the board.

O. H. Threde, Ph. G., spent Xmas at his home at Alton, Ill. Mr. Threde has resigned his position with the Wright Chemical Co. to take a position with the firm of Chandler & Harrington, Marianna, Ark., as manager.

The St. Louis Chemical Society ask the board of trustees of the U. S. P. convention to invite delegates from chemical societies to participate in the discussions at the convention of 1910. The board of trustees has taken the matter under consideration.

G. E. Jacobs has opened a new store at the northwest corner of Sarah and Laclede Avenue. The style of the firm will be the Laclede Avenue Pharmacy. David Gallant, a senior student at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, will be with Mr. Jacobs in his new enter prise.

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ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Questions and Answers.

Professor: "What is the function of the heart?"

Senior: "The heart is the center of thought."

Professor: Of what kind of cells is the brain composed?"

Senior: "Parenchyma."

Senior Class Organizes.

The senior students met at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Building and organized the "Omega Phi" Society for the coming college year. The organization was accomplished under the supervision of Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr., and ex-president of the Omega Phi and a member of the faculty. Dr. Wall delivered an address on "Organization," which was received with a hearty and prolonged applause. The constitution was submitted, and an election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

Percy Thomas Kuoebel, president; Harper Paul Sweney, vice-president; Hardy Don McAdams, treasurer; Marcy Marion Johnson, secretary.

Members of the Council.—Louis William Koch, Augustine Curtis Webster, Alvin Albert Robison, Harry Lewis Bremser, Edward Alfred Kroencke, Omar George Robb, George William Nold.

After the inauguration of the officers, the "Keeper of the Royal Mortar" and the "Wielder of the Sacred Pestle," administered one of the mystic pills to each member present.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will give their annual entertainment and ball at Liederkranz Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau Avenue, Friday evening, February 15, 1907, and the entertainment committee have prepared one of the most interesting programs for entertainment in the history of the organization, the performance closing with the Famous Pill Rollers' Minstrels, an aggregation of local talent who made quite a reputation for themselves individually and collectively at the 1906 meeting of the Mo. Ph. A. at Pertle Springs. The end men promise new jokes and have a fine collection of songs. Mr. L. A. Seitz, the interlocutor, who occupied the center chair at the Springs and covered himself with glory, will direct the festivity of his minstrel men with his usual good grace and marked ability.

The Mendelssohn Quartette will support the refined end of the program and have prepared a splendid vocal program of musical elegance, and their sweet voiced songs will be remembered as one of the bright spots in the entertainment. The efforts of the committee is deserving of the unanimous support of the entire association.

Program.

Overture.....Kaltenthaler's Orchestra.

Alumni March.

Miss Madilene Duprez.....Premier Danseus.

Master Willie Knight.....Boy Soprano.

1. Why Don't You Play With Me.
2. Me and My Dog.

Mendelsshon Quartette.

James Lewis.....Famous Wing and Clog Dancer.

The Burglars.

A Musical Sketch by Messrs. Vopel and Novy.

The Inimitable Chas. Wagner and His German Band.

THE PILL ROLLERS' MINSTRELS.

L. A. Seitz.....Interlocutor.

Members of the Company: Chas. Wagner, W. H. Lamont, John Thunser, Edward Novy, Chas. Renner, Henry Huegel, H. S. Kowetzky, W. F. Angermueller, Masters George Lamont, Theo. F. Hagenow, Jr., Frank Frum.

Assisted by: Messrs. Westhus. Zaenglin, Bachman, O'Connell. The Mendelssohn Quartette.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

St. Louis is a Chloroform City.—At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, devoted to the consideration of anæsthetics, it developed that chloroform is used by the medical profession of this city in a greater proportion of cases, compared with other anæsthetics, than is the case in other large cities.

William H. Lamont Leads the List.—In fact, he has been a leader in everything he has undertaken. He captured the gold medal when he graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and he has kept in the front rank ever since. He has charge of the St. Louis Branch of Eli Lilly & Co., and the records of that firm show that he led the list of salesmen in point of business for the year 1906.

M. NICOLAS.

M. Nicolas, Ph. G., formerly clerk at Vierheller's drug store, has purchased the Meramec Pharmacy.

Frank M. Mueller, Ph. G., formerly manager of the Marine Avenue Pharmacy, is now proprietor of a store on Chippewa Street and Louisiana Avenue.

The St. Louis Chemical Society, at the January meeting, discussed a paper read by A. H. Kelling on "Sewage Purification."

The St. Louis Biological Society held its annual meeting, January 9, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. H. M. Whelpley, president; Dr. J. F. Abbott, vice-president; Mr. J. B. Lilliard, secretary and treasurer. The council consists of Drs. Robert J. Terry, G. M. Hofferty, and E. P. Lyon. The new committee on program is: Dr. O. H. Brown, Dr. S. M. Coulter and Mr. H. C. Drayer. Subjects of botanical interest were presented by Dr. J. Arthur Harris and Mr. W. L. Eikenberry. The next meeting occurs February 27.

The Following Pharmacy Students bid St. Louis a brief good-by and visited their homes during the holiday season;

E. W. Dimond, Winona, Miss., '07; S. N. Ridley, St. Thomas, Ont., '08; S. C. Metcalf, Water Valley, Miss., '08; I. M. Clark, and W. C. Tunker, Alton, Ill., '08; W. M. Lewis, Hattiesburg, Miss., '08; S. H. Lock, and F. L. Wachter, Memphis, Tenn., '07; V. M. Harrington, Marianna, Ark., '08; J. I. Gelly, Nokomis, Ill., '08; J. A. Weaver, Abilene, Tex., '07; W. L. Applegate, Rogers, Ark., '07; J. E. Paris, Cave in Rock, Ill., '08.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society.—The annual election of officers of the St. Louis Drugs Clerks Society was held on January 10, at Preisters Cafe, Third Street and Washington Avenue. Interesting addresses were made by Messers. Chas. Geitiner, Carl Hinrichs and Leon Phillipbert. The officers elected were:

LEON PHILLIPBERT.

President Leon Phillipbert, vice-President Eugene H. Kurtz, Secretary William J. Easley, Treasurer J. G. Gibson, Chairman of entertainment committee, A. Kalkmann, Chief of the employment bureau, A. L. Wright.

Physicians, Pharmacists, Pharmacopœia and National Formulary.—The large auditorium of the St. Louis Medical Society was well filled the evening of January 12 when the pharmacists and physicians of the city met to discuss the U. S. P. and N. F. It was midnight before the meeting adjourned and interest in the proceedings was intense up to the very last moment.

An analysis of the U. S. P. VIII. was given by Prof. J. M. Good who also gave attention to the new pure food and drugs law. The discussion was opened by Dr. Joseph L. Boehm, Ph. G., who urged the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. The mission of the National Formulary was put forth in a practical manner by Prof. Francis Hemm who exhibited in glass labeled pint shelf bottles about 100 elegant pharmaceutical preparations made by the students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy for the occasion. The Ethics of Prescription Writing was the subject of a short but pointed essay by Dr. Albert E. Taussig who deplored the modern tendency of prescribing proprietaries but said that it would be difficult to get along without some of the leading proprietary articles. The subject was followed up by a very spicy paper by A. A. Kleinschmidt, proprietor of the Southern Hotel Pharmacy. Mr. Kleinschmidt gave specific examples of preparations which are an imposition upon the patient, the pharmacist and the physician. The Ethics of Prescription Compounding was covered by Emil A. Sennewald who referred to his early training under his father, that veteran pharmacist of the past generation, F. W. Sennewald. He spoke in no uncertain terms and called forth continued applause. Dr. Otto A. Wall opened the discussion and pleaded for moderation in views and pointed out the difference in conditions between practicing medicine in a city with drug stores close at hand, and the work in the country, where prescription pharmacists are not convenient. Dr. H. M. Whelpley referred to the desirability of physicians taking more interest in the work of revising the Pharmacopœia. He compared the present volume and its prominence in medicine and pharmacy with the previous revisions. Dr. J. C. Falk dwelt upon the necessity of educating both students and teachers in the medical colleges and pleaded for more rational materia medica. Charles R. Judge said that he represented both sides of the questions, for he was a manufacturer as well as a retail pharmacist. He pointed out some of the undesirable features of the new pure food and drugs law.

CHARLES R. JUDGE.

The discussion then drifted into a general experience meeting and at times several parties were anxious to occupy the floor at the same moment. Someone stated that many of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations were first made popular by the manufacturers and thus the manufacturer enriched materia medica and helped perfect these standard works. Another physician said that the U. S. P. is the basis of every text book on materia medica and that medical teachers should not be criticised for failing to enforce the Pharmacopœia itself as a text book. One physician said he prescribed musk and learned from his patient that the price for the pills precluded the possibility of their containing musk. On investigation, the pharmacist who dispensed the prescription admitted that he dispensed "vegetable musk." One practitioner became quite excited as he told how difficult it is to procure pure quinine. He said that druggists dispense synthetic quinine because it is a few cents cheaper. He failed to appreciate the smile which passed over the audience nor has he been able to put his finger upon any of the synthetic quinine. One doctor asked for advice. He wrote a prescription for a two ounce mixture and a month later learned that the pharmacist had dispensed an eight ounce mixtnre. He investigated and learned from the patient that the pharmacist offered to put up two ounces for fifty cents or four times the amount for one dollar. He said this had happened in his experience four times within the past few weeks. One of the physicians who is also a graduate in pharmacy asked the physicians present to each step in five drug stores the following morning and ask to see the N. F. III. He ventured that not one druggist in five in the city is supplied with the authority.

In spite of the sharp crossfire, the proceedings were all in a friendly spirit and both pharmacists and physicians went home feeling that they had profited by the joint meeting. Many of the physicians are now prescribing N. F. who have never done so before and orders for copies of the N. F. III. are being placed very generally by the drug trade.

A Western Man recently refused to subscribe to a local lecture course, on the ground that he was taking a private course. He is married.

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A. PH. A.

The St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A. had a meeting on January 19 at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy building. All officers and chairmen of committees were present. Among the prominent A. Ph. A. workers in attendance were the following: Dr. O. A. Wall, A. A. Kleinschmidt, Robert C. Reilly, Prof. J. M. Good, Chas. Gietner, Ferdinand G. Uhlich, Dr. H. M. Whelpley and Dr. Otto F. Claus. The minutes of December 15 meeting were approved. The report of the committee on resolutions upon the death of Albert E. Ebert was unanimously adopted. Several bills were ordered paid.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Edward Mallinckrodt, Fred W. Sultan, Ferdinand G. Uhlich, Henry J. Stolle, Courtney H. West, H. P. Leftwich, Dr. Enno Sander, E. W. Gallenkamp of Washington, Mo. Under the head of new business, the election of officers and committees for the year 1907, resulted as follows:

President, Dr. H. M. Whelpley; vice-president, Emil A. Sennewald; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Otto F. Claus; chairman, committee on membership, Robert C. Reilly; chairman, committee on professional relations, Dr. R. E. Schlueter; chairman, committee on science and practice of pharmacy, Prof. J. M. Good; chairman, committee on legislation, William K. Ilhardt.

The committee on science and practice of pharmacy consists of Prof. Chas. E. Caspari, A. A. Kleinschmidt and Prof. J. M. Good.

Mr. Kleinschmidt suggested that at the next regular meeting, the subject of U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary should be taken up and discussed. He also spoke at some length of legislative matters, both national and state, believing that legislation on poisons and alcohol should be restricted.

Prof. Good coincided with the views of Mr. Kleinschmidt, believing that a varied programme for the March meeting could be arranged satisfactorily to all members.

Mr. Reilly spoke of state legislation, explaining to the members about denatured alcohol and other important matters pertaining to the pure food and drugs law.

Dr. Claus said, several blils were presented in the Missouri legislature which would seriously affect the retail druggist if passed. He stated that a committee from the Cinchona Club, the Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis and the St. Louis Medical Society had a joint meeting and organized, for the purpose of preventing the passage of some bills and amending others. He stated further that such work as this would be considered from time to time by the A. Ph. A. branch for the benefit of the retail druggist.

Mr. Gietner, the efficient secretary of the board of pharmacy for Missouri, made a lengthy report in behalf of that important body. He also spoke of legislative matters and promised to do all within his power to further the interests of the legitimate retail druggist.

After some interesting talks by Ferd. G. Uhlich, President Whelpley and Dr. Wall, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday, March 16, 1907, at 2:30 p. m.— [Otto F. Claus, Sec'y-Treas.

Chicago Branch.—One of the best meetings in both attendance and pharmaceutical interest so far held by the branch, was the January meeting which occurred on the 15th at the regular meeting place, Northwestern University building, Chicago.

Dr. George H. Simmons, general secretary of the American Medical Association made the principal address which was devoted to an exposition of the work done by the A. M. A. in combating the nostrum evil. The relations of pharmacists and physicians also came in for a share of the speaker's consideration, as well as the awakening of pharmacists to the importance of the new movement and the stimulus afforded by the local branches of the A. Ph. A.

Among the points made by the speaker were: That the prescribing of nostrums causes the druggist to lose faith in the knowledge of the prescribing physician and to believe himself as well qualified to treat diseases, with the result that the pharmacist is lead to counter prescribe and the medical practitioner ultimately to dispense, both evils then can and should be eliminated.

That while the exigencies of business compel the druggist to sell "patent medicines" yet these ought to be kept in the back ground as much as possible. Useful domestic remedies and non-secret preparations the pharmacist may recommend with advantage and without subjecting himself to criticism by his physicians. That the physician cannot be expected to know the best ways of combining medicines and the most suitable forms for their administration, but should depend on his pharmacist for this information and aid.

That the mutual dependence so induced would be of advantage to both parties and to the patient as well.

Dr. Simmons also referred to the opportunity for the pharmacist to specialize in chemistry, bacteriology, etc., and thereby relieve the physician of this portion of the work.

In conclusion the speaker compared the pharmacist to the ordinance department of an army: If the ordinance department fails to furnish good powder and shot the army cannot win battles, nor can the physician fight disease successfully if his drug armamentarium is inferior or of uncertain strength.

President Eliel spoke of the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and alluded to the evil effects of commercialism as displayed in the exploitation of nostrums. We owe a debt of gratitude, he said, to the fearless journals which have so successfully exposed the nostrum frauds. He alluded also to a new method of introducing nostrums by virtually offering a bribe to the pharmacist, as has been done, by giving him an opportunity to supply other ingredients in a recipe calling for the nostrum.

President Oldberg read a letter addressed to the Chicago Branch by Secretary Whelpley and announcing the election of Mr. F. W. Meissner to fill the

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vacancy on the board of trustees of the U. S. P. convention caused by Mr. Ebert's death. Mr. Meissner was called upon and modestly referred to his recent elevation and the responsibilities it entailed. Referring to the remarks of the preceding speakers, he said that the A. M. A. has blazed the way, and it was now clearly up to the pharmacists to follow in their lead and make the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations the standards.

By rising vote Dr. Simmons was elected the first associate member.

The committee on Ebert resolutions reported resolutions which were adopted unanimously.

Notice was given of a proposed amendment to the by-laws changing the meeting night from the second to the third Tuesday.

President Oldberg then announced that several distinguished visitors were present at the meeting and introduced the members of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D.: President Mann, Messrs. Diner and Jones.

Mr. Diner told of the successful efforts of the New York druggists along the same line as advocated by the speakers of the evening.

President Mann and Mr. Jones responded briefly.

After adjournment an excellent collation was enjoyed and opportunity afforded for social features.

Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this branch, which was held in the main lecture hall of the department of pharmacy, University of Maryland, on January 17, was in charge of the committee on professional relations, and was devoted to "A Critical Discussion by Pharmacists of the New U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations, and the Best Methods of Popularizing their Use." Unfortunately the attendance was small, owing to the inclement weather, as the committee had prepared an interesting and instructive program, submitting a large number of beautifully packaged U. S. P. and N. F. preparations for discussion and to demonstrate what could be done by pharmacists. Mr. Hynson, chairman of the committee, opened the discussion by giving a brief resume of the work done and results accomplished by the committee since the establishment of the Branch. He emphasized his opinion that the present relation of pharmacy to medicine was due to the poor education of the average pharmacist which reflected harmfully upon the profession, and that the best procedure to equalize this relation was to first thoroughly educate the pharmacist in his branch and then do any necessary missionary work among physicians. Mr. Thomas, also of this committee, mentioned as another contributing cause the lack of co-operation amoung pharmacists and proposed a joint meeting between this branch and the local branch of the N. A. R. D. to discuss the best methods of accomplishing their mutual desire—to popularize U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. Mr. Feick, the third member of the committee, discussed several formulæ of the N. F. Prof. Caspari at the request of Mr. Hynson then briefly criticized in his instructive manner the samples submitted, in many instances giving the history of the formula employed. Prof. Caspari later stated that in his opinion the present lack of co-operation between the two national bodies was due to the spirit shown by the N. A. R. D., mentioning as an instance the distribution of samples of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations by the ethical committee of its local branch without giving due credit to the American Pharmaceutical Association. This led to a spirited discussion in which Mr. Hynson maintained that there was a distinctive need for both organizations but that each should confine itself to its spheres. Mr. Ware stated that he recently became an active member of the N. A. R. D. because he saw evidence of more co-operation with the American Pharmaceutical Association, and because he believed that the former association could do the necessary sampling and detail work to better advantage than the latter. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Schulze heartily approved of Mr. Ware's remarks. Mr. Schimmel spoke very enthusiastically of the present awakening among pharmacists and out lined the very flattering results he had obtained by calling the attention of physicians in his locality to the large line of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations he carried in stock and submitting samples accompanied by an explanation of their value, etc. He also expressed his confidence in the ability of pharmacists to manufacture these preparations, especially with a little practice, and deplored their willingness to be influenced by representatives of manufacturers of every character. Physicians, he believed, had drifted into the use of proprietary preparations on account of the unwillingness of pharmacists to supply them with preparations of their own manufacture. Mr. Hynson closed the interesting discussion by stating that the committee on professional relations would place the samples submitted on exhibition in the college building where they could at any time be examined, and by making a motion that the next committee be directed to supply to pharmacists of the state a list of these preparations so far most prescribed with the suggestion that they be kept in stock.

J. F. HANCOCK.

As this was the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. F. Hancock.

Vice-president, H. P. Hynson.

Secretary-treasurer, E. F. Kelly.

Chairman committee on membership, J. B. Thomas.

Chairman committee on professional relation, Charles Caspari, Jr.

Chairman committee on science and practice of pharmacy, Louis Schulze.

Chairman committee on education and legislation, Daniel Bass.

Secretary-treasurer submitted his report for 1906 which showed the Branch to be in a flourishing condition and gave promise of a more successful year in 1907.

Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth was elected a member of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the term 1906-1909 to represent the Branch.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly meeting at Jefferson City, Monday, January 14. Secretary Charles Gietner, of St. Louis, says that it was a poor meeting. First of all, the unlucky number twenty-three applied for registration and the unfortunate number thirteen failed to pass. The following is a list of the successful ones:

John Boss, St. Louis, Mo.; A. B. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo.; Riley Bryant, Warrensbury, Mo.; M. J. Johnson, Joplin, Mo.; Carl H. Kalbfleish, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur B. Knapp, Rolla, Mo.; Vissi V. Ward, Warrensbury, Mo.; B. C. Wolfe, Joplin, Mo.; Geo. J. Schmitt, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. White, Nevada, Mo.

The examination was held in the Circuit Court rooms. Each one of the twenty-three applicants was required to produce a sworn affidavit showing a practical experience of at least three years in the drug business. This is a new rule of the board, but one that will be strictly enforced in the future.

The next examination will be held at the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, beginning at nine o'clock on the morning of the second Monday in April.

The examination questions were along the usual line. The following is a sample set:

A.

1. What are Galenical Preparations? 2. What are Chemical Preparations? 3. Is the mass in Pil. Ferri Carbonatis a galenical or chemical preparation? 4. Is the mass in Pil. Aloes et Myrrhae a galenical or chemical preparation?

B.

1. What is a fluidextract? 2. What fluidextracts contain CH_3COOH? 3. What are extracts? 4. Which of the extracts are assayed?

C.

1. What are cerates? 2. How is Ceratum Cantharidis prepared? 3. What are plasters? 4. What is the base or mass of nearly all plasters?

D.

Give English equivalent to following Latin abbreviations: 1. Ad Lib.; 2. aa.; 3. Chart.; 4. Dec.; 5. Ft.: 6. q. s.; 7. Sec. Art.; 8. T.i.d.

E.

1. How many cubic centimeters in one cubic meter? 2. How many grains in one gram? 3. How many grams in one hektogram? 4. How many grains in one avoid. ounce?

F.

1. What is an element? 2. What is a symbol? Give the symbols of (1) 5 non-metalic and (2) 10 metalic elements.

G.

1. What do you mean by the diffusion of gases? 2. How is chlorine prepared? 3. Enumerate the properties of chlorine? 4. How is chlorine water made?

H.

1. What is a molecule? Give the molecular weight of (1) O.; (2) KI.; (3) $NaHCO_3$.

J.

1. What is the difference between a Ferrous and a Ferric salt? Give the chemical names of (1) Blue Vitriol; (2) Green Vitriol; (3) White Vitriol.

K.

1. What is a solid? 2. What is a liquid? 3. What is a gas?

L.

1. Name five official animal drugs. 2. State their use (3) action and (4) dose.

M.

1. What is Krameria? 2. Give its English name. 3. Action, use and dose. 4. How is Tr. Krameriae made?

N.

1. What are alkaloids? What alkaloids are obtained from (1) Belladonna; (2) Opium; (3) Hyoscyomus?

O.

What crude drugs does the U. S. P. VIII. require assayed?

P.

What do you know about the Pure Food and Drug Law?

A. BRANDENBERGER.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy consists of three members: Paul L. Hess, of Kansas City, is president; A. Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, vice-president; and Charles Gietner, 203 South Broadway, St. Louis, secretary.

Micro-Chemical Detection of Copper.—Meerburg and Filipps (*Pharm. Zeit.*) say that copper can easily be detected under the microscope by means of cesium chloride, which gives with copper a double salt in the form of handsome red crystalline needles or prisms. These crystals are observable when only extremely small proportions of copper are present. If much cesium chloride be added, yellow crystals form, which become red on the addition of a little cuprous chloride. Cobalt somewhat affects the distinctness of the reaction; lead and bismuth are indifferent.

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NECROLOGY.

Ben Schwartz died at Silver City, N. M., of tuberculosis, January 9, 1907. He was born at Salem, Ill., December 12, 1871, and graduated from the public school in that city. He then attended and graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He was connected with the firm of Schwartz Brothers, at Salem, for many years. He was appointed on the Illinois Board of Pharmacy by Governor Tanner and continued in that position until the time of his death. Mr. Schwartz was unmarried, but leaves one sister and two brothers. He was successful in a business way and also made friends wherever he went. He was a member of the Elks order. He was buried at Salem, January 15.

Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw died at his home in St. Louis, January 25. The doctor was one of the leading surgeons and best known physicians of this section of the country. He was the chief surgeon for the United Railways Co. and a member of the faculty of the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. He was always appreciative of pharmacists and his death removes just at the most active age of life one who will be greatly missed by patients, professional associates and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His aged father, five brothers and two sisters survive him.

Dr. Augustus Van Liew Brokaw was born in St. Louis, April 16, 1863, the son of Frederick Van Liew and Marion (Roberts) Brokaw. His father was then superintendent of the city hospital, and it was there that the son was born. He was educated in the St. Louis High School and graduated from the Missouri Medical College, now the Medical Department of Washington University, in 1883. He took post-graduate courses at the University of Berlin, University of Vienna and other European universities and hospitals. He was married at Tuskaloosa, Ala., in 1888, to Miss Julia P. Crawford. They have one child, A. V. L. Brokaw, Jr.

Frederick Stearns died at Savanah, Ga., January 13, of congestion of the lungs following a cold. The end came suddenly and unexpectedly. The remains were brought to his home in Detroit, Mich., for burial January 15. Mr. Stearns founded the firm of Frederick Stearns & Co., was a world-wide traveler and collected a wonderful museum of art objects. He was president of the A. Ph. A. in 1866-7. His last contribution to the pharmaceutical press was the tribute to Albert E. Ebert on page 419 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906. The following sketch of Mr. Stearns is from the *Pharmaceutical Era*:

FREDERICK STEARNS.

"Frederick Stearns was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1831. His early advantages were few, but he made the best use of every opportunity for study and self-improvement. He entered the drug business in Buffalo in 1846 as an apprentice. The work was not light, yet he managed to attend a course of lectures on chemistry and pharmacy in Buffalo. He later entered the employ of A. I. Matthews, one of the leading retail druggists in Buffalo at that time, and it was here that he became acquainted with the details and management of a large, well-ordered pharmacy. Two years later he was taken into partnership and continued thus until 1854, when he sold his interest and came to Detroit. On New Year's Day, 1855, he opened a store in that city, which was to be the scene of the greatest achievements of his long and active life

"Mr. Stearns' first laboratory was a 12x12 back room equipped with a cook stove. He made up samples of a few pharmaceuticals, and from time to time took trips through the state showing his samples and taking orders from retailers. On his return he manufactured the goods and filled the orders which he had taken. His life was one of constant activity. Besides attending to his store, looking after the increase of his business, he edited the *Peninsular and Independent*, a 64-page medical journal, having as editorial associates A. B. Palmer, A.M., M.D,, and Moses Gunn., A.M. M.D., professors in the University of Michigan. In 1855 he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, serving as its president in 1866-7. He contributed many papers and scientific articles to that organization, and prepared one of the first reports on the progress of pharmacy, which for years has been a feature of the proceedings.

"At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Stearns was appointed purveyor of the medical supplies for the state of Michigan. The manufacturing business increased, and the end of hostilities found his laboratory equipped with apparatus for carrying on business on a large scale. In 1871 his store was twice destroyed by fire, and he then determined to separate the manufacturing business from the retail pharmacy. In 1881 he sold his retail store and turned his entire attention to manufacturing. A larboratory was erected, the business was incorporated, Mr. Stearns assuming the presidency, his associates all being engaged in the business. In 1887 Mr. Stearns retired from active business life, devoting most of his time to foreign travel. He gathered together valuable collections representative of the arts, one of the most important being a collection of Japanese and Korean art objects, some 16,000 of which he donated to the Detroit Museum of Art. Another important collection was a gift of 2,000 musical instruments to the University of Michigan. This collection is considered one of the most complete of its kind in America if not in the world. As a patron of the Detroit Museum of Art Director Griffith said:

"'What this glorious citizen of Detroit has done for this museum can only be paid by a life-long gift of appreciation and the showing of gratitude by citizens.'"

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

The Majority of the Druggists with whom I have talked are of the opinion that a state law representing in every way the national law would meet with considerable opposition at this time.—[CHARLES J. MOOS, Sec. Board of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.

I Understand the Temper of the Pharmacists in our city, which is that a year or two ought to be allowed to try out a new law before adopting it as a state law. There seems to be no feeling of dissatisfaction here, but a willingness to give the new regulation a fair trial.—[WILLIS G. GREGORY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Will Say in a Few Words that while the new national pure food and drug law is only in its infancy I am highly pleased with it and do not believe it will work an injustice to the legitimate pharmaceutical trade and I believe the majority of the druggists of Kansas hail it with delight. Yes, we all want a state law but do not want to be hasty in the matter. I believe we should go slow and wait till the defects in the national law have time to be tested and the wrongs righted and the weak places strengthened. I hope our state legislators will defer legislation for at least a year or two and I believe it will prove a lasting benefit to all concerned.—[A. E. TOPPING, Sec. Board of Pharmacy, Overbrook, Kans.

I am Heartily in Sympathy with the national pure food and drugs act, and believe that it will eventually be recognized as a boon to the entire legitimate wholesale drug trade.

The country has long since needed just such an act to protect the public from unprincipled manufacturers and "Shylock" characters.

The pharmacists of the state of North Carolina are heartily in sympathy with the pure food law, and are urging the legislature which is at present in session for the enactment of such a law for our state.

A bill for a pure food and drugs act has already been drawn and will be presented to the present legislature for enactment, and there is little doubt that it will be passed by an overwhelming majority,

This state law of ours will be identical with that of the national law, with the exception, that it will not apply to physicians' prescriptions.

It may be possible that this law of ours will go a step farther than the national pure food law, in that it will prescribe the size of the bottles in which the household remedies are usually stocked, such as castor oil, paregoric, laudanum, etc.

The fact that the pharmacists of this state are in favor of such a law, will go far to the elevation of the profession in the eyes of the general public, and redound to the good of all concerned.—[CHAS, B. MILLER, Pres., Ph. D.. Goldboro, N. C.

Protects the Honest Man.—I agree with you that the pure food and drugs act is one of the most important topics of the day not only to the pharmacists but to the public in general. At present it is giving the druggist considerable inconvenience if he has trade outside the state, or if he is the manufacturer of any proprietary articles. I cannot see that it gives him the least bit of trouble otherwise. I feel that though it gives us a good deal of trouble now, that it is well worth our trouble as it certainly protects the man who wants to do a square, honest business and prevents to a very great extent unfair competition. I believe, however, the strength of the law lies in the fact that it is the greatest protection that the American people have ever had thrown around them from a standpoint of the protection of health and incidentally the protection of their pocketbooks. I think that all of the better class of druggists of this state are thoroughly in favor of this law and I think most of them realize that unless the state of Virginia passes a law which will carry out practically the same objects that it will be very detrimental to Virginia, and it is my opinion that every state will have to pass a law that will carry out the provisions of this new Federal law, otherwise it will become a dumping ground for the manufacture of impure and fraudulent preparations that are intended as dopes.

I regret exceedingly that I have not the time to enter into a discussion of this law, but think that it should have the hearty support of all druggists.—[T. A. MILLER, Sect'y Board of Pharmacy, Richmond, Va.

F. B. LILLIE.

I Think the Pharmacists of the New State will Favor a pure food and drug law on the principle of the national legislation. I do not believe, however, that the pharmacists should be required to attach a label to each bottle of official preparation which he dispenses giving the percentage of alcohol in the preparation, and I do not think the druggists of the United States will favor such a proposition as a state law.—[F. B. LILLIE, Sec. Board of Pharmacy, Guthrie, Ok.

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PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Wyoming.

House Bill 5—By Sammon. Relates to the duties of the Pure Food Commission.

House Bill 10—By King. A general pharmacy law introduced by request of the State Board of Pharmacy.

House Bill 13—By Thompson. The Ladies' Home Journal Bill.

House Bill 40—By Hogue. Prescribing method in which chloroform or any drug of that nature shall be administered.

Senate Bill 7—By Atherly. Relative to the office of state chemist and defining the duties and salaries.

Nebraska.

House Bill 36—By McMullen. Making the State Board of Health a food commission and giving it power now conferred on the commission.

House Bill 37—By McMullen. Defining foods and drugs, stating wherein adulteration and misbranding foods and drugs consists, and defining the duties of the State Board of Health in relation to foods and drugs.

House Bill 74—By Whitham, of Johnson. To regulate the sale of drugs and medicines.

Senate Bill 64—By Burns. To create a food, dairy and drug commission.

Senate Bill 70—By Wilson. Constructing a State Board of Health and Pure Food Commission.

Senate Bill 71—By Wilson. Giving power to the State Board of Health to enforce laws governing the purity of foods and drugs.

Alabama.

House Bill 46—By Maner. Regulating the sale of foods. Follows the food section of the National Pure Food Law.

House Bill 65—By Cooper. "Regulating the sale of medicines, both simple and mixed and compound and prohibiting the sale thereof, except where a label shows the true and complete analysis specifically stating the correct amount of each component part and then only when such medicine is accompanied with a complete history of its effects on the human system or upon an animal if intended for an animal."

House Bill 143—By Rowe. To regulate the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods and drugs and medicines and liquors and for regulating the traffic therein for the State of Alabama.

House Bill 261—By Avery. To provide for better protection of the people who may suffer harm by physicians or surgeons who practice their profession while in a state of intoxication.

New York.

House Bill 76—By Hastings. Amendment to the pharmacy law.

House Bill 122—By Oliver. Provides that whenever any person sells any preparation containing an enumerated list of drugs "or any drug or chemical which is recognized as a poison by the standard authors of the day, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is regularly known, together with the quantity, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross bones and the words "caution" and "poison" and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable antidotes to such poisonous articles."

House Bill 127—By A. E. Smith. Prohibits the sale of opium, chloral, cocaine, eucaine or acetanilide or any preparation, compound or mixture containing any of the foregoing, except upon the original written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian.

House Bill 130—By Cuvillier. Prohibits the sale of any preparation, compound or mixture containing morphine, opium or cocaine or any of their salts or derivatives, except upon a physician's prescription to be filled at once.

Senate Bill 149—By Frawley. Is the same as House Bill 127.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis R. D. A. January meeting was a record-breaker and an occasion long to be remembered by the 225 druggist present and the rest of the St. Louis druggists who were not present but have heard about the occasion which they missed.

Through the efforts of the city salesmen of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., the trade of the city was interested in the meeting and every one who possibly could leave his place of business reported at the appointed hour

It will be remembered that at a previous meeting the date of the annual meeting was changed from May to January. The new officers are: president F. V. Jonhson; first vice-president, E. A. Bernius; second vice-president, E. A. Sennewald; secretary, Charles R. Judge; treasurer, A. N. Collins.

Henry Huegel, just home from Jefferson City, made an interesting report on legislative affairs. This led to a long discussion. The organization decided to leave matters entirely in the hands of its committee on legislation, of which Francis Hemm is chairman.

The trading stamp problem was again settled by a vote against their use and the decision of those handling trading stamps to give them up.

Col. C. P. Walbridge made an interesting address and congratulated the organization upon its successful work and its cooperation with the jobbing trade.

A submitted amendment is laid over until next meeting and is likely to cause considerable discussion. It is proposed to make the membership by stores instead of individuals. Thus, a firm of two or three members must select one of its number to represent the store. On the other hand, a firm owning more than one store will be asked to pay dues for each place of business.

W. L. Duby, formerly in the drug business at Dixon, Mo., is now located in St. Louis.

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RECENTLY REGISTERED.

The Retailer who is now advertising lawn mowers, corn planters, mosquito killers and chigger cures is doing more to help the mail-order houses than the consumer who sends them his order. Who wants to trade at an out-of-date store? What up-to-date store will advertise that way?

The Alabama Board of Pharmacy met in Montgomery, October 24, 1906. The following candidates passed. There were five failures.

J. W. Garlington, Pell City, Ala.; H. M. Averett, Ensley, Ala.; P. B. Harrell, Jr., Selma, Ala.; E. H. Bowman, Neuman, Ga.; B. B. Bassett, Demopolis, Ala ; Wm. O. Allen, Selma, Ala.; Harry K. Goodlor, Gainsville, Ala., C. E. Hawkin, Demopolis, Ala.; R. M. Jackson, Greensboro, Ala., W. A. McCreary, Evergreen, Ala.; E. O. Quellin, Dotham, Ala.; J. N. Day, Atlanta, Ga.; Benj. F. Porter, Gurley, Ala.; Phil. Y. Harting, Cullman, Ala.; Wm. Nelson, Gadsden, Ala.; Millard Smith, Troy, Ala.

Next meeting of the board June 11, 1907, Blount Springs, Ala. Parties must be actively engaged in the drug business in Alabama to register in this state.—[E. P. GALT, secretary, Selma.

Kans. Ph. Bd.—The third quarterly meeting was held in Concordia, Kans., November 14, 1906. There were thirty-six applicants for registration by examination, of which twelve received the required grades and were granted certificates. Following is a list of the successful applicants:

Rose Harsh Skinner, Seneca; James F. White, Topeka; Jay M. Naylor, Lucas; D. O. Rosser, Carbondale; Robert Algie, Linn; Peter F. Bermine, Leavenworth; Spurgeon Byrant, Cherryvale; Clarence E. Farnsworth, Douglas; William V. Hartman, Pittsburg; Thomas H. Long, Severance; S. H. Murphy, Thayer; John O. Mignot, Allen.

The following were registered since the last meeting by virtue of being graduates of recognized colleges and schools of pharmacy:

George H. Dockhorn, Chapman.

New Jersey.—Below I give a list of successful candidates from the October examination. The next examination will be held in Trenton, on Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, 1907.—[HENRY A. JORDEN, secretary, Bridgeton.

Registered Pharmacists.—Joseph Colson Andrews, Woodston, N. J.; Leiba Movshev Avstreih, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry Ernest Bischoff, Union Hill, N. J.; George Schuyler Bangert, East Orange, N. J.; John H. Blake, East Orange, N. J.; James Garfield Coles, Jersey City, N. J.; Hermann Walter Dittrich, New York, N. Y.; Franklin Wallace Earl, Pemberton, N. J.; Sidney Faber, New York, N. Y.; Joseph H. Fekula, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Garfield Fogg, Salem, N. J.; William Gale, Jr., Westfield, N. J.; W. Harry Harbourt, Trenton, N. J.; Moerel Chattle Kahn, Long Branch, N. J.; Coleman Miller Moncur, Newark, N. J.; John Frank Neumann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Abraham Orris, Bayonne, N. J.; Bernard Simon, Newark, N. J.; Ralph English Seaman, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Fred Louis Smith, Jersey City, N. J.; Raymond Sharp, Merchantville, N. J.; James Francis Sullivan, Candem, N. J.; Joseph C. Weller, New York, N. Y.; Pauline May Wert, Long Branch, N. J.

Registered Assistants.—Ralph D. Denig, Hackensack, N. J.; John W. Henry, Newark, N. J.; Carl E. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Reich, Newark, N. J.; Bruno H. Schubert, Town of Union, N. J.; Leaword G. Stratton, Beverly, N. J.

BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Washington, (D. C).—The report of the inspector of the practice of pharmacy for the past fiscal year shows 193 drug stores; 177 registered proprietors, with 16 not registered; 179 clerks registered, 25 not registered, and 57 registered during relief work; the number of apprentices being 127, making a total of 581 engaged in the drug business. Violations of the pharmacy law, 8 convicted, 2 dismissed. 8 persons took poison with suicidal intent.

J. E. Appick and R. I. Myers, successfully passed the board of pharmaceutical examiners, out of the eight that took the examination in January.

The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy met at Guthrie in regular session on Tuesday, January 8. All members present. A class of twenty-one took the examination of whom the following passed and received certificates of registration:

Barlow, J. C., Shawnee, Okla.; Beegle, J. H , Lamont, Okla.; Crouch, J. E., Blair. Okla.; Foster, L. B., Geronimo. Okla.; Jackson, A. C., Pawhuska, Okla.; Kreul. J. B., Mangum, Okla.; Powell, C. S., Lawton, Okla.; Senft, E. C., Maramec, Okla.; Sims, E. C., Paragould, Ark.; Tyler, A. P., Guthrie, Okla.; Vermillion, J. W., Texhoma, Okla.; Vesper, M. A., Wakita, Okla.

A special examination was presented for assistant pharmacists and the following passed and were granted certificates as assistant pharmacists:

Anderson, J. J., Perkins, Okla.; Brandon, Geo. E., Oklahoma City; Benedict, Geo. L., Chandler, Okla.; Burkett, Oscar, Altus Okla.; Blesh, Wm. H., Guthrie, Okla.; Baker, Thos. E., Cleveland, Okla.; Campbell, Robt. M., Guthrie, Okla.; Holderman, C. W., Pawnee, Okla.; Harley, Jos. W., Walter, Okla.; Lindley, Mrs. Rose, Fairview, Okla.; Nichols, Edward, Guthrie, Okla.; Rawlings, Wm. M., Ponca City, Okla.; Roderick, L. E., Okarchs, Okla.; Smith, E. A., Mountain View, Okla.; Snyder, Harry, Hydro, Okla.; Thornton, C. R., Cordell, Okla.

The following were registered on diplomas:

Brandon, H. L., Burton, Ohio.; Bachmayer, Geo. A., Lima, Ohio.; Crosby, R. C., Chicago, Ill.; Cockerill, R. F., Quinlan, Okla.; Dusendshon, H. C., Monmouth, Ill.; Danielson, Jno. E., Council Bluffs, Ia.; Deupres, A. E., Edinburg, Ind.; Deur, Wm. E., Lake View, Ia.; Hunter, Malcolm D., Scranton, Ia.; Hartenstein, Alb. G., Bellairs, Ohio.; Klein, Jno. F., Pemberville, Ohio.; Leuhrs, Otto G., Marathon, Ia.; Michael, J. P , Germantown, Ohio.; Moulder, Bettie L., Lime Creek, Mo.; Mattox, Chas. E., Duluth, Minn.; McCutcheon, C. T., Chester, W. Va.; Nysoe, P. N., Avery, Ia.; Nordgren, Emil, Ottumwa, Ia.; Rumbaugh, A. D.; Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Rowland, Chas. W., Carnegie, Okla.; Swenson, H. L., Des Moines, Ia.; Spellman, L. P., Hobart, Okla.; Steele, Claude S., Carthage, Okla.; Sheitz, Lloyd A., Atlantic City, N. J.; Schaff, Geo, J., Napoleon, Ohio.; Snyder, Clarence H., Delta, Ohio.; Scott, Fred N., Winnsboro. La.; Turner, G. C., Centerville, Kans.; Waters, W. J., Burton, Ia.; Wilcox, M. J., Guthrie, Okla.

The next meeting will be held at Oklahoma City, on April 9. Applicants for registration on diploma in the future must be graduates of some recognized high school or must show to the board that they have had its equivalent in some other educational institution.—[F. B. LILLIE, secretary, Guthrie.

If You Have Missed an issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and desire to complete the volume for 1906, let us know at once, before the supply is exhausted.

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MISSOURI LEGISLATION.

The St. Louis Committee in Charge of Missouri Pharmaceutical Legislation represents the Cinchona Club, the St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists and the St. Louis Medical Society. In an unofficial way, it also represents the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Alumni Organization of that institution. The chairman is Dr. H. W. Bartscher and Prof. Francis Hemm is secretary. The other members of the committee are Solomon Boehm, E. A. Sennewald, Charles R. Judge, Charles Renner, H. W. Friedewald, Dr. Otto F. Claus, Theodore F. Hagenow, M. J. Noll, Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. J. C. Falk and Dr. Joseph L. Boehm. Messers. Hemm and Judge of the committee visited Jefferson City, January 23, in the interest of amendments to the senate bills of forty-seven and forty-eight.

CHARLES RENNER.

Comments on Mo. Ph. A. Bill by Chas. L. Wright. —I have read it over carefully and while it will in a measure, assist the pharmacy board financially, the financial part, will not be sufficient to pay the salary of the board and expenses, for a period of two years. Even if the "Beal" financial plan only had been chosen, with the idea of granting assistant certificates and general merchant permits, to provide for villages and rural districts, would cause it to meet, with more popular feeling, with legislators and the public in general.

CHAS. L. WRIGHT.

To make a law, satisfactory to the Masses, one must do something to provide for their convenience and comfort. Hence; its necessary to consider the welfare of the public, as well, as the Pharmaceutical Merchant, so in recognizing the Rural Districts, without too stringent laws would make the labor of getting a Revenue bearing pharmacy law, much easier. I believe it would be well to reconsider before the measure goes too far.—[CHAS. L, WRIGHT, Chairman Mo. Ph. Association League Com., Webb City.

The Mo. Ph. A. Bill to Amend the Present Law (No. 231, introduced January 23).

An act to repeal section 3041 of chapter 23, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, and to add a new section to said chapter to be known as section 3041 A, relating to druggists and their licenses.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section 3041, Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1899, is hereby repealed and a new section is enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as Section 3041.

SEC. 3041. The board of pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination, the sum of $1.00, and for each and every person whom they examine orally, or whose answers to a schedule of questions are returned subscribed to under oath, the sum of $3.00; and in case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory, and his name not be registered, he shall be permttted to present himself for re-examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such re-examination.

Every registered pharmacist or druggist of this state who desires to continue in the practice of his profession shall on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1907 and every two years thereafter register with the State Board of Pharmacy without examination and pay said board therefor a fee of not more than $1.00. The secretary of said board shall every two years, thirty days before the expiration of the registered certificate of each pharmacist or druggist in this state, notify each registered pharmacist or druggist of the date of the expiration of his certificate and of his duty and obligation to re-register as such pharmacist or druggist and upon the failure of any pharmacist or druggist to re-register, as in this section provided, within thirty days from the expiration of his certificate he shall forfeit his license heretofore granted and shall not be permitted to continue the business of a pharmacist or druggist and his name shall be erased from the list of registered or licensed pharmacist or druggist of this state and from the date of such erasure he shall be deemed to have no certificate or license and to be without the authority of law to act as a pharmacist, or druggist. If any pharmacist or druggist shall have failed to re-register as herein provided he may do so at any time within one year from the forteiture of his license be relicensed by said board, by application to said board and upon making satisfactory proof to said board that he is entitled to be re-registered and paying the original fee of $1.00.

SEC. 3041 A. The members of said board shall each receive as compensation the sum of $250.00 annually and their necessary travelling expenses and the secretary of said board the sum of $600.00 in addition to said $250.00; all of said compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the fees received by said board and no part of the compensation or expenses of said board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received by said board in excess of the sum of $3,000.00 annually shall be paid by the secretary of said board into the state treasury.

The secretary of said board shall from time to time give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties and as the custodian of the funds of said board as it may direct.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

Business continues in heavy and highly satisfactory volume. Retailers as well as Jobbers in the drug line report "brisk trade."

Prices are still on the upturn, there seems to be no abatement to appreciating values.

We append below a list of items on which changes are noted during the past thirty days together with current local market values thereon.

Advanced.

Allspice,
Arsenic White,
Balsam Fir Oregon,
Beans Vanilla Mexican,
Berries, Cubeb,
Berries, Poke,
Camphor,
Camphor monobromated,
Castor Fibre,
Cantharides,
Cochineal,
Cocoa Butter,
Flowers Orange,
Grains of Paradise,
Leaves, Aconite,
Leaves, Belladonna,
Leaves Scullcap,
Leeches,
Mace,
Oils, Heavy,
  Cotton Seed,
  Lard,
Oils, Heavy,
  Neatsfoot,
  Linseed,
  Olive Malaga Yellow,
Oils, Essential.
  Bergamot,
  Citronella,
  Copaiba,
  Mustard, (Expressed),
  Sassafras Artificial,
  Wintergreen,
    True Gaultheria,
    Sweet Birch.
Quinine,
Root Culvers,
  Dandelion,
  Gelseminum,
  Ipecac,
  Mandrake.
Safrol,
Seed Foenugreek,
  Hemp.

Declined.

Bark Sassafras,
  Wahoo,
  Wild Cherry,
Colocynth Apple,
Leaves Buchu Short,
Oils Essential,
  Cajeput,
Oils Essential,
  Cassia,
  Lemon,
  Orange,
  Peppermint,
Root, Golden Seal,
  Pink.

Quinine, *Advanced*, 4½c per ounce since our last issue, which is ascribed to a much firmer figure for bark —in foreign markets. P. W. on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans is quotable at 23c; M. B., 22½c; 25-oz. cans, 25c; 5-oz. cans, 29c; 1-oz. vials, 34c.

Opium.—Demand is un-important, but quotable figures are strong, and a shade higher. Gum is quotable in this market at $3.95 to $4.00; powdered, M. B., $4.60 to $4.65; powdered, P. & W., $4.85.

Morphine.—The advance of last month still maintains, quotable in ¼s, to $2.65 to $2,70; 1-oz. vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol.—Unchanged.

Grain, 188 proof; bbls, $2.56; ½ bbls. $2.59; 10-gal. cans, $2.72; 5-gal. cans, $2.79; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—The demand at the lower prices is fair; bbls., 40c; ½-bbls., 45c with the usual advance for smaller packages.

Denatured.—In ordering this item the number of permit as well as district are required, tho manufacturers using less than 50 gallons per month and retail dealers buying less than 5 gallons at one time do not need a permit. Basis, bbls., 40c; ½-bbls., 44c; 4¾-gal. cans, 64c; containers inclusive.

Allspice, *Advanced.*—Bags, 8 to 10½ to 15c; in a small way.

Arsenic, *White* Powdered.—Quotably higher; keg, 8 to 13 to 17c in a small way.

Balsam Fir, *Oregon.*—Quotably higher; $1.35 per gallon to 28 to 32c per lb., as wanted.

Bark, *Sassafras.*—Quotably lower. Prime, bags, 15c; Re-sifted bags, 16½ to 19 to 25c in a small way.

Wahoo, declined; to 90c; ground, 95; powdered, $1.00.

Wild Cherry.—Quotably higher; extra select bales, 10 to 15 to 17c; powdered, 2c higher.

Berries, *Poke*, advanced; to 25c; powdered, 28 to 30c.

Camphor.—Another material advance is noted. American bulk, $1.35 to $1.40; Japanese, 64s $1.45 to to $1.55. This article is very scarce.

Camphor, *Monobromated.* — Advanced; to $2.35; ounces, 28c.

Castor Fibre.—*Advanced*; to $1.20.

Cantharides.—*Chinese*, advanced; to $1.25; powdered, $1.30; Russian, $1.35; powdered, $1.45.

Cochineal.—*Advanced*; to 65c; powdered, 75c.

Cocoa Butter.—M. B., 12-lb. boxes, ½-lb. cakes advanced; to 49 to 55c.

Colocynth Apple.—Declined; to 50 to 55c.

Flowers Orange.—*Advanced*; to $2.00.

Grains Paradise.—*Advanced*; to 21 to 27c as to quantity.

Leaves, *Aconite.—Advanced;* to 21 to 26c.

Buchu Short.—Declined; to 38 to 41c; powdered, 2c higher.

Belladonna,—Advanced; to 20 to 25c; ground, 2c higher.

Scullcap.—Advanced; to 40c; powdered, 45c.

Leeches, quotably higher; per doz 90c.

Mace.—*Advanced;* to 62 to 65c; powdered, 2c higher.

Oils Essential.

Bergamot, Reina, advanced; to $3.70 to $3.90; Sanderson's, $3.85 to $4.05.

Cajeput, declined; to 75c.

Cassia, declined, to $1.45.

Citronella, advanced; drums, 50 to 65 to 70c in a small way.

Copaiba, advanced; to $1.60.

Lemon, Reina, declined; to $1.35; Sanderson's, $1.90.

Mustard "Expressed", advanced; to 80 to 90c per gallon; as to quantity.

Orange, Reina Sweet,—Declined; to $3.30; Sanderson's, $3.40.

Peppermint, declined; Pure M. B., $2.95; re-distilled, $3.30; Hotchkiss, $4.40.

Gaultheria (Wintergreen) True, advanced, to $3.20; Sweet Birch, advanced; to $2.35.

Oils Heavy.

Cotton Seed.—Materially higher. W. W. Bbls., 64 to 75c; W. Y., 61 to 72c; S. W., 56 to 68c, S. Y., 55 to 67c.

Lard.—W. S. Bbls.; 74 to 88c; No. 1, 70 to 84c.

Neatsfoot, extra.—Bbls., 65 to 78; No. 1, 55 to 68c.

Linseed, advanced.—Bbls., raw, 39c; Boiled, 40 to 55 to 56c in a small way.

Olive Malaga Yellow, advanced.—Bbls., 67 to 87c as wanted.

Root Culvers, advanced; to 27c; ground, 28c; powdered, 29c.

Dandelion, German, advanced; to 22c; powdered, 25c.

Gelsemium, advanced; to 28c; ground, 29c; powdered, 32c.

Golden-seal, declined; to $2.00 to $2.10.

Ipecac, advanced.—Carthagena, $2.85; Rio, $2.90.

Mandrake, advanced; to 16c; ground, 18c; powdered, 19c.

Pink, declined; to 85c; powdered, 87c.

Safrol, advanced; to 70 to 75.

Seed, *Foenugreek*, advanced.—Bags, 4¾ to 7 to 9c; ground, bbls., 4¾ to 7 to 11c.

Hemp, advanced.—Bags, 4¾ to 7 to 9c.

Glassware.—Local jobbing discounts remain unchanged. The Acme or Pearl Ovals are quotable at 75, 10 and 5%; Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals, 80c; Baltimore Ovals Brandy Finish, 80 and 10%; Comet Flasks, 85, 10 and 5% in cases; 25 case lots, 85 and 20%.

Window Glass.—Market remains quiet, discounts unchanged, on basis of 90 and 10 for single, and 90 and 15 for double.

Turpentine.—Advanced; 3c since our last issue. Quotable in bbls., @ 78; 10-gal. cans, 88c; 5-gal. cans, 92c; packages inclusive.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

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H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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MEYER BROHTERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye.—Miss Kittie W. Harbord, of Salem, is probably the only woman in pharmacy who is a member of a State Board of Pharmacy. She was Treasurer of the Oregon Board and is now secretary. She is also a vice-President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Miss Harbord attended the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A. and is thoroughly interested in the welfare of her profession.

KITTIE W. HARBORD

Editorial

Index to Advertisements Page D.

"Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."

Louis Emanuel, Pittsburg, Pa., Treasurer, of the National Association of Retail Druggists and President of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, greets the readers of the Meyer Brothers Druggist from the frontispiece of the March issue.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MEISSNER, JR.

Frederick William Meissner, Jr., La Porte, Ind., newly elected member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, was represented on the frontispiece of the Meyer Brother Druggist for February, 1907.

A Full Line of Spices a Legitimate Feature of a Retail Drug Store.—In the Meyer Brothers Druggist for January, we dwelt upon the advisability of retail druggists' using tact in the conduct of business. It is tact which enables a person to avoid trouble and accomplish his aims in life with the least friction. The tactful pharmacist is anxous to make all he can out of

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the main features of the drug trade and at the same time is ever ready to take advantage of special opportunities. In introducing our subject we, with due apology, assert that "competition is the spice of trade." The general prosperity of the country is such that every druggist has more or less competition, and we are pleased to note that such a large number of them have a satisfactory trade. Still every pharmacist can extend his business and increase his profit by the proper use of tact and the exercise of good judgment. We realize that the spice business has of late year gone over almost entirely to the grocery trade. This very profitable line has been so long neglected by pharmacists that the general public naturally drifts into a grocery store when spices are wanted. This is unfortunate for the retail druggist, as spices have been recognized from the early dawn of history as drugs. They are required by the pharmacist in the manufacture of many preparations, and we believe that the drug trade should at once make an effort to regain the spice business. The pharmacist is in a position to handle a high grade of spices, for the public naturally looks to the pharmacist for the best of everything in his line. Recent national legislation gives the trade a legitimate excuse for handling the best of goods which are the only satisfactory ones to the customer, and is the line on which the best profit can be made. What is more, a full line of spices of a standard quality will attract additional trade to the store.

For years past an earnest effort has been made by a number of jobbers in this country to re-establish the spice business in the hands of the retail druggists. They have been earnest in their efforts to turn public sentiment, and we urge that the retailers take up this movement and give their earnest support to the good cause. On account of the Federal Pure Food Law of June 30, 1906, which became effective January 1, and the agitation therefrom in the minds of the public, this is an opportune time to forge to the front. Customers of the drug trade have been in the habit of going to the nearest grocer to supply their requirements with an inferior grade of spice, put up in some slipshoddy manner. Now, however, that the public press has taken up this important question of pure food legislation, the consumer begins to think. Therefore, by energetically pushing the spice line to the front by displaying attractive packages with goods of a superior quality in competition with the grocer trade, and showing the guaranty of the miller on the package, results will surely come. Thus can the retail druggist regain the trade, which, though profitable, has been gradually slipping away from him.

The consumption of spices is increasing from year to year, and with the requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the quality must now be as prescribed by law. No more cheap sophisticated goods at prices less than its costs to grow the article. We suggest that our readers consider this line seriously. Quality has become of primary importance in place of price. The public now demands an article "as good as nature grows," no better and no worse. The customer wants straight, unadulterated goods of full strength, and is prepared to pay for them. Customers are no longer willing to call for black pepper and receive ground olive pits, flavored with the essential oil of black pepper, nor do they want black pepper made of the exhausted berries. When calling for cinnamon they do not expect to receive a manipulated article, blended to bring out the best flavor, from an inferior, cheap Cassia. The mace they expect to receive is not made from the wild mace which is practically inert, and so on through the line. They now all want "Quality."

A customer well pleased is a customer made, therefore it is of the greatest importance that the goods handled are not only pure but of the highest degree of strength, and of the best appearance. We feel that the time is now opportune, and that by concerted action lost trade will be returned to the retail druggist who will reap the benefits. Let every one make spices a line to "Push" until the public has been made to appreciate that the retail drug trade stands for "Quality" in spices as well as in all other lines of goods.

Familiarize Retail Druggists with the N. F. and U. S. P.—It is a sad commentary but an exceedingly truthful one that the retail drug trade even in the large cities is not fully prepared to fill prescriptions calling for N. F. preparations. Several cities have started movements with a view of inducing the physicians to specify N. F. and U. S. P. The experience in all of these cities seems to be pretty much alike and the few St. Louis illustrations which we mention are by no means exceptions to the rule in other cities.

Three physicians of our acquaintance were informed by prominent pharmacists that they could not find the formulas in their copies of the National Formulary. Investigation developed the fact that they were working with a 1896 edition of the N. F. These druggists were just ten years behind the times.

A prominent down town drug store 'phoned the physician for the address of the manufacturer of an N. F. preparation, stating that it could not be found in any of the price lists.

A retail pharmacist telephoned this editorial office asking what was meant by N. F. He added that he knew that some one had on the market a preparation of digitalis containing "no fat" and he surmised that N. F. had a similar significance.

An employe of a large chemical manufacturing firm took a prescription calling for N. F. preparations to a well-known pharmacist and was promptly informed by the clerk that the store did not carry in stock that line of goods, but they would order the preparation if the customer could tell the name of the firm designated by N. F.

We might multiply this list several fold without exhausting the number of cases brought to our notice which illustrate that the retail druggists must familiarize their fellow pharmacists with the N. F. before they train the medical profession to specify N. F. We have in St. Louis a number of physicians who were at

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one time pharmacists and consequently are anxious to do their part in introducing N. F., but their experience with the pharmacists is by no means satisfactory. We refer to such practitioners as Louis H. Behrens, John C. Falk, Robert E. Schlueter, F. C. Simon and a dozen or more other graduates in pharmacy who are prominent in local medical affairs.

The question which should be repeated at every board of pharmacy examination and at each college of pharmacy examination or written review: "What do you understand by 'N. F.' written after a preparation named in a prescription?"

We cannot agree with those pharmacists who contend that the pharmaceutical press should keep quiet about this matter. It is a subject of great importance and every live pharmacist and well-meaning journal should issue right and left the command: "Buy a copy of the N. F. III. and study it."

The Death of Mendelejeff.—Those of our readers who listened to lectures on chemistry a quarter of a century ago will recall the stress which was laid upon the importance of the periodic law. They will also reeall the Russian name of "Mendelejeff," who in settign forth the periodic law made the greatest announcement in chemistry since the days of Dalton and his atomic theory in the early part of the past century. While pharmacy students were required to remember Mendelejeff's periodic law, their memory was not burdened with his entire name which was "Dmitri Ivanowitsh Mendelejeff." Our attention is called to this great chemist by the announcement of his death in St. Petersburg, February 2. He was born in Siberia in 1834, and became professor of chemistry in the Technical Institute of St. Petersburg in 1861; soon after he became professor of chemistry in the University of St. Petersburg. Mendelejeff was a great chemist in many ways but the single announcement of the periodic law is the act for which he is best and most widely known.

The Season for Pharmaceutical Legislation is now at hand. Those states having a legislature in session this winter will, as usual, be deluged with bills effecting the interest of the drug trade. The national pure food and drug law will give a new excuse for the use of those who are anxious to change old laws or enact new ones. The press committee of the Proprietary Association of America has as one of its special duties, the watching of state legislatures. With the usual foresight of that committee it is proposed this year to take advantage of the value of the pharmaceutical press by co-operating with the editors in gathering information. All periodicals in any way reaching the drug trade will be furnished free of charge with information about bills which effect the drug interest.

Keep Your Eye on the Arkansas Pharmacists.—Their state association will soon be twenty-five years old and the members are determined to bring the state fully abreast with those sections of the country where the citizens enjoy the greatest amount of protection from incompetent pharmacists. The recent meeting was the most largely attended of any in the history of the association. Arkansas has long been recognized as the home of several progressive pharmacists and of recent years the number has materially increased.

The National Pure Paint Law is a certainty for nearby future legislation if we can believe and rightly understand the signs of the times. The air is full of sentiment in favor of regulating and standardizing everything in sight. As in the case of drugs and foods, the cry for paint standards comes from the better class of those engaged in the business. There seems to be a general tendency all along the line to shut out dishonest goods, no matter where found. We may have a national paint law before the National Pure Food and Drugs Law has reached full maturity in the process of enforcement.

Salaried Officers in local pharmaceutical associations usually receive a very nominal compensation. Kansas City druggists have long had a secretary on a living salary. Chicago proposes to follow the example. It is not unlikely that other large cities will soon fall in line. It is certainly desirable for such organzations to have some one whose duty it is to look after the affairs of the association and who is paid a sufficieny salary to perform this duty in a satisfactory manner.

Synthetic Camphor may yet become a commercial fact in this country. The high price of the natural product, now ruling, is very close to the danger mark and may nourish into activity synthetic camphor plants. The importance of camphor in arts and industries is so great that loud and constant complaint is made by the consumers who are inconvenienced in their plans by the excursions of camphor into even higher prices than have ruled in the past.

Michael Foster died suddenly, January 29, while on a visit in London. He was secretary of the Royal Society for twenty-two years and one of the most distinguished men of the present century. He was born at Huntington in 1836. Perhaps he was best known for his original researches in physiology. He was an eminent surgeon and particularly interested in educational work. He represented London University in the House of Commons.

A New Element has been discovered by G. Urbani, of Paris. He separated it from monazite earths and calls it europium. The earth has been so carefully worked over by chemists that new elements announced from time to time exist in exceedingly small quantities and this new one is no exception to the rule. It is not likely to prove of any service in the arts or trades but remains of scientific interest.

The Custom House Inspection of Drugs is becoming more severe than usual. As a result, shippers from foreign countries are more particular about the quality of the goods they send to the United States. This is given as one of the explanations for the recent sharp advance in the price of jalap which is unusually scarce in the American market.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

N. A. R. D., Chicago, 1908.

A. Ph. A., New York City, 1907.

A Most Complete and Reliable Price List of drugs, glassware, liquors, oils, paints, patent medicines and sundries will be published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April. Prospective advertisers should make their contracts in time to secure the advantage of this special issue.

The Drug Trade of this country has been gradually educated by some of the jobbers through a generation or more into the understanding of quality, the prime consideration. The new law forces the issue with the few retail druggists who held that price was the prime consideration and were ready to accept anything that bore a label, just so the price was right from their point of view.

The Denatured Alcohol can be made by a small distillery not costing more than $200.00 This is good news for the farmer, but that free and easy as well as independent member of the community will be harassed with many government regulations and much red tape when he comes to distill alcohol and denature it. The regulations in this country are about the same as those in force in Germany.

"Doctor of Pharmacy," is not attracting as much attention as it did a few months ago. About thirty years ago, a similar agitation was started but soon died out. In connection with the discussion of the propriety of establishing doctor of pharmacy as a uniform degree for graduates in pharmacy, we present the following editorial from the *St. Louis Medical Review*:

"The term "Doctor" is used both by Horace and Cicero. We cannot put our finger on the Horatian reference at the moment, but in the *De Inventione*, I. 18, Cicero speaks of "noster doctor," meaning thereby a teacher, master, or professor; so the term could not have been "invented in the twelfth century." As a university appellation, it was first formally established, it is true, at the University of Bologna, at the instigation of this same Irnerius, or Wernerus, the universities themselves being an evolution from the "schools" of previous ages. We must not lose sight of the fact that, common usage to the contrary notwithstanding, the term "Doctor" has nothing whatever to do with medicine as such, which is only one out of many faculties that have their acknowledged professors or teachers—"the masters". Some time ago, if we remember correctly, *American Medicine* deplored the vulgarization of the term "Doctor," whereby the doctorate of medicine was in danger of being swamped by the number of those styling themselves "Doctor" in virtue of degrees in laws, music, divinity, and other faculties. We fancy that the shoe is really on the other foot. It is the vast numbers of Doctors in Medicine who have reversed the ancient position, wherein they formed but a small portion of the doctors in all university faculties. A doctorate really and essentially, in any faculty, is a license to teach, and does not necessarily carry with it a license to practice. That is why the distinction is still maintained in Great Britain between those who obtain their diplomas from medical colleges, which can grant only a license to practice—not a doctorate in medicine—and university graduates. The modern supplementary registration of diplomas and licensing system is directly in the line of evolution."

The Pharmacopœia Then and Now.—The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America was originally provided for by a convention of physicians representing medical colleges and medical societies. The idea was first given publicity in January, 1817, by Dr. Lyman Spalding, of New York City, and was approved by the Medical Society of the County of New York. The convention was held in the Capitol Building, at Washington, on New Year's Day, 1820, and the Pharmacopœia was issued from a press in Boston, on December 15, of the same year. A revised edition was published in New York, in November, 1830, as a result of a convention held in that city, June 2, 1830. The next convention was held in 1840, the revised Pharmacopœia being published early in 1842. The work, like that of 1820 and 1830 being entirely in the hands of the medical profession, although pharmacists were by invitation advisers on some portions of the work. The convention of 1840 decided to give incorporated colleges of pharmacy representation in the convention of 1850. The army and the navy of the government were also recognized in 1850. Thus, the Pharmacopœia was placed upon a broader plan representing pharmaceutical as well as medical talent. In 1860, such members of congress as were graduates of regular medical schools were invited to participate in deliberations of the convention. In 1880, provision was made for increased pharmaceutical representation at the 1900 convention, for incorporated pharmaceutical societies as well as colleges and the American Pharmaceutical Association were recognized as entitled to delegates. At the 1900 convention, the organization was incorporated and adopted a constitution and by-laws. This provides for a still more comprehensive convention in 1910. In addition to incorporated medical and pharmaceutical schools, colleges and organizations, delegates will be received from the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Chemical Society. Also delegates appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Surgeon General of the United States Navy and the Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, each body in each branch of the service being entitled to three delegates.

We have given this page of history thus in detail in order that our readers may understand the gradual evolution of the extent and scope of the Pharmacopœia

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from an authority issued entirely at the hands of physicians to one at the present time coming from a committee composed of pharmacists, physicians and chemists. The chemists, however, with few exceptions fail to represent large chemical industries. The convention and committee have also been weak in representation from the buying interests and manufacturing departments of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants and the wholesale jobbing trade. This has left the Pharmacopœia in the hands of teachers, writers, original investigators and consultants rather than the busy workers in the retail drug stores, the practice of medicine, the large manufacturing pharmaceutical laboratories and the chemical interests. The Committee of Revision has for years past made an effort to secure the co-operation of manufacturers, but in numerous instances were given to understand that their processes and experiences were private property and could not be given publicity through the hands of a committee for the revision of the Pharmacopœia. Previous to the Pharmacopœia VII. the buyers in wholesale and manufacturing firms paid but little attention to the Pharmacopœia, and pharmaceutical manufacturers followed their own formulas, as far as processes were concerned, without regard to the Pharcopœia, in some instances even ignoring percentage strength of important ingredients. Chemists in technical lines, with few exceptions, were ignorant of even the existence of such an authority as the Pharmacopœia.

With the passage of the National Pure Drug and Food Law, all is changed as far as the importance of the Pharmacopœia is concerned, and now there is a scramble on every side for information about this standard, and its requirements are carefully studied. This is due to the fact that the new national law makes the Pharmacopœia VIII. and the National Formulary III. legal standards. Chemical manufacturers, the jobbing trade and technical industries, associated with food or drug interests, must take into consideration these standards in order to continue their business.

In view of the facts as above stated, it is not at all surprising that the chemists charged with the duties of determining whether the goods bought by their firms and the medicines manufactured by the companies they represent come up to the Pharmacopœial standard, find in the Pharmacopœia chemical processes which are faulty and requirements that are not justified by the conditions of trade or the practice of manufacturers for many years past. From these sources freely comes information and criticism which could not be drawn out by either persuasion or physical force a few months ago. This new source of information will undoubtedly lead to important changes in new prints of the Pharmacopœia. The Committee on Revision is still intact and charged with duties in connection with recommendations for the use of the committee to be elected in 1910. The board of trustees having in charge the business affairs of the convention are competent to authorize any expenditures necessary in connection with the changes in plates and the publication of further issues of the Pharmacopœia with these corrections. No doubt, some provision will be made to give the greatest possible publicity to any changes that are found necessary. Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, of the well known New York manufacturing jobbing firm, suggested that the Pure Drug and Food Commission request the trustees of the Pharmacopœia to authorize the committee on revision to issue supplemantary notes, giving such corrections in tests and processes as seem best, after digesting the criticisms and suggestions of the army of technical, analytical and manufacturing chemists, who are now so ready and free to help make the Pharmacopœia what it should be, a practical standard.

All of this leads us to believe that the time will come when the United States Pharmocopœia will either be issued under direct government control by a commission representing the retail drug trade, practitioners of medicine, the medical and analytical chemist, or the National Convention will be recognized in such a manner that the great manufacturing interests and jobbing trade will have a voice in the deliberations and representation in the work of revision. When this change takes place, it will behoove the retail drug trade and the practitioners of medicine to see that their interests are not overshadowed, otherwise the Pharmacopœia will become a work of practical value only to the manufacturing and jobbing interests.

It must become apparent to every thinking person associated with medicine or pharmacy that the enactment of a national pure drug and food law has by the stroke of the pen brought an entirely new condition of affairs in regard to Pharmacopœial matters. An authority which was originally instituted by practitioners of medicine may ultimately become a standard for chemists, buyers and importers, not only in the United States, but throughout a large section of the world.

Since writing the above we have received from Chairman Remington the following result of the vote of the committee of revision upon the first installment of correction to be made in the U. S. P. VIII.

Changes and Corrections in the United States Pharmacopœia. (8th Revision.)

Belladonna Leaf now 0.3 per cent mydriatic alkaloids.
Belladonna Root now 0 45 per cent mydriatic alkaloids.
Colchicum Seed now 0.45 per cent of colchicine.
Ipecac now 1.75 per cent of ipecac alkaloids.
Stramonium now 0.25 per cent of mydriatic alkaloids.
Fluidextract of Belladonna Koot now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c.
Tincture of Belladonna Leaf now 0.08 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c.
Fluidextract of Colchicum Seed now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c
Tincture of Colchicum Seed now 0.04 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c.
Fluidextract of Ipecac now 1.5 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c.
Fluidextract of Stramonium now 0.25 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c
Extract of Stramonium now 1.0 per cent alkaloids.
Tincture of Stramonium now 0.025 gm. alkaloids in 100 c. c.
Jalap Root now 7 per cent of total resin.
Under the article Petrolatum, page 336, U. S. P., last paragraph, the sulphuric acid test has been dropped.

Some Bank balances grow rapidly, but most of them are easily checked.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

If You Want to Know an answer connected with pharmacy ask through the Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, through its secretary, F. C. Godbold, is vigorously enforcing the state law. Mr. Godbold reports business good in that section of the country.

A $6,000 U. S. P. and N. F. Campaign.—Greater New York is spending this sum in an effort to interest the local medical profession in prescribing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

Those Who Have Talked so Much about tainted money seem to forget that much good can be done with money, and if those who have cornered great quantities of it want to atone for past sins, it is the duty of all to assist them, rather than throw obstacles in their way. Let the tainted money be handed out by the bushel, it can be made to do much good. Because the devil used a pitchfork, must we put up hay with a spoon?

Standardized Wheat and Corn may seem strange to pharmacists who are familiar with such expressions as standardized opium, nux vomica, etc. It is, however, just as desirable from a commercial point of view to have methods of designating the quality of grains used in food stuffs as it is of drugs. At the present time each large exporting city of this country has its own rules, regulations and standards. This causes much confusion. It is proposed to either secure a national law on the subject or bring about an understanding among the exporters of this country so that definite standards will be adopted, and thus make uniform the grades of grain used as samples.

None So Blind As Those Who Will Not See.—At the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A., it was suggested in all seriousness that the scarcity of drug clerks might be relieved by encouraging women to enter pharmacy. The *Bulletin of Pharmacy* wrote an editorial on the subject pointing out that the experiment was worth trying. The editorial staff is now kept busy explaining that they are perfectly satisfied with the men in pharmacy, and have no desire to run them out of business by introducing women educated in pharmacy. The following is a fair sample of the expressions and advice freely given the editors of our esteemed exchange:

"Don't quite like your editorials against men as clerks and advocating women. Do you get your subscriptions from the women in pharmacy or from the men? Is there not enough room for both if they go in double harness?"

Nitric Acid From Atmospheric Nitrogen.—The utilization of the nitrogen in air has long been a dream of chemists, and during a few years past, practical experiments have been made. A year or more ago Mr. William Crooks, of London, patented a process for the manufacture of nitric acid from the air, but, as far as we have been able to learn, the process has not developed beyond the experimental stage. The newspapers have recently taken hold of this fascinating topic, and some of them give double column, sensational articles on the possibilities of converting the nitrogen of the atmosphere into fertilizers for the soil. The newspapers handle the subject in very much the same manner that they did the statement, some years ago, that the ocean water contains gold. There is gold in the ocean, but it will remain there, and, for the present at least, nitrogen bids fair to remain in the atmosphere.

The Druggists Circular completed a half century of activity and usefulness with the close of 1906. The January, 1907, issue is a souvenir number devoted almost exclusively to historical matters. Editor Hays has compiled the pharmaceutical affairs of the past fifty years in a very comprehensive and interesting manner. Much of the material gathered is of such a nature that the special number at once becomes valuable as a work of reference. It will assist editors and the officers of pharmaceutical organizations in looking up records which have heretofore been widely scattered. During the half century, the *Druggists Circular* has maintained the same size of page, it being much larger than the page of the majority of pharmaceutical journals. Beginning with the present volume, the size has been considerably reduced, although not quite down to the convenient size of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. We suppose that on this point each journal considers itself to be a pattern. Perhaps some day all pharmaceutical journals will agree upon a standard size and thus facilitate the handling of the bound volumes in libraries and elsewhere.

M. F. Lucas, familiarly known as Phil Lucas, has been city solicitor for F. W. Braun Company of Los Angeles, Cal., since December 1, 1896. He began his life as a pharmacist with George Young of Lawson, Mo., in 1870. After five years he entered the Apothecaries Hall with Dan O'Toole, at St. Joseph, Mo., and was next with Norton BrKaw of the same city. In 1887 he went on the road for the wholesale firm of William R. Pineck and the next year for Samuel I. Smith & Company. In January, 1888, he became associated with the Richardson Drug Company representing them in Missouri until September, 1885, when he entered their office. In January, 1887, he went to the Pacific Coast for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company and remained two years; he then took a position with the same firm in the house, at St. Louis. Owing to ill health he returned to California in 1896 where he is enjoying the best of health and a prosperous trade.

M. F. LUCAS.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Bile Wood (28).—Who can give the botanical source of this drug?

Loffler's Methylen-Blue Solution (29).—This is a saturated solution of methylen-blue in alcohol, 30 c. c.; aqueous solution of caustic potash (1:10,000) 100 c. c.

Constant White (30).—This term is sometimes applied to barium tungstate on account of its not turning black by the action of the atmosphere, as is the case with white lead.

Spanish Edition of the U. S. P. (31).—The work is being translated, but will not be on the market for several months. As far as we know, the price has not been determined.

No College Training is Required (32) for registration in Missouri. An effort was made to secure prerequisite legislation, and a new condition of affairs may exist before long.

No Re-Registration in Missouri (33).—If your certificate of registration is recorded with the county clerk, you have fulfilled all of the requirements of the Missouri Pharmacy Law.

Illinois General Merchants (34) can not handle drugs. It is a violation of the pharmacy law for you to sell quinine, castor oil, turpentine, Epsom salts and the other articles you mention.

A Registered Pharmacist (35) must be in charge of each drug store in Illinois. The law cannot be evaded by hanging up a certificate of registration when the party devotes his time to some other business.

"High John, the Conqueror," is the proper common name for Conquering John mentioned in a recent issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. It is also known as Sampson Snake Root or Colic Root. Thus says an herb doctor to J. O. Cook, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

A Non-Freezing Liquid for Automobiles (36).—What is used to prevent the water from freezing in the pipes of an automobile? Does the chemical corrode the pipes? Will it precipitate and stop up the small valves?

Who can answer?

How to Prepare As a Pure Food and Drug Inspector (37).—Will you please inform me where I can obtain all the knowledge of manufacturing of drugs as to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. I wish to take the examination and want to get posted as to how they are manufactured and what different ways, and different ways they are adulterated.

Answer: We suggest that you take a course in some good college of pharmacy. Judging from the questions given at the February 5 examination, such a course of training will stand you well.

Campho-Menthol. (Camphor and Menthol.) (38).—This is a formula of the National Formulary which reads as follows:

Camphor	50 parts.
Menthol	50 parts.

Reduce the camphor and menthol separately to powder; mix them, and triturate the mixture until it is completely liquefied.

Shakespeare's Apothecary (39).—You will find the following in Romeo and Juliet:

I do remember an apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwells, whom late I noted
In tattered weeds with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples: meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones,
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuffed, and other skins,
Of ill-shaped fishes: and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.
Green earth in pots, bladders and musty seeds,
Remnants of packthreads and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scattered to make up a show.

The Use of the Red Cross Symbol by Pharmacists (40).—You no longer have a legal right to place on the market a "Red Cross" symbol. The American National Red Cross is an incorporated organization, and has exclusive rights to the use of the sign and the name. We quote as follows from the charter:

"Section 4. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to falsely and fraudulently hold himself out as, or represent or pretend himself to be, a member of, or an agent for, the American National Red Cross, for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving money or material; or for any person to wear or display the sign of the Red Cross, or any insignia colored in imitation thereof for the fraudulent purpose of inducing the belief that he is a member of, or an agent for, the American National Red Cross. Nor shall it be lawful for any person or corporation, other than the Red Cross of America, not now lawfully entitled to use the sign of the Red Cross, hereafter to use such sign or any insignia colored in imitation thereof for the purposes of trade or as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever. If any person violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, for each and every offense. The fine so collected shall be paid to the American National Red Cross."

Out in Montana a juror recently became insane during the progress of a trial. This speaks well of the Montana laws. In some of the more Eastern states the laws are so strict in regard to jurors that few who qualify for important trials are competent to become insane.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

The Druggists of Montana believe in making haste slowly in this matter and are a unit in hoping that the state legislature will do nothing in the way of a state law this winter which will give us two years to watch the results of the Federal law.—[ALF. WHITEWORTH, Sec'y. Montana State Board of Pharmacy, Deer Lodge.

As Yet We Have Had Very Little Experience with its workings, but would say that the pharmacists so far as known, do not favor a state law representing in every way the national law. The law should have a fair trial before it is adopted by the various states, a year or two years hence will be time enough; will know more about its good and bad qualities.—[HENRY A. JORDEN, Sec. Board of Pharmacy, Bridgeton, N. J.

National Law Endorsed.—The executive committee of this association at a recent session endorsed the national pure food and drugs bill and recommended that the same be adopted by our state legislature.

M. L. PORTER

While I, myself, do not think this bill perfect, my idea was that it would be better to endeavor to get this bill than to have some crank introducing one.—[M. L. PORTER, sec'y Me. Ph. A., Danforth.

Our State Two Years Ago adopted a law very nearly identical to the national law, as now enacted. I think most of the druggists will welcome such a law, as it becomes national. The state law made it somewhat of a hardship, as a great many of the proprietary people refused to comply by properly labeling their goods, stating as a reason that they did not care to go to the expense and trouble of labeling their goods to sell to 80,000 people when they could sell to something like 80,000,000 without this extra expense and trouble. Personally, I feel that it is the best thing that ever happened to the reputable druggists. —[W. S. PARKER, Sec'y. Board of Pharmacy, Lisbon, N. D.

The Pure Food and Drug Law is Causing Considerable Annoyance to the pharmacists of Nevada, as at many places we send our own preparations out of the state as well as those on hand December 31, 1906. I believe the law could have been enacted much more concise and comprehensive if the pharmacists of the country had had an opportunity to make suggestions.

I believe the intent of the law good and favor a state law covering the same field.

Prior to the pure food and drug law, labels on bottles of all trade marked and advertised preparations generally meant nothing to be relied upon; now, if the law is enforced, we should be able to speak of a preparation with at least much more assurance of telling the truth,—[WM. A. BROWN, Winnemucca, Nevada.

Would Like to See How the National Law Works.—The state drug and food commission of our state are a-going to introduce the national law in the form of a bill (with some changes) into our legislature, now in session. It is my opinion that the druggists of the state do not oppose the law except that they would prefer to see the national law in operation for a time before making it a state law.—[CHAS. T. HELLER, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. T. HELLER.

The National Law for Idaho, if Any.—House Bill No. 17 passed that body, and was known as the Ladies Home Journal measure, requiring the formulas to be placed upon every bottle; which was not done for the good of the public generally, but rather to destroy the sale of proprietary medicines entirely.

With quick action among our senators, we had no trouble to defeat the measure, and we are now fortified to meet any such under-hand game that may be sprung.

So far as I am able to learn, the druggists of our state believe that the national pure food and drugs law affords ample protection to the public, and if there is any bill passed in this state, it shall be upon the lines of the national law.—[L. W. SMITH, Secy. Idaho Bd. of Ph., Payette.

Likes the National Law.—It is one of the best laws ever enacted.

The pharmacists of this state favor a state law representing in every way the national law, and making it more binding if such is possible.

At the present time we are laboring with legislation at Sacramento, the capital of the state, and hope to have this matter perfected both for the protection of the public and the pharmacist, and I would recommend that you communicate with our secretary for details as to the results.

In this day of reform I cannot conceive of anyone opposing legislation which will eliminate graft, and I am inclined to believe that we are going to get all we ask for in the enactment of laws satisfactory to the state.—[ED. T. OFF, Pasadena, Calif.

Will Follow the National Law.—There are several members of the legislature who aspire to the honor of introducing the pure food and drugs bill to the legisby lature, and in spite of the work that has been done the senate committee, which has really been very active, there are at present two other bills of similar purport and it is impossible to say which of them will finally be adopted by the legislature, for there will undoubtedly be some pure food and drug legislation

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enacted before the close of the session of the legislature. I am confident that whatever law becomes effective on these subjects (pure food and drugs) will be along the lines of the national law so as not to make it inconvenient for manufacturers or jobbers outside of this state.

It is rather early to give any expression of opinion on the enforcement of the national law, as I have not had sufficient experience to enable me to form such opinion. I might state, however, that manufacturers and jobbers are endeavoring to comply with its requirements and I believe the law is going to work great good to the public at large.—[CHAS. B. WHILDEN, secretary Calif. Bd. of Ph., San Francisco.

It is Certainly a Live Topic.—You ask for my experience of the law and my opinion of the same. We have not had an opportunity to have much experience with the United States law. Our state law is almost the same and it only went into effect on January 1 of the present year. I do not think the pharmacists of the state favor a state law representing in every way the national law. The law which we have just passed does not require the labeling of prescriptions in regard to certain ingredients, such as alcohol, etc., as does the national law. Even this, however, does not suit quite a number of our prominent pharmacists. The placing of the enforcement of the law in the hands of the department of agriculture, and not in the hands of the state board of pharmacy is a matter which is objected to by quite a number. Many fear that the putting of such a law into operation through a department which is not in touch nor sympathy with pharmacy, nor with any one in it who is familiar with pharmacy, might not be for the best interest of the public nor of pharmacy.

GEORGE F. PAYNE.

During the past several years we have received communications from Washington in regard to the passage of a pure food and drugs law, and in replying to all such communications have made it a point to call their attention to the fact that the law should be administered through pharmacists and not through a department which is not in touch with pharmacy in any way. Probably to meet this argument in some degree, the department has employed a good pharmaceutical chemist. This meets my wishes in some degree, for to see the administration of such a law partly in the hands of pharmacists is certainly far better than if there had been no pharmacists in the department, for they certainly have an excellent man in Dr. Kebler.

I do not think the Georgia law will be pushed to any great extent until the legislature makes an appropriation for its enforcement. Prominent pharmacists have told me they intend to fight the Georgia law at the next session of the legislature. They object to some of the features of the law and to its being placed in charge of the department of agriculture which, while a very appropriate place for the enforcement of a food law, is not equally appropriate for the enforcement of the law in regard to pure drugs. —[GEORGE F. PAYNE, Dean Atlanta (Ga.) College of Pharmacy.

Waiting for Time and Experience.—Regarding the operation of the federal pure food and drugs law, as it relates to the pharmacists of Arizona, I believe insufficient time has yet elapsed by which only we can properly test the working of its provisions.

Being still a territorial ward of Uncle Sam, not having attained our majority or the freedom of statehood, we, as pharmacists, are realizing more than ever before as citizens, the powers and rights of our foster parent, and as a sensible youngster with proper respect for uncles good right arm we are promptly putting ourselves in line with his commands.

As a territory, and hence subject to every condition of this law, no need appears to exist at present for other territorial enactment.

Owing to the provisions of the act being in full force and effect on January 1, last, many of our patent medicines have been recalled by the manufacturers either for exchange or re-wrapping, and much work has been entailed in making out lists of goods in stock, obaining the needed pasters for each and prope rly applying them. Indeed if our pharmacists had been required to live up to a strict interpretation of the law as to letter rather than evident spirit or intent, we would virtually have been compelled to retire from business during the past month, especially as our great distance from markets and the congested condition of traffic has caused much unavoidable delay in obtaining new goods meeting the requirements.

But the knowledge that our Uncle Sam is just and considerate in the exercise of a new authority, served to reassure us, so we have continued on the even tenor of our daily business, being careful to toe the mark where evidently intended in all right and reason that we should do so.

Undoubtedly this Food and Drugs Law is one of the "best things that ever happened" in the world of commerce. It has called a halt on misrepresentation which had already become so confirmed a habit in certain quarters as to cloak our eyes from its parentage of lying and deceit. It is an insistence on our returning to the fundamental principles of right and honesty in our every dealing with our fellows, and although perhaps open to the charge of being grandmotherly legislation, we all know from experience that grandmother's recipes do a "heap sight of good" sometimes. If the restrictions and requirements of this act are administered with moderation and the letter of the law interpreted with good sense and equity the pharmacists and the people of these broad United States are to be sincerely congratulated.—HARRY BRISLEY, Prescott, Ariz.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

Will Try to Become Accustomed to the Law.—My experience so far has not been of a character to smooth an old man's irritable disposition, but I think after a time with some of the newness worn off it will be all right, as there are a great many good features in it.

The pharmacists of this state have, so far as I know, taken no action in relation to a state law; if there is any legislation on the lines of the national law they will have to conform closely, or else there will be one man who will use his best endeavor to prevent action. I believe that the national law covers all the ground necessary to be covered, at least until it has been tried out.—[S. J. HODGKINSON, Reno, Nev.

Drug Laws Should be Made by Druggists.—I am of the opinion that drug legislation to be effective should be brought forward by druggists, men who know what laws are necessary and are familiar with the conditions that exists behind the prescription counter. There will, of course, be quite a good deal of state legislation now following after the enactment of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law, and if pharmacists do not take the lead in these matters, some one else will, and the resulting laws will be more or less unsatisfactory if not disastrous. I think the druggists of our state would be satisfied with a state pure food and drugs law similar to our national law, with probably some changes, and I believe that at the proper time our state association and pharmacy board will be largely responsible for some satisfactory legal measure.—[JAS. E. COOPER, treasurer Ky. B. of Ph., Lexington.

The Concensus of Opinion among our druggists seems to be that it is decidedly a good move, in that it prohibits many evils which exist and prevents many more to which we may at any time be subjected.

In relation to state legislation, it places a sort of a safety valve upon much of the wild and thoughless radical proposed legislation, which would, but for this national law, be enacted.

We have some few bills up at the present time, which are foolish in the extreme, and which I believe will and ought to be killed, because of non-conformity with national law.

Of course, I think, there are some things in this law which could be improved upon, and my own judgment would be: "to withhold state legislation until time, experience, litigation and courts of justice demonstrate satisfactorily in what these improvements might consist.—[ARCH KRIEG, secretary W. Va. Ph. A, Charleston.

I, For One, Am in Favor of the Pure Food and Drugs Law which became effective January 1, 1907. I have talked with quite a number of druggists from Oklahoma and Indian Territory about it, and all I have seen are also in favor of it.

On January 22, 1907, a committee of five from each Territory met in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and passed a resolution which was sent to the Constitutional Convention and was reported favorable by that body, in regards to a Pure Food and Drugs Law. (Copy enclosed.)

Here in the Indian Territory some of our Judges have different views about laws, but all of the druggists are trying to conform with it as they understand it. I have had several letters from druggists what to do about it and have informed them to stamp all the goods they had on hand January 1, 1907.—[JOHN O. HUMPHREY, President Indian Territory Pharmacists Association, Bristow, Okla.

We are Now Wrestling with pure food and drug legislation and this will explain the delay in replying to your letter.

D. F. JONES.

The pharmacists of the state, as far as I can learn, feel that at present, at least, we are not in need of a state law along the lines of the National enactment. The feeling here is this, that the National Law covers the ground fully, and being there is no local manufacturing, or likely to be, that we had better wait until such a time as the National Law has been tried, and if found practical, then we can enact a law representing it and work in harmony with it.

I think we are going to have some kind of an enactment, now its our purpose to have it made reasonable and with exemptions in the clause relative to original packages, we will not object strenously.—[D. F. JONES, President S. D. B. of Ph., Watertown, S. D.

Give Us Time to Think.—The Pharmacists of this state and city, in common with those throughout the rest of the country, have scarcely had an opportunity of really testing the new Food and Drugs Law.

It is emphatically the wish of the writer that no more State Legislation be perpetrated until the National Law has been well tried out, but it is evident that there is to be no cessation of legislation which is without doubt "in the air", and the result is that our Nebraska solons have already introduced a dozen or so Pure Food and Drug regulators and "the end is not yet."

One or two of these bills now before our State Legislature would make it necessary to label Essence of Lemon "Poison"; in other words, any mixture containing any alcohol at all, would have the same poison label as one carrying a full sized dose of a toxic drug.

The most objectionable measures thus far introduced were framed and introduced by physicians. One of these bills creates a Pure Food and Drug commission with a physician at $3,000 per year as its head.

With this alarming state of affairs, the pharmacists of this state will probably welcome the passage of a law fashioned along the lines of the National one, which certainly, if it satisfies seventy five millions of people scattered throughout the length and breadth of

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the land, ought to answer for even Nebraska.—[CHAS. R. SHERMAN, South Omaha, Neb.

Waiting on the Government.—I have not yet been able to ascertain what will positively be the attitude of the department in enforcing the Pure Food and Drugs Act in the Indian Territory.

Some of the District Attorneys have given out the opinion that it could not become effective at present in this territory, while one District Attorney and one of the Federal Judges have said, so far as it applied to diluted or misbranded foods, or those containing impurities would be prosecuted to the fullest extent. But such has been the case ever since we have had Federal Courts in this Territory, only the Pure Food and Drugs Act of Congress defines a more practical plan of outlining instructions to Grand Juries, and will help the Federal Judge in interpreting the law. I am in hearty sympathy with the law as it passed Congress, and can see no injustice done any person, excepting a few of our pharmacists who have been in the habit of placing large orders with manufacturing chemists for preperations under their own names, thus finding them with a considerable quantity on hands, and not being able to say the exact quantity of any thing that is in them. These as you see require special labels, and the druggist is unable to say the exact % in them. I will lend my influence for the passage of a law like the National Law, or one very near like it, in our new state, should we get one.—[H. D. KNISELEY, Sec'y Ind. Ter. B. of Ph., Checotah, I. T.

Naturally a Piece of Advanced Legislation affecting various interests in a vital manner causes confusion and some irritation, especially when, as in the pure food and drugs law, its application is so complex as to be difficult of comprehension by many persons of fair intelligence. Druggists differ in opinion as to whether in actual operation this act will be useful to them in the proper conduct of their business or the opposite. But opinions will crystallize into convictions on one side or the other as experience under the law is obtained.

That some material modifications of the national food and drugs law will be found necessary before many years is reasonably certain, and while it will doubtless be found expedient to have the laws of the states conform in large measure to that of the Federal government, it is not probable that druggists will make serious effort in this direction until they have learned through experience with the latter what they are to expect when confronted with a state law which comes much nearer home in its application. Wisdom would dictate to those affected by the Federal law that all diligence should be exercised in fully meeting its obligations, so that any portion of it imposing undue restrictions upon any class may be duly eliminated, then let all state laws be brought into harmony in so far as possible with the national law and the result will be satisfactory to manufacturer, distributer and consumer.—[W. R. OGIER, secretary O. Bd. of Ph., Columbus.

To the Legislative Committee of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

Brother Druggists:

Recently we sent you a communication, accompanied by copies of a proposed Bill for a Pure Food and Drugs Law, which was acceptable to the several branches of the drug trade as determined by the conference recently held in Chicago between representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, the Proprietary Association of America, and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Referring to that proposed measure which, through your activity may be pending at this time in your State Legislature (if you have found its introduction advisable), I am directed to call attention to a certain fact relative to the enforcement of the said law which our Executive Committee deems extremely important and which may, through inadvertence, be overlooked by your Committee.

In enacting the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Congress was very careful to safeguard the individual against hasty and ill considered prosecution. We are sure you will agree that this particular matter should be most carefully and persistently looked after by your Legislative Committee, in connection with the other legislation, regulating the sale of drugs which has been or which may be introduced into your legislature.

Under the present Federal Law, before anybody can be prosecuted by the Secretary of Agriculture for alleged violations, it is required that he shall be given ample notice and a full opportunity to be heard so that he can know what offense he is suspected of, and offer such defense as his welfare may render necessary. Furthermore, in case of prosecution, no official publication is to be made of the facts until after the judgment of the Court has been rendered.

Our Executive Committee holds that similar provisions ought to be included in every state law, and that state laws should also provide that any regulations adopted by the state authorities shall conform as nearly as is practicable to the regulations issued under the National Law, thereby avoiding unnecessary confusion.

These are matters of vital importance to the entire retail drug trade. In looking after those features of the law which define adulteration and misbranding, not only the members of your Committee, but the officers of every druggist's organization, and every individual druggist in your state, should make it his personal business to see that the reasonable safeguard which the National Law provides are incorporated in any laws, relating to food and drugs, which may be enacted in your state, no matter what officers of the state are entrusted with their enforcement.

Thanking you in advance, on behalf of the Executive Committee, for giving this important matter the attention it deserves, and again wishing for your labors the highest attainable success, I am, fraternally yours,

[THOMAS V. WOOTEN, Secretary. Feb. 21, 1907.

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FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

The St. Louis Chemical Society.—At the February meeting of the St. Louis Chemical Society the following resolution was offered by Dr. F. W. Frerichs and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the St. Louis Chemical Society endorses a State Pure Food and Drugs Act as nearly as possible identical with the National Food and Drugs Act approved on June 30, 1906.—[GEO. LANG, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Not Anxious.—The pharmacists of this state would prefer that no "food and drug" legislation should be enacted till the federal law has been given a fair trial, but if we must have a state law, as seems likely, would prefer that it should conform, in nearly all points at least, to the national law. One point in the national law is opposed, the clause permitting U. S. P. and N. F. articles of other than standard strength to be sold. [CHAS, J. CLAYTON, sec. pro. tem., Colo. Ph. A,, Denver.

Would Be Better to Wait.—A pure food and drugs bill has been introduced and is now being considered by the New Hampshire legislature. The bill follows very closely the lines of the national law. While we feel that it would be much better to wait until the national law has been tested, the general opinion seems to be that it is a pretty good law and any attempt on our part to delay it would produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind. The bill has been reported favorably by the committee who had it in charge and will probably go through without opposition.—[H. E. RICE, sec'y. N. H. Ph. A., Nashua.

We Think it the Best and Most Far Reaching piece of legislation that has been enacted in the past decade. While it may become somewhat hard to understand and apply, we believe, with a more comprehensive knowledge of its workings, it will finally redound to the everlasting benefit of the retail druggist that is trying to make an honest livelihood out of his profession. We are heartily in favor of the next legislature of our state taking the matter up at the next meeting and passing a state law to conform to the national one. Our state board at its last meeting gave expression to this end.—[JAS. O. COOK, Hopkinsville, Ky.

In My Opinion, the Druggists of New Jersey are not in favor of a state law, representing in every way the National Pure Food and Drugs Law. Many recognize that there will undoubtedly be important changes in the national law and express opinions that we should wait long enough to allow all such to be made. Many feel that we ought to give the national law a "try out" for this year anyway.

However the New Jersey Medical Society and the state board of health are now trying to secure the passage of a bill with some modifications, principally exemption clauses, as to labeling of prescriptions and N. F. and U. S. P. preparations. The druggists, as a class, are not supporting this measure and their only reasons expressed are as above stated.—[FRANK C. STUTZLEN, secretary N. J. Ph. A., Elizabeth.

The Canning Industry of this country seems to be taking more kindly to the Pure Food and Drugs Law than was anticipated. The National Association has expressed its willingness to comply with the law and the Department of Agriculture is making an effort to co-operate with the factories in providing proper rules and regulations.

The Civil Service Examination For Food Inspectors was a new and novel experience February 5, for many pharmacists. The following are some of the questions:

Practical Questions:

1. Ground olive stones imported into this country. How would you determine whether they were in violation of the law or not? For what purpose would they be used? By Whom?
2. How would you determine whether a can of tomato catsup contained any filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance?
3. What precaution should be taken in inspecting raw material? vinegar? cider? fluidextract, powdered extract, etc?
4. How would you send sampels of the following articles? What caution would you take? Amount of each sample. Coca leaves, opium, carbolic acid, acetanilide, mackeral, cheese, etc.
5. How would you inspect a condensed milk factory?
6. After inspecting this factory, how would you go about to determine whether any putrid, decomposed or filthy animal or vegetable substance had been used in its manufacture?
7. A party claims that his goods were imported from South America. How would you determine which they were?

Spelling. Twenty words, five easy, such words as university, Utopia, etc.

Arithmetic. Addition, fractions and a couple of examples in profit and loss, (five examples).

Composition, two subjects, you choose one only, things and conditions that are cause of the progress made in this country.

Geography. This portion of the examination caused more consternation than any other. Among the forty questions were the following:

1. From what three ports in the western hemisphere is coffee obtained?
2. What is the great peanut market of the United States?
3. What do you obtain from Montana?
4. Name the two wheat states?
5. What food supplies come from Vermont?
6. From what countries or islands do we obtain cocoa, camphor, quinine and beet sugar?
7. What are the products of Porto Rico and of the Hawaiian Islands?

If You Want a drug clerk, advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

My Opinion, and of those with whom I have discussed the Pure Food Law, all agree that it is a move in the right direction; the state has a pure food bill on the calendar, with every prospects of it being adopted.—[H. E. HEINITSCH, Jr., Spantansburg, S. C.

A New Use for the New Pure Food and Drugs Labels.—This law is far more reaching than anticipated. As an example: A man who was charged with imbibing too freely at the cup which cheers was labeled by a friend with one of the familiar stickers, which reads as follows: "This package contains 75% of alcohol."

Connecticut Heartily Endorses Pure Food Legislation.—It does not favor the immediate adoption of the National Law for the reason that the law contains many features that it is not thought best to adopt and to be in force in the state itself.

The state has at present a good food law that with a few additions will put the state in the front ranks as respecting the purity of food and drugs.—[ANTON L. DICKINSON, Secretary Conn. B. of Ph., Danbury.

The Retail Pharmacist Must Brush Up.—Just ten years ago a law was enacted in this state making it possible to bring action against sellers of adulterated drugs; and six years ago the Pharmacy Board brought suit in a number of cases in this city. But the work being in a sense pioneer it was anything but popular, even with those charged with conducting our courts of justice. The sentiments expressed were that the methods employed were particularly harsh; and the district attorney suggested that the defendants be permitted to put in a plea of nolle contendere; that they would pay the costs and that the defendants had probably been punished enough. The board not wishing to be arbitrary, consented to the proposition, but was surprised when announcements were made that all the cases were nolle prossed. However the defendants paid the costs. It was afterwards learned that politics entered largely in bringing about this result. Last year the board brought suit against a manufacturer of Ext. Witch Hazel for selling this drug which contained methyl alcohol, but so strongly was the court prejudiced in favor of the defendant that it declared the indictment improperly drawn; and again found fault with the indictment after it was drawn in the manner that it said it should be drawn. The case was postponed from time to time. During the intervals the defendant made overtures to the board for a compromise, but the board's position is that it can not compromise short of a bond that the defendant would cease selling adulterated Ext. Witch Hazel in the future, but this would be equal to pleading guilty, and thus the case stands to-day.

At the present time the druggists of this section are considerably worried as to the working of the Federal Law. Some of them have marked all the goods they had on hand on January 1, 1907; others have a method of numbering with a rubber numberer the invoices of goods purchased under the new law placing a corresponding number on the goods. For instance the first invoice and the goods are marked 000017; the 7 standing for the year and the 1 standing for the number of the invoice; the second invoice bears 000027 and so on the number increasing. In this manner it is an easy matter to trace the source of the goods. Now, should the government inspector make a purchase from a retailer, the latter must prove his invoice and be in position to prove the source of the goods, and that they were not tampered with while in his possession. The druggists in this state are not a unit at present in regard to a state law drawn on the lines of the National Law. Our local association prefers to take Davy Crockett's advice by "being sure before they go ahead," and wants to wait for a few years in order that we may learn how the Federal Law works out. We are not so sure that the provision in section seven does not impair the object sought by the law, which reads: "That no drug defined in the U. S. P. and N.F. shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other containor thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the U. S. P. and the N. F." Some of our eastern friends on the other hand are more emphatic and claim the law of 1897 is a back number and too exacting in as much as it does not provide for an exception, and one of them goes so far as to say that the law is infringed upon by everybody selling medicine; not because they are dishonest, but because many articles are not and cannot be made in accordance with the U. S. P.

It is evident that the retail pharmacists must begin to brush up and put himself in an up-to-date fighting order by discarding his out of date dispensatory and getting a U. S. P. and studying the tests of identity, purity, and processes of assay, in order that he may sufficiently protect himself. Boards of Pharmacy could do much in framing their examinations in this direction. To illustrate what I mean I will say that last year our pharmacy board collected three hundred samples of lime water, some of which contained no trace of the calcium hydroxide. The majority were below the official strength. At the next examination the board had a question on lime water, and it was surprising how few knew anything about the method of ascertaining its proper strength, but it was more surprising to learn that not a few old time graduates declared that so long as there was a white deposit in the lime water that the liquid was in proper strength, as they thought the white substance was calcium hydroxide and did not become calcium carbonate. Do we need brushing up?

But say, what will our good people say when we come to label their paregoric as containing so much morphine and so much alcohol?

On the other hand what will the pharmaceutical faker say when he is sued for misbranding Hexamethylenetetramine?—[LOUIS EMANUEL, President Pa. B. of Ph., Pittsburg, Pa.

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A. PH. A.

The Historical Section of The A. Ph. A. is now in full working order, and would be pleased to receive contributions of historical interest, relating to pharmacy. More especially, would the section be glad to hear from those who were connected with the pharmacy of the contending armies during the Civil War on either side. Address the chairman of the section, G. W. Eberle, Dallas, Texas.

Ohio Branch of The A. Ph. A.—The annual election was then held and resulted in the re-election of the present officers; viz:

President L. C. Hopp, vice-President W. T. Hankey, Secretary-Treasurer H. V. Arny.

H. V. ARNY.

Chairman of the Committee on Membership, R. A. Gamby, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations, C. W. Benfield, Chairman of the Committee on Science of Pharmacy, M. G. Tielke, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Legislature, O. B. Hannan.

Notice to New A. Ph. A. Members.—The *A. Ph. A. Bulletin* says that at the Indianapolis meeting in 1900 the following was adopted by the Council:

Any newly elected member upon the payment of the annual dues for the fiscal year in which he is elected, shall be entitled to all the publications of the association that are distributed to its members during the year. Persons elected later than March 1, shall not be required to pay the annual dues for that year, but it they do pay such dues they shall receive all the publications to which members are entitled for the year.

Chicago Branch of The A. Ph. A.—A very interesting meeting was held, February 12. President Oldberg, announced the appointment of the following standing committee:

Committee on Membership.

Gustave H. Adamick, George D. Oglesby, Irwin A. Becker, chairman, Albert H. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Gray, I. Giles Lewis.

Committee on Education and Legislation.

Wm. A. Puckner, chairman, Carl H. Turnquist, Otto E. Bruder.

Committee on Practice.

W. T. Klenze, chairman, H. F. Schaper, A. E. Hiss.

Committee on Medical Relations.

C. S. H. Hallberg, chairman, E. N. Cathercoal, Dr. Hugh Wisdom.

Committee on Public Relations.

W. B. Day.

The secretary reported an accession of eight new members since the last meeting.

Under the amendment to the by-laws adopted at the last meeting, providing for associate members, the following prominent members of the medical profession were unanimously elected to associate membership:

Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Jr., Dr. Wm. E. Quine, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. George W. Webster, Dr. Walter L. Haines.

President Oldberg, then related briefly the discussion and action taken at the recent conference of the associations interested in the National Pure Food and Drugs Law. A lively discussion followed, the outcome of which was that Prof. Hallberg moved that the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association recommend the following amendment, if state legislation based on the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law, is to be enacted, "Add to Section 4, in case of drugs; at end of paragraph:

PROVIDED, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by regularly licensed practicing physicians, veterinary surgeons and dentists, and kept on file by the dispensing pharmacist, nor to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and which are sold under the names by which they are reconized." The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

It was also moved that in event of such state legislation the provision of the Federal Act which exempts preparations, whose titles appear in the U. S. P. and N. F. from meeting the official requirements, provided the strength is stated on the label, be stricken out. It was evident that this motion met with the warmest approval of those present. Many reasons were given to show the folly of creating a standard, and then permitting deviations from it.

The discussion of the Anti-Narcotic Bill now in the Illinois Assembly was taken up. At the suggestion of the president, it was decided to ask for the views of the medical profession on this proposed legislation, and to make this a feature of the next meeting. Further discussion was deferred for the present.

Mr. Bruder offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association earnestly recommends that the following addition be made to the Pharmacy Law of the State of Illinois:

From and after the first day, of January, 1910, no person shall be granted a license as a Registered Pharmacist in Illinois until such person shall have submitted to the board of pharmacy satisfactory evidence of graduation from a school of pharmacy whose equipment, courses of instruction and educational requirements for admission and graduation shall have been approved by said board.

The N. W. Branch of The A. Ph. A. met January 23, Dean Wulling, presided.

The secretary reported having sent a letter to Mr. D. F. Jones, of Watertown, S. D., conveying to him the greetings of the branch and the thanks of its members for his efficient aid in enlarging the membership. Communications were read from Dr. H. M. Whelpley, president of the St. Louis Branch, suggesting that all branches establish headquarters at which visiting members from other branches might find a cordial welcome. The secretary was instructed to notify Dean Whelpley that the Northwestern Branch had already established such headquarters in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Minnesota and to extend to members of other branches through the *Bulletin* a cordial invitation to visit the headquarters whenever they are in Minneapolis.

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Motion was made by Mr. Frost, and duly seconded by Mr. Huhn, to have the chair appoint a committee of five, the chair to act as chairman of this committee, for the purpose of drawing up resolutions of condolence and regret on the death of Albert E. Ebert. Motion was unanimously carried by standing vote. The president appointed on this committee Messrs. Huhn, Frost, Gamble and Danek. On motion of Mr. Huhn, seconded by Mr. Weed, the chair was instructed to appoint a legislative committee for the purpose of looking after the various bills concerning pharmacy which may be introduced into the present legislature. The chair appointed on this committee the Hon. J. T. Johnson, Hon. Henry McColl, Donald Robertson, Messrs. Frost and Jelinek; Mr. Frost, chairman.

The topic "How to stimulate the distribution of the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary," was then submitted for discussion. It was pointed out that only about twenty per cent of all pharmacists, and only a very small proportion of physicians owned Pharmacopœias and National Formularies. As a result of the discussion, a committee of one, Mr. Frost, was appointed to carry out the suggestions of the meeting in the matter. These suggestions briefly were, that a brief text be printed setting forth the reasons why all pharmacists and physicians should possess copies of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, and that the aid of the secretary of the state board of pharmacy, the secretary of the state medical association, and the wholesale houses be enlisted for the distribution of the printed slips in the mail that they send out. The secretary of the state board of pharmacy sends out annually notices to every pharmacist for the renewal of their registration. The slips are intended to be enclosed with the notices. Similarily, the secretary of the state medical association sends out communications of some kind to every physician. Mr. Frost was instructed to have these slips printed at the expense of the branch ad libitum.

The secretary was instructed to communicate this action of the meeting to the general secretary and also to publish in the *Bulletin*, for the purpose of suggesting to other branches that they do likewise.

The next topic of discussion was the proposed new building for the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. The university regents are asking the state legislature for $100,000.00 for a pharmacy and dentistry building, the two to be separated by a fire wall. It was the sense of the meeting that $100,000.00 was not sufficient amount for the kind of building that should be erected. The discussion crystallized in a motion by Mr. Huhn, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the chair instruct the secretary to formulate a letter presenting to the board of regents the great desirability of a larger appropriation for the proposed building, the latter to be signed by each of the members present.

Mr. Gamble introduced the topic "Legislative Matters." The two bills relating to pharmacy, now before the legislature and several others that it is believed will be introduced were all discussed. One of the bills already before the ligislature covers part of the National Food and Drugs Law. It developed that the members present, and other pharmacists heard from, are unfavorably disposed toward the enactment of the National Food and Drug Law, or any part thereof by the state until it will have been in force for at least a year or two, at the end of which time, no doubt, more inconsistencies will have been discovered. At the suggestion of the chair, the editor of the *B. Ph. A.* will be asked to send the January number of the *Bulletin* with the "warning" on page four prominently marked, to the five pharmacists in the legislature and to other persons likely to carry any weight to the killing of the mentioned bill.

The Legislative Committee of the Northwestern Branch includes three of the pharmacists in the house of representatives, two of whom, Messrs. Johnson and Robertson, were present at the dinner and meeting.

How Fleas are Destroyed in India.—Consul-General Michael, of Calcutta, reports that the Agricultural Research Institute of Bengal, has just concluded a series of scientific experiments to determine the method of destroying fleas.

A leaflet issued by the Imperial Entomologist says that the best manner of destroying fleas, with special reference to checking the ravages of plague is free use of crude-oil emulsion, which consists of 80 per cent of crude petroleum mixed with 20 per cent of whale-oil soap. This combination makes a jelly which mixes freely with water, and is generally used at 3 per cent solution. At 10 per cent it destroys fleas with perfect certainty. It is applied to the floors and walls of houses by any garden sprayer. An animal washed with the emulsion will be entirely relieved of the pests.

A Drug Bill of 1889.—We have just had the opportunity of examining a bill dated March 7, 1889, made out to Baker Brothers, of Cottage Home, Ill. It was preserved by Dr. G. J. Baker, Sr., of Makanda, Ill. The bill contains a long list of articles, and the prices of some are quite interesting.

Tannic Acid was priced at $1.50 per pound. It is now 90 cents.

Sulphuric Acid has declined from 30 cents to 14 cents.

Antifebrine from 25 cents to 17 cents and Antipyrine from $1.40 to 31 cents, Cocaine Hydrochlorate then sold at 2 cents a grain. It is now $3.00 an ounce. Sodium Salicylate has dropped from $1.80 to 48 cents.

That Woman Suffragist who asserts that a woman "can vote in a fourth of the time that it takes her to buy a hat," is just like a woman. Why not state, right on the start, how many days she wants the polls to stay open when women begin to vote.

Have You Any good resolutions to suggest for your fellow pharmacists?

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born, December 23, 1840; Died, November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pages 380, to 385, 392 to 398 and 419; January, 1907, page 3, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pages 72, 73.)

The Ebert Pharmacy, on Polk Street, near State, where the late Albert E. Ebert moved it from the corner of Polk and State Streets a few weeks before his death, has been sold by the administrators at public auction. It was bid in for $3,500 by Dr. Wisdom, who was for a number of years head clerk for Mr. Ebert and has maintained an office over the store since his graduation in medicine. The price paid is considered a bargain for the new proprietor.

Ebert Memorial Monument.—Have you made your contribution? If not, send it at once to O. F. Fuller, treasurer of the committee, 220 Randolph Street, Chicago. That the movement is timely and worthy of every support goes without saying with every one who was acquainted with the life work of Mr. Ebert. This was aptly stated by the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, whose editor said, "No man ever threw himself more earnestly into the cause of American pharmacy than Albert E. Ebert."

Scio College of Pharmacy Resolutions.

Be It Resolved by the board of trustees, faculty and students of the Scio College of Pharmacy:

That by the death of Dr. Albert Ethelbert Ebert the retail druggist has lost an able and aggressive champion, ethical pharmacy one of its clearest and most effective exponents, and American pharmacy one of its most worthy and honored representatives.

That his kindliness of disposition, seriousness of purpose, scholarly attainments, and the untiring zeal with which he defended the cause which he believed to be right, render his death a great and serious loss to American pharmacy.

That there be procured a life-sized crayon portrait of Dr. Ebert, and that the same be placed in the library of the college of pharmacy as a memorial of his services to the cause of pharmaceutical education, and of his labors on behalf of the professional advancement of the American pharmacist. — [M. L. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

Mrs. Albert E. Ebert was such a constant companion of her husband, and especially interested in the pharmaceutical meetings which she attended, that we are pleased to present this excellent half tone of Mr. Ebert's life companion. They were married in 1871, Mrs. Ebert being a Miss May Whiteley. Mrs. Ebert died, April 11, 1906, after a long and very tedious illness. Mr. Ebert survived her seven months and nine days.

MRS. A. E. EBERT

Pharmaceutical Press and Albert E. Ebert.—On page 27, of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, 1907, we gave a list of references to notices of the death of Mr. Ebert published in the pharmaceutical press. Below will be found additions to that list:

Practical Druggist and Review of Reviews, January, 1907, page 16.
Merck's Report, January, 1907, page 27.
N. A. R. D. Notes, January 3, 1907, page 19.
Canadian Druggist, January, 1907, page 18.
Bulletin of American Pharmaceutical Association, January, 1907, page 24.
Omaha Druggist, January, 1907, page 15.
American Druggist, January 14, 1907, page 18.
Pharmaceutical Era, January 17, page 66.
Western Druggist, January, page 48.
N. A. R. D. Notes, January 17, page 20.
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, January, page 255.
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, January, page 9.
Northwestern Druggist, page 15.
The Spatula, January, page 285.
Merck's Report, February, page 57.
Bulletin of Pharmacy, February, page 52.
The Pacific Drug Review, January, page 16.
The Southern Druggist, page 15.
Canadian Druggist, February, page 116.
A. Ph. A. Bulletin, February, page 57.
McPike's Bi-Monthly, February, page 34.
American Druggist, February 25, pages 113 and 122.
MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, December, 1906, pages 380 to 385, 392 to 398 and 419; January, 1907, pages 3, 22 to 27; February, pages 72 and 73.

Expressions from N. H. Martin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, (President British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford 1894, Bournemouth 1895). Your invitation to write something about our late dear friend Albert E. Ebert reached me at the beginning of the year and for the next fortnight I was too busy to put pen to paper. I have been much interested to read in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and other journals which have reached me, the cordial and affectionate appreciation of the man and from a personal acquaintance of more than twenty years I can endorse what has been written in praise of him. It occurs to me that my portrait acquaintance with Ebert dates from the year that he met C. Lewis Diehl at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and I append the evidence upon which I make the suggestion.

C. Lewis Diehl

Albert E. Ebert
Chicago. Ill.

Dr. Diehl will, I hope, recognise the portraits and will know whether the date of 1863 is correct or not.

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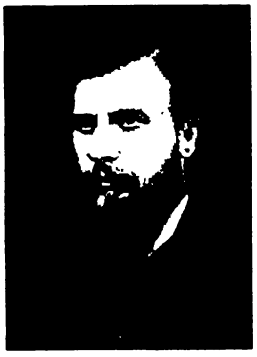
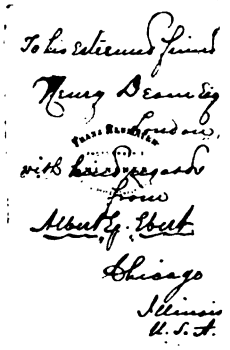
In 1868 I had the good fortune to become an assistant to Henry Deane who had met Ebert at the Dundee Conference the year before and to whom he gave the following carte de visite portrait of himself inscribed at the back as copy. This portrait was taken in Munich (Franz Neumayer, Photographic, Munchcu) and Ebert was obviously on his way back from his studies on the Continent.





At this conference Ebert made the acqaintance of the leading men of pharmacy in this country, including Attfield, Brady and Deane with whom he remained on terms of friendship to the last. The impression he made on them was that of a cultured pharmacist and of a brilliant young American. Deane kept up a correspondence with Ebert during the time that I was with him and he frequently referred to his lucid and valuable suggestions in relation to scientific pharmacy.

In 1875 I joined Henry B. Brady, who had improved his Dundee acquaintance of Ebert by visiting him at Chicago and had ripened into a very warm friendship. In this way when I first had the pleasure of visiting the States in 1884 and of meeting Albert E. Ebert in the flesh I felt that I had already known him a long time and it is no exaggeration to say that the actual man more than realized the ideal which had been formed in my mind through my friends.

In 1893 I was one of the delegates (my colleague, being M. Carteighe and W. Martindale) from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress which was held during the World's Fair at Chicago and I spent some twelve days in the city. The pleasure and profit of our stay and the success of the meetings were largely due to our friend Ebert, who was indefatigable in thinking out and arranging every detail which could enhance the dignity and honour of pharmacy. Many other pharmacists assisted, but I hardly think anyone will dispute the unostentatious lead which Ebert's influence gave to the whole of the proceedings.

My next meeting with Ebert was in 1905 when my daughter and I spent a day in Chicago on our way back from Vancouver to the States and the meeting of the A. Ph. A. at Atlantic City. We called on Ebert at ten in the morning and he spent the next three hours as our guide, philosopher and friend in showing us everything that was possible in the time, of the city of which he was justly proud. Of course pharmacy came in for a large share of our attention and his guidance was accompanied by a running commentary full of knowledge as to the past history and the present condition of the calling which he loved and adorned. Everywhere we went, whether in college of pharmacy, public building, bank or store he was well known and respected and for his sake the English visitors were heartily welcomed.

Then came that, to us, English member and visitor, interesting week at Atlantic City where, although Ebert was one among so many, some of whom I had known personally and others by name for a long time, yet his personality was great and it was a source of much happiness to see so much of him and his wife. When the news reached us of the death of the latter, we could realize how great would be the shock to him but we hoped he would be spared for many years of usefulness, notwithstanding.

It is not possible in a few words to sum up the enormous influence for good of such a life as Ebert's. His instincts were true and there was no more strenuous worker for all that was best on the professional side of pharmacy and no sterner critic of what, in his judgment, was unworthy. He hated exploiting human suffering whether of physician or pharmacist in the greedy pursuit of wealth, and when he took the floor upon ethical questions he quickly dispersed the cobwebs of mere sophistry and went straight to the heart of the matter. He impressed me as a man who more than others could say the strong and the right thing without causing offence or leaving wounds.

It may interest some of your readers to give a list of some of the photographs in the album from which the above are taken. The album belonged to Henry Deane and was given to me, in memory of him, by his daughter. The portraits are mostly of about the period of the early sixties. Amongst English pharmacists are William Allen, Attfield, Bentley, Brady, Deane, Erores, Daniel Hanbury, Haselden, Luce, Morson, Redwood, Reynolds, Landford, Schaeht and Squire and amongst the American, Bache, Bedford, Diehl, Ebert, Maisch, Markoe, W. Proctor Lea, Wiegand and Wood. My friends with whom I renewed acquaintance, and the many others whose acquaintance I made for the first time at Atlantic City, will not wonder at my old world loyalty to English traditions or at my respect and affection for American pharmacy and pharmacists, and much of my knowledge of the latter I owe to Ebert's visit to Dundee.

Whether the progress of science proves to be wholly a gain to medicine or not, I am quite sure that every pharmacist who had the privilege and the honour of knowing Ebert and the men whose names are in the above list will pray that the spirit of truth and courage which animated them will continue to abide in their successors in pharmacy in the generations to come.

Young Graduates will soon receive their diplomas and before long learn that it is the knowledge they gain rather than the diploma which will bring them success.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

In Reply to Dr. Wall's Remarks (page 40 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January) concerning my letter on "High School Education Desirable," wish to state, I am not a professor or a university graduate as Dr. Wall seems to think—am not even a high school graduate, but merely a student thirsting for more pharmaceutical knowledge. I have no desire to enter into controversy with Dr. Wall, as I have a high regard for his ability as an instructor, but I cannot agree with him. I base my opinion on observations made during a career of over fourteen years as drug clerk, manager and proprietor, and firmly believe that a pharmacist should have as good a preliminary education as a doctor, and until he does have we cannot expect to place pharmacy on a level with medicine, or to receive the respect from the general public the physician does. I cannot help but feel that the best interests of pharmacy and those engaged it it, demand a higher preliminary standard than now required. —[JAS. S. GLEGHORN, Scio, O.

New England Branch of the A. Ph. A.—At the February 6 meeting, Prof. Nixon spoke of several N. F. preparations with which he had had much success, namely, the terpin hydrate elixirs, glycerinated elixir gentian, alkaline antiseptic solution, glycerite of pepsin and liquid petrox.

PROF. E. H. LA PIERRE.

Mr. Nixon thought that there was an error, however, in the amount of solution of saccharin used in the glycerinated elixir gentian when prepared in accordance with the formula as given in the National Formulary.

Prof. La Pierre spoke of certain objections in the processes of manufacturing tincture of arnica and aromatic fluidextract of cascara as directed in the Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Gerald read a paper on "Liquor Cresol Comp."

Several physicians had reported an undesirable caustic action from the official cresol solution, evidently due to free alkali.

Dr. Gerald found that free alkali decreased with age, and that the amount in the official product was not much different from that in some proprietary samples he had examined.

Considerable discussion arose over filtering media, several finding that the talc of the market was so fine as to pass through the filter repeatedly.

One pharmacist stated that he had used pumice for a long time and had no difficulty whatever.

After the meeting refreshments were served and all present went away with a feeling that the evening was not spent in vain.

Our next meeting will be held April 3, 1907.—R. ALBRO NEWTON, Sec.-Treas.

A St. Louis Phamacist in Mexico.—Am still on earth, but in a warmer climate. While you are in steam-heated rooms, we have doors and windows open, and never see or use a stove for heating purposes. Our fuel is mostly charcoal—a few people have ranges for cooking and use wood. We have flowers the year round. In fact, the climate is all that could be wished for. But one accustomed to good living in the states, who wants to continue thusly here, needs to pay for imported goods the home price plus freight and import duties. This makes living high. The average foreigner cannot live as the natives do. Wages are about the same in silver as they are in gold in the states, that is for people of education and ability. Wearing apparel for men is very high; that is, for instance, a suit made to order cost $50.00 (Mexican) and upward, which according to one's earning capacity here, is very high. Drug stores are as numerous or much more so than in the states. Price cutting is predominating. Unless one can do a wholesale and retail business both, or buy wholesale quantities, he cannot compete and live; those that have the little botica's here do not live, they only exist. I was fortunate to get one of the few so-called good positions in town. You cannot serve as "responsible" unless you are registered, and you cannot register unless you bring a diploma from a reputable college and endorsed by the Mexican Consul. There have been a number of American druggists here, but they soon got tired and left. So you may judge I would not advise any to "try their luck," unless they had a lot of capital behind them. If any of the boys are discontented with their lot, advise them to study medicine—the druggist seems a public slave the world over. But a physician and druggist combined certainly fare better.—[H. J. TRITSCHLER, Guadalajara, Mexico.

H. J. TRITSCHLER.

A Daily Paper of Portland, Oregon, requests the Oregon State Grocer's Association to supply more eggs for consumers. Grocers must be looked upon as a fowl lot out in that state.

Potassium Bromide was dispensed when Dr. John N. Todd, of Fredonia, received the following order:

"Boal Matpotshis."

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The U. S. P. VIII has sold to the extent of over 40,000 copies.

Wisconsin Pharmacists are earnestly discussing proposed amendments to the state law.

A Pharmacopœia will be offered as a prize by the board of truste s of the U. S. P. Convention, at each state association meeting held in 1907.

The Chemistry Building (1904)—The home of the Pharmacy Department of the Syrian Protestant University, of Beyrout, photograph contributed to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, by G. Azab, of St. Louis.

Lyman F. Kebler, chief of the drug laboratory, bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, is kept busy delivering addresses on the pure food and drugs law before various pharmaceutical organizations from Washington to New York.

We Now See English Pharmacists as others see them; a few years ago the British pharmaceutical journals published horrid half tone blotches over the names of pharmacists. Today the same periodicals give good pictures and many of them.

Gelatine comes under the meat inspection law when it is made from edible portions of the animal. If manufactured from hoofs, hides and other parts not used as a food, the gelatine will not be amenable to the law—so rules the Department of Agriculture.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia.—A National Pharmacopœia seems to be out of the question, but the British Government is considering the propriety of using an Imperial Pharmacopœia adapted to the needs of all the nations included in the British Dominions.

Death From a Rubber Band.—A $300.00 California Condor, the only one in captivity in this country, died recently in the New York Zoological Gardens from the effect of a large rubber band which it had swallowed. It is probable that some thoughtless visitor threw the band to the bird.

The Crusade Against Cocaine in the United States is looked upon by some persons as being only a fad and likely to die out. Be this as it may, the fight against narcotics is world wide. The anti-opium movement in Malay, as a well-informed correspondent states, can only be described as colossal.

Early Closing Movement Preferable to Shorter Hours.—Sixty minutes make an hour and it sounds harsh to speak of shorter hours when the early closing of drug stores at night is really what is meant. The relief to the tired pharmacist and his clerks will, however, be welcome, no matter under what name it comes.

Fifteen Dollars Offered for Twenty-Five Cents Worth of Cocaine.—A Chicago daily paper incidently says in a report of some criminal case that a cocaine fiend offered a pharmacist at State and Harrison Streets fifteen dollars for twenty-five cents worth of cocaine, but was refused. The cocaine law is evi dently respected, at least in some parts of Chicago.

The American Microscopical Society was organized in 1878 and its volumes of proceedings contain much information of interest to pharmaceutical educators. The newly elected officers are as follows:

President Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president Prof. Herbert Osborn, Columbus, O.; Prof. William F. Watson Greenville, S. C.; custodian Magnus Pflaum, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.; executive committee Dr. A. T. Kerr, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mr. F. W. Kuehne, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Prof. B. L. Seawell, Warrensburg, Mo.

A Cruel Question.—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy, at the January meeting, asked each applicant the following, "What do you know about the Pure Food and Drugs Law?" Those who have spent days and nights trying to solve the mysteries of this law can sympathize with the poor applicants for registration who were expected to tell all they knew on this subject in two or three brief sentences.

The Robbery of Poor Handwriting.—People who would recoil from ordinary thieving or burglary are often flagrant offenders in a form of dishonesty closely akin. We joke about our own handwriting and groan over our friends. But how many hours of precious time were stolen yesterday, do you suppose, out of the life of persons who spent from twice to five times as long over the deciphering of letters as would have been necessary if their writers had been honestly careful instead of carlessly dishonest. Few persons look at the matter thus seriously, but that fact in no way lessens the moral responsibility of the offenders. A man who would not tolerate wasting another man's time will write him a letter that from its illegible handwriting, destroys time and temper alike. Every one not a paralytic can, no matter how old, learn to write clearly. Everyone has a simple duty to write clearly. If it is a question of my time or my neighbor's, whose should be spent? Verily, it would not seem irreverent to say that for every illegible word that men shall write, they shall give account thereof on the day of judgment.—[Exchange.

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PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. M., HON. M. D., PROFESSOR THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACY, ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited

Calculating the Percentage of Alcohol as required by the pure food and drugs law.

Correspondent writes: "Please give me your answer for the question I state below. A doctor and I cannot quite agree, so we will let you decide:

"A gallon mixture contains twenty-four fluid ounces of tincture guaiac, sixty-four fluid ounces of elixir of lactated pepsin, and eight fluid ounces of wine of colchicum root—what per cent of alcohol has the mixture to the fluid ounce? These are all the ingedients containing alcohol, but in the finished product there is some syrup added to make a gallon of the mixture. I counted on the largest per cent of alcohol in each when I figured it for him. Count it as you think it would be according to the U. S. P."

Problems similar to the above are likely to keep many people busy during the year 1907—perhaps later. The results obtained by calculation can be approximations, only. Fortunately the commission will allow a slight variation from the exact amounts.

Some manufactures are stating upon their labels: "This preparation is guaranteed to contain not more than —— per cent alcohol." Several minor problems require to be solved before the major result, the per cent of alcohol in this mixture is reached. Official alcohol contains 94.9 per cent by volume (practically, 95 per cent) of absolute alcohol.

How much the solution of substances in alcohol or the use of mixtures of alcohol and water as menstruums, in exhausting drugs, may affect the per cent of alcohol in the finished product can be determined by analysis only. Some problems in natural philosophy are likely to arise. One of these may be stated in this way: "Will the affinity of the woody fibre of a drug for water be great enough to overcome the affinity of alcohol for water?" The question will remain unanswered for the present. As to the approximate alcoholic strength of the mixture; it contains, in the tincture of guaiac twenty-four fluid ounces of alcohol; the elixir of lactated pepsin contains the alcoholic liquids, aromatic elixir and tincture of cudbear (Tr. Persionis), each containing about thirty per cent of alcohol; the two together constitute sixty-two per cent of the elixir: amount of alcohol in the mixture from this source twelve fluid ounces; the wine of colchicum root is made with a menstruum consisting of eighty-five parts of wine (fifteen per cent alcoholic strength) ot which fifteen parts of ninety-five per cent alcohol are added; the alcoholic strength of the wine of colchicum may be said to be practically thirty per cent; this ingredient adds two and four-tenths (2.4) fluid ounces of alcohol; the total amount of official alcohol in the mixture would be the sum of the foregoing or thirty-eight and four-tenths (38.4) fluid ounces; this total is thirty per cent of a gallon; the mixture may therefore be said to contain thirty per cent of official alcohol or 28.5 per cent of absolute alcohol.

Commissioner Wiley says, officially, that the alcoholic contents of preparations should be so stated. The per cent applies, of course, to the whole or any part of the mixture. It may be contended that in the foregoing calculations we have indulged too much in generalizations, but the answer to the criticism is, that exact results in such problems can be reached only when exact data are given upon which to base the calculations. The difficulty of estimating the alcoholic strength of promiscuous prescriptions is, by this example, quite apparent. Those who have in hand the shaping of state legislation will do well to see that nothing in the section on labels "shall apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by regularly licensed practicing physicians."

Honestly, if You Were to Marry Again, Would You Marry a Druggist?

Wouldn't You?

If to marry again should be your fate,
Would you choose a druggist for your mate?
I'm sure you would, for in this world are few
Just like him; I would, now wouldn't you?

Where's the woman who doesn't feel the pride
Of being the druggist's honored bride?
And if we spend many hours alone, we knew
How it would be; I did, now didn't you?

Then when asleep, and the wild winds roar,
There comes a loud ringing at the hall door—
Some one is ill, the druggist will do;
I'd answer the bell; now I would, wouldn't you?

Think of the many pellets and pills
That are intended to cure every ache and ill.
If no one bought them what would he do
If we couldn't use them? I could, couldn't you?

There are cosmetics of a very brilliant shade,
No matter of what inferior grade,
We could somehow make them do.
I'd try to use them, say, wouldn't you?

Toilet soaps that have long since had their day,
Which would otherwise be laid away,
We could use them all the year through—
I'd try to make them do; say, now wouldn't you?

And if there chance to be a fountain,
Using cream made by the White Mountain,
And the druggist, the nicest you knew,
Should ask you to drink; I would, say, wouldn't you?

Now when June, the month the best,
Calling him to a much-needed rest
Comes, and he should ask us to
Go with him, I couldn't refuse, say, could you?

Then when days are dark and dull,
And in business comes a lull,
Couldn't we show our colors true,
And remember sunnier days? I could, couldn't you?

—[MRS. LEATHERS before the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

The N. A. R. D. will meet in Chicago, September 9, 1907.

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MISSOURI LEGISLATION.

BY A. BRANDENBERGER, JEFFERSON CITY.

The progress of legislation, directly and indirectly of interest to Missouri pharmacists:—

H. B. 89. Passed the House and reported "do not pass" by the committee on criminal jurisprudence of the Senate.

H. B. 113. Failed on engrossment in the House.

H. B. 114. Reported "do not pass" by the committee on criminal jurisprudence of the House.

H. B. 215. Is laid over informally in the House on a calendar for third reading.

H. B. 216. Is on the House calendar for third reading.

H. B. 259. Is laid over informally in the House on the calendar for engrossment.

H. B. 327. Passed the House and referred to the committee on ways and means in the Senate.

H. B. 339. Is laid over informally in the House on the calendar for engrossment.

H. B. 358. In the House on the calendar for third reading.

H. B. 460. In the committee on criminal jurisprudence, in the House.

H. B. 489. In the House with the committee on roads and highways.

H. B. 524. In the House on the calendar for engrossment.

H. B. 592. In the House reported "do not pass" by the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

H. B. 618. In the House, laid over informally on the calendar for engrossment.

H. B. 870. In the House with the committee on ways and means.

H. B. 879. In the House with the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

S. B. 27. Reported by the Senate committee on criminal jurisprudence "do not pass."

S. B. 47. Passed by the Senate and reported in the House.

S. B. 48. Passed the Senate, read the second in the House referred to the committee on public health and re-referred to the committee on appropriations.

S. B. 78. Reported "do not pass" by the Senate committee on criminal jurisprudence.

S. B. 120. Reported "do not pass" by the Senate committee on criminal jurisprudence.

S. B. 186. Reported "do not pass" by the Senate on judiciary.

S. B. 231. Reported "do not pass" by the Senate committee on criminal jurisprudence.

S. B. 486. Reported to the Senate committee on criminal jurisprudence.

Above is the position of the twenty-four bills in the Missouri legislature that are of interest to the pharmacist of the State on the night of February 22, 1907.

For title of bills see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for February, page 71.

The Pure Food and Drugs Law is now in force and the National Formulary is one of the recognized standards of authority.

J. S. Davidson, Newton, Miss., is proprietor of the handsome pharmacy represented by the above half tone. The proprietor was at the cash register in the center of the store when the picture was taken.

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NECROLOGY.

Mr. Hugh Moncrief, for twenty-five years a druggist at Prescott, Ark., dropped dead in his yard in January last.

J. S. Kirk, of Chicago, the millionaire soap manufacturer, died at his home, Pikelake, near Hartland, Wis., February 22. Mr. Kirk, leaves a wife and four children.

N. P. Jensen, of Marassi, Ill., was called to Humbolt, Iowa, on acconnt of the death of his mother. During his absence Mr. Grover Albert, was in full charge of the store.

Louis Jack Elbrecht, a brother of Dr. Oscar H. Elbrecht, died in St. Louis, February 26, after a short illness due to appendicitis. Dr. Elbrecht and other surviving relatives have the sympathy of their many friends.

Guy Bolton, was accidentally killed by escaping illuminating gas in the drug store of James Muratta, of Webb City, Mo. He was thirty years old and single. His father, Theo. J. Bolton, of Green Ridge, is one of the veteran Missouri Pharmacists.

Mr. Thomas Delony, for many years a clerk for Mr. J. S. Guenard, at Lake Providence, La., was found dead in his yard recently, having been brained with an axe. His sister was also found in the house badly chopped, and has not yet recovered. No clue has ever been found as to who committed the deed.

Emil Stegner, president of the Stegner Drug Co., Grand and Easton Avenues, died February 26, after a ten days' illness with pneumonia. He was forty-two years of age and had been in the drug business in this city since 1884. He was born at Boonville, Mo. He was an officer in the Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis, and one of the most active members of the Druggists' Bowling Association. Mr. Stegner leaves a widow and six children.

John I. Straw died from the effects of a revolver shot inflicted by himself in his head behind the ear while visiting in a friend's drug store in Chicago. After talking over N. A. R. D. matters with the proprietors he suddenly drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot dying instantly. On his body was found a note to the proprietor asking him not to inform his family until the following morning. The tragedy occurred January 31, at 9:30 p. m. No cause has been assigned for the deed. Mr. Straw was at one time a prominent retail pharmacist and president of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association for two years. He was always active in N. A. R. D. matters, and was looked upon as a valuable force in organization work.

JOHN I. STRAW.

Resolutions Adopted by The Executive Board, Chicago R. D. A., Tuesday, February 12, 1907.

WHEREAS, The druggists of Chicago, have in the recent death of John I. Straw, lost a friend who has always had our interests at heart, who has in times past served us faithfully as president of our association, devoting his time and energies to the welfare of his brother druggists, unselfishly, without reward and without compensation, actuated solely by his earnest determination to improve the condition of his fellow druggists: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Executive Board of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association that in his death we feel that we have met with the loss of a friend who had our highest respect and gratitude. Be it further

Resolved, That the sympathies of the members of this association are hereby extended to the members of his family in their great bereavement and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

WHEREAS, Wilhelm Bodemann has, during the last eight years, served his fellow druggists faithfully on the state board of pharmacy, where he has devoted himself fearlessly and honestly to the discharge of the important duties of that office, and

WHEREAS, To him, more than to any other man do we owe the instigation of legislation in this state and the carrying out of the laws against the cocaine and other habit-forming drug evils, and

WHEREAS, Being a man of strong convictions and sound judgment he has always stood, and now stands, high in the councils of the city, state and National Association and is recognized as a power wherever druggists are gathered together for deliberation or action, and

WHEREAS, To him is largely due the satisfactory condition of the telephone question in Chicago and also other large cities which have followed along the paths blazed by him in this work;

Resolved, By the Executive Board of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association that we extend to him a vote of thanks for his noble work on behalf of his fellow druggists of the city and state and an expression of our confidence and loyalty. Be it further

Resolved, That, in the retirement of Wilhelm Bodemann from the State Board of Pharmacy, we feel that the druggists of the state lose the services of one who has done work for the uplifting of pharmacy which has extended his fame, not only throughout this state, but throughout the entire nation where he is recognized, by all who have the interests of the druggists at heart, as the champion of honest, clean and progressive pharmacy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Pharmaceutical press of the country.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. Mertz Graves, a popular clerk at the Davenport Drug Store, Mer Rouge, La., was recently married to Miss Jessie May Gallagher, a beautiful belle of that place. All wish them much happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Orrin M. Battle, the well known druggist of Hope, Ark., was married on February 14, to Miss Laura Louise Vinson, of that city, one of the most charming young ladies in all Arkansas. After the wedding the couple left at once for an extended trip to New Orleans and Cuba.

Crusius-Meyer.—Mr. Theodore Crusius, Ph. G., and Miss Lina Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Henry Meyer, were married February 20, and will be at home after April 1. Mr. Crusius, is one of the prosperous pharmacists of the city, and his many friends should extend congratulations.

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists And Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

Physician-Pharmacist Selling Liquor.—The Supreme Court of Colorado held, in a late case, that the druggist who sells intoxicating liquor without a pharmacist's permit, is guilty of violating an ordinance prohibiting such sales, even though the druggist is also a physician and sells it to one who represents that he wants it for medical purposes.

Braisted v People, 88 Pacific Reporter, 150.

Different Rules Applied Between Country And City Pharmacists.—The statute of Wisconsin prohibits the sale of drugs in any town or city having a population of 500 or more, except under the charge of a registered pharmacist, while in towns of less than 500 population, similar acts are prohibited except by a pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist. Evans, who was a registered assistant pharmacist, permitted his son who was also a registered assistant pharmacist, to compound and dispense drugs and medicines in his drug store, in a town of more than 500 population. Evans was found guilty and fined $100.00 and costs. He appealed the case, declaring that the law was not constitutional, for the reason that it did not place the same value upon the lives of people in small towns, that it did upon those of large ones. The Supreme Court, however, held the law constitutional aud affirmed the judgment of the lower Court for the reason that if the same requirements were necessary to dispense drugs in the country, as in the city, druggists could not afford to conduct their business in the country districts, and the people would, therefore, be deprived of their services.

State v. Evans, 110 N. W. Reporter, 241.

Whiskey, Rock Candy, Ginger and Glycerine Compound, Held Violation of Statute.—The St. Louis Court of appeals, in a recent decision, declared that the statute prohibiting a druggist from selling or giving away intoxicating liquors of any kind, in quantities less than four gallons, except on a proper written prescription from a regular registered and practicing physician, is violated by a druggist who compounds a half pint bottle of rock candy, glycerine, ginger and whiskey in equal parts and sells it to one for medicinal purposes, without the proper prescription, even though the mixture is not intoxicating.

State v. Sharp, 95 S. W. Reporter, 298.

Lien on Stock for Purchase Price Upheld.—The Kansas City Court of Appeals recently decided, where a stock of drugs is purchased, the purchaser giving notes in part payment, and the written agreement between the parties recites that the vendor retains a lien on the stock for the unpaid purchase price, and binds the purchaser to keep the stock up to its present standard, giving the vendor the right to sell enough of the stock in the usual course of business to pay the notes in case they were not paid by the purchaser when due, that such an instrument is a chattel mortgage and not a fraud upon the creditors of the purchaser.

Fleisher v. Hinde, 99 S. W. Reporter, 25.

Prosecution Against Physician Must Allege Acts to Constitute Offense.—According to a late decision of the Supreme Court of Vermont, it is not enough to charge in the indictment that one held himself out to the public as a physician, without having passed the examination required by law, but that the indictment, to be sufficient, must inform the defendant of the manner in which the state claims that he has held himself out as a physician. In other words, it must allege the acts which he has done that would naturally cause the people to think that he was a physician.

State v. Wilson, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 88.

One Selling Liquor Under Permit May be Enjoined For Abuse of Same.—Bidinger had a permit to sell intoxicating liquors in Iowa for lawful purposes. He sold such liquor to one person, perhaps more, who was in the habit of using the same as a beverage. In some instances he did not require the proper application for liquor, but incorrectly filled out the blanks himself. He also failed to file with the county auditor the required affidavit as to the correctness of sales made by him. The Supreme Court of Iowa held that he should be enjoined from maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Peak v. Bidinger, 110 N. W. Reporter, 292.

Owner Held Not Liable Where Clerks Sell Liquor Without His Knowledge.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi has recently held that the owner of a store, who visits the store about once a week, is not criminally liable for the sale of intoxicating liquor, without a license, if the same is sold by one who has nothing to do with the store, and who is permitted by the agents or clerks of the owner to make the sale, if the owner has no knowledge of it.

Kittrell v. State, 42 Southern Reporter, 609.

Druggist Without Dramshop License Held Liable, Though Registered Pharmacist And Licensed Merchant.—Under a recent decision handed down by the Kansas City Court of Appeals, a druggist who sells intoxicating liquors in quantities less than three gallons, if he does not have a dramshop license, may be punished under the dramshop law, notwithstanding the fact that he is a registered pharmacist and has a merchant's license.

State v. Heibel, 116 Mo. App., 43.

Distilled Spirit of One Per Cent of Alcohol Held Liquor.—In New Hampshire the Supreme Court upheld the lower Court in the conviction of the defendants, who were not licensees, for selling "distilled spirit containing more than one per cent of alcohol."

State v. Kennard, 75 Atlantic Reporter, 376.

When You Write to advertisers, mention the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The A. Ph. A. will meet in New York City, probably in September, 1907.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

Ill.—At the meeting in Springfield, January 22-24, twenty-one out of a class of twenty-nine applicants for registered pharmacist, nine of the fourteen candidates for assistant pharmacist, and two of the four applicants for locality certificates, passed successful examinations. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists.—Floyd W. Allen, Pittsfield; Arthur E. Bennett, Chicago; Henry Burkhardt, Springfield; Rudolph H. Claussen, Chicago; Gustav G. Dale, Chicago; Clint Davenport, Crossville; Joshua S. Dorsey, Chicago; Jas. T. Fullerton, Alton; Morris Halber, Chicago; John H. Ijams, Springfield; Henry B. Kleene, Chicago; J. E. Lee, Venice, Walter R. Michaelis, Belleville; Walter Purviance, Granite City; Edward Riebsame, Bloomington; Alfred J. Schroeder, Mt. Olive; Thos. J. Segraves, Fairbury; Edw. F. Shimerda, Chicago; Chas. A. Stach, Chicago; Harry E. Talbot, Chicago; and Wm. C. Tunker, Upper Alton.

Assistant Pharmacists.—Chas. A. Benson, Chicago; Jacob Braude, Chicago; Emil H. Dick, Alton; Henry Gerchenson, Chicago; Jos. E. Hankey, El Paso; Wm. J. Kiley, Chicago; F. D. Levandowski, Chicago; Wm. W. Livingston, Peoria; and Geo. H. Roby, Chicago.

Locality Certificates.—Charles L. Howard, Towanda and Aloyse H. Seiffert, East St. Louis.

The board will hold a meeting in Chicago at 87 Lake Street, on Tuesday, February 19, 1907, for the examination of all applicants who have not heretofore passed the preliminary test required by the board. A meeting will be held at the same place the following day for those who have been successful in this test in the past. The next apprentice examinations throughout the state will be held on Friday, February 15.

Pharmacy and Politics Badly Mixed in Illinois.—The registered Pharmacists of Illinois are called upon annually to vote by postal card on candidates for nomination for positions on the Board of Pharmacy. The Ill. Ph. A., at its annual meeting, selects the names at the top of the list and officially submits them to the governor, who is expected to select from this number a candidate, or candidates, as the case may be, for vacancies in the board. This year, Governor Charles S. Deneen entirely ignored the recommendations in making two of the three appointments at his disposition. The Chicago appointees were not on the list of those recommended to his excellency and one of them is not even a member of the state association. The mere act of ignoring precedent and the state association was sufficient to cause a storm of indignation to arise from the registered pharmacists of the state. This is taking huge proportions, and there is no telling just what the outcome will be. It is quite evident to the casual observer that Governor Deneen little dreamed of what would follow his independent action. Another phase of the case which seems to gradually develop on investigation is that the new appointments were made purely on political grounds, with a desire to use the pharmaceutical profession as a means of accomplishing political ends. In order to realize just how distasteful such an action is to the pharmacists of the state, our readers must bear in mind that the votes cast by the registered pharmacists of Illinois, and the action of the Ill. Ph. A., is based solely on pharmaceutical qualifications without regard to the political complexion of the candidates. It is hard for pharmacists in Missouri and those of many other states to realize how such a pleasing condition can exist, and we fear that the pharmacists of Illinois have not fully appreciated their good fortune in the past in avoiding political interference.

A third factor of no insignificant character enters into the situation and crops out in many ways. It is the prominence in a national sense which has been given the work of the Illinois board by the retiring member, Wilhelm Bodeman, of Chicago. Pharmacists in widely different sections of the country look upon his retirement at this period as a distinct loss to pharmaceutical advancement along the lines of practical examinations and securing qualified apprentices. We learn that the prominent pharmacists outside of the state have taken part in the controversy and felt justified, on account of Mr. Bodeman's work, to criticize the governor in failing to reappoint him.

At this writing, the question is by no means closed, and it remains to be seen whether the governor will, in the light of recent developments, change his attitude and meet the wishes of the pharmacists of his state.

The new appointments are: Charles H. Avery, Chicago, to succeed Wilhelm Bodemann; H. C. Christensen, also of Chicago, to succeed W. A. Dyche. M. C. Metzger, of Cairo, was reappointed as a member of the board. The following resolutions, adopted January 25, by the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, have been received from corresponding secretary John Blocki, who informs us that the association unanimously adopted the expression, and ordered copies sent to the pharmaceutical press, and also to Governor Deneen:

Resolved, By the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association that we record our appreciation of the sterling honesty, the courage and ability which ever characterized the work or Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann as a member of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy.

Resolved, That we express our regret that his excellency, Governor Charles S. Deneen, should have withdrawn the appointment of Mr. Bodemann on said board, and that we condemn such action as being in flagrant violation of the principles of good government, and as bearing evidence that it was dictated by a desire to promote selfish partisan ends at whatever sacrifice of honesty and efficiency in the public service and of the welfare of the people.

The Farmer is Called the "bone and sinew of the land," but that does not mean that he lives on bones and sinews. The American farmer picks out the best of what he raises for his own use and sells the rest. The balance of us fight for the choice of what he sells after it has already become stale.

Popular Idea of the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

Customer: "This milk is sour!"

Waiter: "We serve it sour so that our patrons will know that it does not contain formaldehyde."

—[Daily Newspaper.

A Complete Index to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1906 appears in this issue.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Ky.—At the meeting held in Covington, January 8, the following out of a class of twenty-eight, successfully passed the examination:

Leon A. DuBois, Newport; H. M. Frankel, Louisville; Benj. Harris, Louisville; Geo. V. Lewis, Franklin; Clemence H. Luig, Covington; C. E. McCarthy, Lexington; W. Mikesell, Cincinnati, O.; W. F. Owsley, Burkesville; John S. Rodman, Bardstown; Jas. W. Snoddy, Huntington, W. Va.; E. C. Stockton, Richmond; L. W. Wassmann, Louisville; W. G. Schickner, Covington; F. J. Zahn, Louisville.

The next meeting will be held in Louisville, April 9. Applications should be filed with the secretary of the board, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, at least ten days before that time.

La.—List of applicants for examination, February 1 and 2, at New Orleans. Next examination, May 3 and 4, at New Orleans.

W. F. Powers, Aneeta City, S., Q. A.; Mutz Graves, Mer Rouge, F.; Joseph J. Dejoie, 1882 Dyvals Street, S., R. P.; R. A. Thenat, Houma, F.; J. W. Lebeau, New Roads, S., R. P.; W. H. Gruin, 8623 Camp Street, S., R. P.; S. J. Peters, 8014 Laurell Street, S., R. P.; J. C. Richards, 2724 Magazine Street, S., R. P.; K. J. De Monsobert, 1040 Dauphin Street, S., Q. A.; H. Brundeg, St. Charles and Enod, F.; Samuel I. Cohn, Plaquemere, S., R. P.; C. Stumpf, 1127 Decatur Street, F.; S. A. Comeax, Youngsville, F.; Luke Bodin, Franklin, F.; K. S. Gunnard, Lake Providence, S., R. P.; A. L. Hoag, Delhi, S., Q. A.; H. A. Donaldson, Reserve, S., R. P.

(S.) Successful; (F.) Failed; (R. P.) Registered Pharmacist; (Q. A.) Qualified Assistant.

—[F. C. GODBOLD, secretary, 2728 Prylania Street, near Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Pharmacy Council of the State of New York.—Education Department, Albany, N. Y., January 7, 1907.

Present: Messrs. Anderson, Gregory, Diekman (representing New York Pharmacy), Bradley (representing Albany), and H. L. Taylor.

Voted: That Dr. Anderson be chairman, Dr. Taylor, secretary.

After an informal discussion of several items of interest to the schools

Voted: That matriculation in any pharmacy school of the state entitles the matriculate to enter any other school of pharmacy of the state.

Voted: That colleges of pharmacy registered in full may admit to equivalent standing students of other registered schools on certified evidence of the work done.

Voted: To adjourn.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, chairman.
H. L. TAYLOR, secretary.

Washington, D. C.—The commissioners have forwarded to congress, with a request for its enactment, the draft of a bill to amend an act regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District. Section 1 of the amendment transfers to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners the powers and duties given to the Board of Supervisors in Medicine and Pharmacy under an act of 1906. It also changes the names of both boards to clearly point the separation of the supervision of medicine and pharmacy. Section 2 provides for the organization of the new Board of Pharmacy.

The act of May 7, 1906, by Section 3, permitted any graduate of a school or college to take the examination without other practical experience than that furnished by his course in pharmacy, while other clauses required four and three years, respectively, of practical experience, with no reasonable gronnd for the difference. The amendment to Section 3 revises the qualifications of applicants so that four years' practical experience is uniformly required, but graduation from a recognized school may in the discretion of the board entitle the applicant to credit for not more than one year's experience in computing the required four years.

Section 4 is intended to repeal the provision in the existing law on the subject which exempts persons licensed thereunder from jury duty.

Section 5 provides that the bill shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days following its passage.—[HENRY A. JOHNSON, Phar. D., 1221 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Request sent February 4, 1907.

Ind. Ter.—The first quarterly meeting was held in Muskogee, January 16, with all members of the board present. A large class of very intelligent pharmacists took the regular examination making good grades in all subjects embraced in our examination. Certificates of registration as pharmacists were granted the following named persons:

E. B. Cary, Stigler, I. T.; A. B. Clark, Tahlequah, I. T.; Omer Fitterer, Sulphur, I. T.; Charles Gee, Bennington, I. T.; W. H Harrison, Muskogee, I. T.; Albert E. Johnson, Muskogee, I. T.; J. E. Miller, Hugo, I. F.; H. D. Mitchell, Stigler, I. T.; Andrew Olsen, Ardmore, I. T.; C. L. Rizer, Collinsville, I. T.; Bessie Vance, Skedee, Okla.; T. A. Herrington, Asher, I. T.; Joseph G. Smith, Ochelata, I. T.

The following were registered upon diplomas and interchange of certificates:

Wm. O. Bourland, Sulphur, I. T.; Geo. T. Bayless, Monroe, I. T.; Ora A. Beatty, Henryetta, I, T.; Thos. E. Brents, Ada, I. T.; DeWitt Bushby, Muskogee, I. T.; G. G. Brown, Duneweg, Mo.; W. L. Crain, Paden, I. T.; R. M. Creswell, Silo, I. T.; A. F. H. Delepinasse, Canadian, I. T.; W. L. Guthrie, Silo, I. T.; A. F. George, Beggs, I. T.; A. F. Hart, Sallisaw, I. T.; A. W. Harris, Hoffman, I. T.; John C. Hadley, Muskogee, I. T.; Thomas J. Hadley, Muskogee, I. T.; H. D. Hutcheson, Atoka, I. T.; O. T. Jarrett, Dustin, I. T.; William King, Muskogee, I. T.; Claude B. Mitchell, Muskogee, I. T.; Norman E. Mitchell, Seneca, Mo.; John M. McGill. Prescott, Ark.; D. W. O'Leary, Welch, I. T.; M. C. Quisenberry, Ochelata, I. T.; John T. Reed, Wetumka, I. T.; Urban J. Riley, Okmulgee, I. T.; Wm. H. Stone, Kansas City, Mo.

The next regular meeting of the board will be held in Muskogee, I. T., April 17, 1907.

Our board recognizes all graduates of schools and colleges of pharmacy embraced in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Proper blanks furnished upon application.—H. D. KNISELEY, Checotah, Secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy for the Indian Territory.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

The Drug Trade Located in the City of St. Louis and the territory tributary thereto still continue to report business of unprecedented volume, sales exceeding similar periods for the year 1906, which was the best ever known in the territory that draw their supplies from this market.

Jobbers and manufacturers in this city very generally report the same condition as noted above, and also that values continue to appreciate. The level of prices is high and we look for a maintainance of values for some time to come. We see no reason for other than optimistic views.

We set forth below the list of items on which market changes have occurred since our last issue, together with current values thereon:

Advanced.

Acid, Citric, and all Citrates,
Stearic,
Arsenic,
Balsam Fir, Oregon,
Peru,
Berries, Cubeb,
Saw Palmetto,
Buds, Cassia,
Camphor, Monobromated,
Chrysarobin,
Chloroform,
Coca Butter,
Copaiba,
Flowers, Mullein,
Iron Phosphate,
Pyrophosphate,
Menthol,
Mustard Seed,
Oil, Cassia,
Oil, Benne,
Citronella,
Hemlock,
Orange Flowers, petit grain.
Orange, Bitter,
Savin,
Sperm,
Whale,
Spruce,
Pennyroyal,
Sassafras,
Bay,
Stillingia,
Potash, Crude,
Prescription Ware,
Seed, Star Anise,
Safrol,
Shelf Ware,
Spermaceti,
White Wax.

Declined.

Acid, Oxalic,
Balsam Fir, Canada,
Bark, Wahoo,
Cerium, Oxalate,
Oil Lemon Grass,
Peppermint,
Opium,
Quinine,
Root, Golden Seal,
Sodium, Lactate,
Formate,
Sal Nitre.

Quinine.—Contrary to expectations has declined 1c since our last issue. P. & W, on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, quoted at 22c; M. B., 21½c; 25-oz. cans, 24c; 5-oz. cans, 28c; 1-oz. vials, 33c.

Opium.—The market is steady and rather unimportant; gum is quotable at $3.85 to $3.90; powdered M. B., $4.50 to $4.55; powdered P. & W., $4.75.

Morphine.—No further change in this staple. Quotable in ⅛s, $2.65 to $2.70; 1-oz. containers, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain*, unchanged; 188 proof, bbls., $2.56; ½ bbls., $2.59; 10-gal. cans, $2.72; 5-gal. cans, $2.79, containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon, for cash in 10 days.

Wood, quotably unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls., 45c, with the usual advances for smaller packages.

Denatured.—Quotable figures have been shaded somewhat since our last issue, and the present basis, bbls., 38c; ½ bbls., 42c. These packages seem to be the only ones obtainable in this market at the present writing. Containers inclusive, terms 30 days or 1% for cash 10 days.

Acid, *Citric.*—Two very material advances are noted since our last issue, and there seems to be an unusual demand and scarcity of the article. Kegs are quotable in this market at 53 to 57 to 60c in smaller lots. All citrates have advanced sympathetically, as have also iron phosphate and iron pyrophosphate.

Stearic.—Advanced to 23 to 30c as to quantity.

Arsenic.—We note a further advance on this item; kegs are quotable at 9 to 15 to 18c in a small way.

Balsam Fir, *Canadian.*—Declined; quotable at 52 to 58c per lb. These prices may be shaded in quantity.

Oregon.—Advanced to 36 to 40c as wanted.

Balsam Peru.—Advanced to $2.00; in quantities this price may be shaded.

Bark, *Wahoo.*—Declined to 85c; ground, 87; powdered, 90c.

Berries, *Cubeb.*—Advanced; stemless, in bag lots, 18 to 20 to 24c, as wanted.

Saw Palmetto.—Advanced; quotable in bags, 15c; 24 to 32c in small lots.

Buds, *Cassia.*—Advanced to $43c; powdered, 47c,

Camphor, *Monobromated.*—Advanced to $2.35; powdered, $2.39.

Cerium, *Oxalate.*—Quotably lower; in lb.-cartons, 45c.

Chrysarobin.—Advanced very materially.; lbs., $3.35; oz., 29c.

Chloroform.—Advanced; purified, 58c; commercial, 48c.

Coca Butter.—Advanced to 55c.

Copaiba.—We note several advances since our last issue, and quotations in original packages of 40 lbs., locally, are 94c to $1.01 to $1.10 in small lots.

Flowers, *Mullein.*—Advanced to $1.60.

Menthol.—The demand is only fair, with quotations at $3.25 to $3.85, as to quantity.

Mustard, *Seed.*—Advanced; California brown, quotable in bags at 9 to 15 to 16c; yellow, bags, 9½ to 15½ to 16½c.

Oil, *Benne.*—Advanced; bbls., 75 to 95c to $1.00, as wanted.

Cassia.—Advanced to $1.48 to $1.60, as to quantity.

Citronella.—Advanced to 60 to 72c, as to quantity.

Hemlock.—Advanced to $1.05.

Lemon Grass.—Quotably lower, $3.85.

Orange Flowers, petit grain, advanced to $7.00; 60c per oz.

Orange, Bitter.—Advanced to $4.00.

Peppermint.—Quotably lower; pure M. B., $2.70 to $2.95; redistilled M. B., $3.05 to $3.30; Hotchkiss, $3.85 to $4.30.

Savin.—Advanced to $2.00.

Sperm.—Advanced; quotable in bbls. at 84c to $1.04 in a small way.

Whale.—Advanced; bbls., 56 to 65 to 70c.

Spruce.—Advanced to $1.05.

Pennyroyal.—Advanced to $3.60 to $3.70.

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Sassafras.—Advanced; the true is quotable at 92c to $1.00; artificial, 64 to 70c.

Bay.—Advanced; quotable at $3.40.

Stillingia.—Advanced $1.00 per lb.; quotable at $9.00; oz., 70c.

Potash, *Crude.*—Advanced; bbls. quotable at 6¼ to 12 to 13c, as wanted.

Root, *Golden Seed.*—Declined to $2.00; ground, $2.10; powdered, $2.20.

Safrol.—Advanced to 79 to 85c.

Seed, *Star Anise.*—Advanced to 30 to 32c.

Sal Nitre.—A shade lower; large crystals quotable in kegs at 7 to 9c; small crystals, kegs, 6½ to 8 to 9c; granulated, kegs, 6½ to 8 to 9c; commercial, kegs, 4 to 5¾ to 7c.

Sodium, *Lactate.*—Quotably lower, $2.59; ozs., 24c.

Formate.—Declined to $1.19.

Spermaceti.—Advanced to 38 to 46c, as to quantity.

White Wax.—Advanced; M. B. extra, 56c; No. 2, 38c.

Glassware.—There have been advances on practically all styles and makes, even to shelf-bottles. Standard shelf-ware has advanced practically 10%, at a discount of 33⅓%. Acme and Pearl Ovals are quoted at 75% discount; Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals 75 and 10; Baltimore Ovals, Brandy Finish, 80 and 5%; Comet Flasks, 85%, 25-case lots at 85 and 5%.

Window Glass.—Discounts remain unchanged on basis of 90 and 10 for single, 90 and 15 for double.

Turpentine.—There have been a number of market changes; the quotations at this writing are the same as those contained in our last issue, viz., bbls., 78c; 10-gal. cans, 88c; 5-gal. cans, 92c, packages inclusive.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Scio College of Pharmacy Notes.

Thomas Lord, formerly of Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago, and now a resident of Louisville, was elected a member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association at the recent quarterly meeting. The recognition comes a little late in Mr. Lord's life, as he is now eighty-three years old, but the honor is appreciated and worthily bestowed.

But Few Students spent Washington's birthday out of Scio.

Dr. J. H. Beal has been appointed chief drug inspector of Ohio.

Arrangements for commencement are going merrily forward.

Mu Chapter of the Phi Chi Fraternity has elected Dr. Beal an honorary member.

The John Uri Lloyd Pharmaceutical Association has purchased a new piano for the auditorium.

Dr. J. H. Beal gave his lecture on Yellow Stone Park January 28. The auditorium was filled by a large and appreciative audience, and all enjoyed taking the trip through Yellow Stone Park with Dr. Beal immensely.

Prof. Seymour was prevented from giving his lecture, February 18, on "In the Heart of the Rockies," owing to illness.

Rev. Howard will preach a special sermon to the Phi Chi Fraternity boys Sunday evening, March 10. The entire chapter will attend in a body.

T. L. Morgan and J. H. Cunningham were elected president and vice-president of the J. W. Lloyd pharmaceutical association at the last meeting.

Prof. Joseph P. Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, gave the Scio students an interesting address on the evening of January 29.

A Notorious Cocaine Drug Store of Chicago has been closed by the proprietor after months of effort in that direction by the authorities. It was in this work that Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann made such a stirring record as a crusader.

The Phi Chi Banquet given in honor of William E. Claypool of Beta Chapter of the Northwestern University, was held February 26, at Hotel Marshall. Thirty-five enthusiastic Phi Chi men sat down to a sumptuous spread prepared by the banquet committee. A cyclone of wit and wisdom flowed from the banquet board and Mu swung into being with the true Phi Chi spirit.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Oregon.

House Bill 36—By Burns. A pure food law.

South Carolina.

House Bill ——By McMasters. To regulate the sale of cocaine.

Idaho.

House Bill 17.—By Mr. Shaw. A copy of the Ladies' Home Journal Bill.

Montana.

House Bill 4—By O'Connor. A pure food bill following the National Pure Food and Drug Law.

Tennessee.

House Bill 59—By Cooper. This bill contains the chief features of the Ladies' Home Journal Bill.

Missouri.

Several bills relating to the sale of foods and drugs and the practice of pharmacy, medicine and healing have been introduced. (We publish the list elsewhere.)

New Hampshire.

House Bill ——By Matthews. To prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods and medicines and drugs and liquors.

Colorado.

House Bill 29—By Kelly. For preventing the manufacture and sale or transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs medicines and liquors. This is practically the National Pure Food Law.

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COLLEGE NEWS.

Pain Killers Association.—The drug clerks of Reno, Mo., gave their first annual promenade concert February 14. The list of members is as follows:

Prof. N. E. Wilson, Geo. F. Bowers, A. C. Walter, L. C. W. Sherrard, W. C. Roberts, C. J. Righter, Robt. McLeod, W. C. Morgan, Wm. Boyd, Phil Baker, Glen Whiddett, L. D. Hodgkinson, Arron Moorish, Mervyn Haggarty, Frank V. Julien, floor manager.

College of Pharmacy of the State University of Iowa.

L. M. White, '98, has recently taken charge of a drug store at Berlin, North Dakota.

Arthur Arent, ex. '06, of Rutland, has purchased an interest in his brother's store at Callendar.

R. M. Martin, '06, is now employed at Twelfth and Pierce Streets, Sioux City.

There were no classes on Washington's birthday, and the occasion was fittingly observed by a University Convocation. The speakers were Senator Saunders of Council Bluffs and Rev. Mr. Holmes of Algona, from the House of Representatives.

The Commencement address this year will be given by Secretary Taft, on June 12.

A. M. Wray, pharmacist at Kalona was the guest of O. L. Rogers, '07, recently.

The Board of Regents at their last meeting granted an Easter vacation extending from March 29 to April 2.

Beginning on February 27 and continuing once a week afterward, there will be given a series of lectures to the University in general on "Ethics of Health". The lectures as announced are "Food" by Mrs. E. W. Rockwood, "Drink" by Dr. E. W. Rockwood, "Cleanliness" by Dr. Henry Albert, "Poise" by President George E. MacLean.

Alumni and friends of the College will be grieved to learn of the death of Ellis, the little son of Professor and Mrs. Teeters, which occurred on January 16, after a very brief illness.

R. A. Kuever, '07, enjoyed a call from Michael Scanlon of Louden, a short time ago.

Ill. College of Pharmacy Notes, Senior Class.

The Invitation Committee reports that the invitations have been ordered and will be here in a few days.

J. H. Christman, the class photographer, was down taking the picture of the Bacteriology class last week.

At The Last Class Meeting J. P. Lee was chosen Valedictorian of the class of '07 and Mr. L. L. Huston, Salutatorian.

Karl E. Anderson, president of class ('07) has resigned his position on the south side, and is devoting all his time to studying.

Mr. Eisly as class prophet and Mr. P. O. Martin for the class history. We expect some very good things from the young men at the proper time.

A Lecture was given on the subject of sponges some few days ago by a representative of a large sponge house. It was well attended by the boys and highly appreciated.

H. A. Hollnogel, of '06, who is attending school this year was well decorated with flowers at one of the early lectures last Monday; it looked as though he had been out late Sunday eve.

Mr. Blaknik has taken charge of his fathers store on West Forty-seventh Street and expects to conduct same in the future. We are sure that he will make a great success at his new work.

Owing to The Explosion and the fire that occurred at the college and caused a slight damage a few days ago, school was dismissed for one day until some repairing could be done. This very jar effected the class editor, so of course the news this month will not be so elaborate as here-to-fore.

Prof. F. M. Goodman was unable to attend to his lectures the past week on account of sickness. The seniors send their most sincere regrets and hope his recovery will be soon, so that he can resume his old duties. Prof. Day filled his vacancy and was gladly received by the students.

PROF. F M. GOODMAN.

The Class in Bacteriology that was organized with Prof. Gather Coal, for instructor is the first class of this sort the college has ever had, and we hope the boys will make an everlasting impression so that its permenancy may be obtained in the future. The class consists of eight, Messrs K. B. Blaknik, I. W. Lindley, Henry J. Pfaff, Jacob Goodman, George Eisley, P. O. Martin, E. C. Wach and J. J. Krzunieniwski. So far the class has made some very elegant slide of rare occurances in the search of bacteria.

Highland Park College Notes.

"Syd" Ryan, '03, reports from Butte, Montana.

Robert Gring's father made him a short visit last week.

Miss Blanche Rogers is a new Matriculate for the Ph. G. course.

R. C. Finney is clerking in Bauer's Pharmacy, Seventh and Locust Streets.

Wm. Glasier, '04, has entered Keokuk Medical College for the full course.

A. L. Hooker spent a few days vacation in his Nebraska home town, Dixon.

H. H. Hartman, '04 Ph. M., is permanently located in Rapid City, South Dakota.

R. L. Overholser, '04, is proprietor of a flourishing business in Verdon, South Dakota.

Announcements of the marrage of Guy Swan, '02, of Denver, Colorado, to Miss Grace Chittick are a realty. Mr. Swan has recently purchased a store in Denver,

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and has the best wishes of old friends for complete success in the commercial field.

Linn Thompson and Charles Wagner, Ph. G. 's, are located in Lead, South Dakota.

Harry Sokol, who is clerking for Howard Miller in Monmouth, was a recent visitor.

New Students continue to enroll, most of them for the regular seventy-two weeks' course.

W. Coleman has returned to his Oklahoma home on account of a severe attack of rheumatism.

C. E. Price, '06, from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was visiting friends in the college for a few days.

Joergen Joergensen, '05, formerly of Racine, Wis., was a recent caller while on his way to Ottumwa.

George Hansen, '99, of the Hansen Drug Co., of Casey, and L. Trumbull, '93 and '05, were recent callers.

W. E. Melody, '05, called when in the city on business. He is located with Drs. Griffith & Griffith, Manson.

R. S. Walt reports from Lowell, Arizona, where he was recently placed in charge at a handsome salary.

Dr. Parker has recently received a fine assortment of Merck's chemicals with their compliments, for display. Many rare and valuable specimens are anomg the lot.

W. C. Fifield, '04, with W. P. Henry, Locust Street, is sick with the La Grippe, but hop s to be at work again in a few days.

Frank Naeke, '02, was a recent caller; he is "making good" as traveling salesman for the Churchill Drug Co., Cedar Rapids.

Charles D. Slifer, our new custodian, is getting things "polished up" in fine shape, and is rearranging all stock alphabetically.

John Daw, '04, of Perry; F. V. Patterson, '05, of Stratford, and R. W. Orris, '05, of Bickford and Orris, Earlham, were recent visitors.

John Amundson, '05, made us a short visit while on his way to Spokane, Washington, where he has been clerking; he likes Spokane very much.

A New Doctor arrived in Dr. Parker's home January 18, although he'll not practice for some time; his name is Raymond Maurice. Congratulations.

Merrit Hicks, '03, is now manager of a store in Worland, Wyoming; he recently placed an order with the Iowa Drug Co. Merrit reports everything as flourishing.

E. W. Twining, Tenth and Center Streets, inspected the laboratories recently and found them much more extensive than he had imagined; he was well pleased with the arrangement.

Prof. Smith was recently asked to confer with the committee on the revision of the poison law for the State of Iowa, to be presented during the present session of the legislature.

The Following have completed the work of the short course (Ph. G.) and received their diplomas as evidencing this fact. Messrs. George Van Pelt, Beloit, Kansas; R. A. Seavey, Paynesville, Minnesota, and A. E. Pensyl, Sibley, Iowa.

We Were Much Pleased to hear from Mabel G. Elder, '04, and to learn that she is still with the Kansas City (Missouri) branch of P. D. & Co., in charge of the sample department; which proves that girls have an equal right in the pharmaceutical field.

Recently Registered.

N. Y.—At the regular annual meeting of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, held at Albany, N. Y., January 7, 1907, Mr. Geo. Reimann, of Buffalo, was elected president and Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca, first vice-president, William Muir, of Brooklyn, second vice-president, and Warren L. Bradt, of Albany, secretary and treasurer. At this meeting J. A. Lockie, of Buffalo, was elected to fill the vacancy of Willis G. Gregory, who was not a candidate for re-election. Yours Respectfully, G. E. BASSAGE, 1153 Main Street, Buffalo.

Fla.—The following passed in Jacksonville, January, 9. Time and place of our next meeting will be Jacksonville, Fla., June 12. We held our annual election of officers with the following result:

E. Berger, president, Tampa, Fla.; D. W. Ramsaur, secretary-treasurer, Palatka, Fla.; H. H. D'Alemberte, member, Pensacola, Fla.; Leon Hale, member, Tampa, Fla.; A. R. Wise, member, Lake City, Fla.; F. M. Simonton, attorney, Tampa, Fla.

List of applicants, meeting Jacksonville, January 9, 1907:

W. F. Fagan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Thos. R. Hines, Wadley, Ga.; Frank L. La Mee, Jacksonville, Fla.; D. Roy Adams, Boston, Ga.; Mark Isaccs, Bainbridge, Ga.; C. A. Patten, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jno. Z. Roberson, Kissimmee, Fla ; E. Bliss, Leesburg, Fla.; Ben R. Leigh, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fred J. Lovell, Sanford, Fla.; J. E. Jefferson, Key West, Fla.; C. J. Norman, St. Augustine, Fla.; J. W. Smith, Alachua, Fla.; Frank M. Holcomb, Goehner, Neb.; E. B. Hatch, Jacksonville, Fla.

N. J.—Result of meetings in January:

Registered Pharmacists.—Ciancarelli, Silvio, Philadelphia, Pa.; Davis, Reese, Elizabeth, N. J.; Grasnick, George F., Atlantic City, N. J.; Guagliardo, Frank, Hoboken, N. J.; Harris, Jeremiah, Newark, N. J.; Harris, Morris A., Paterson, N. J.; Herzog, Albert, Elizabeth, N. J.; Lavinson, Louis, Trenton, N. J.; Le Roy, Julian Irving, Englewood, N. J.; Masi, Matteo, Newark, N. J.; Mayer, Henry O., Newark, N. J.; Prebol, Bronislaw, Passaic, N. J.; Shrader, Frederick R., Jersey City, N. J.; Trumbull, Daniel F., Jersey City, N. J.; Terwilliger, Robert, Paterson, N. J.; Weinschenk, Harvey, New York, N. Y.; Pra, Peter Angelo R., Passaic, N. J.

Registered Assistants.—Belz, Emil O., Jersey City, N. J.; Ebner, Frank Gannon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kuyler, Nicholas D., Hackensack, N. J.; Frailey, William O., Jr., Lancaster, Pa.; Keys, Frank J., Paterson, N. J.; Lesser, Israel, Newark, N. J.; Seclow, Benjamin, Bayonne, N. J.; Salov, Joseph H., Newark, N. J.; Weis, Joseph J., Newark, N. J.; Meyer, Benjamin, Newark, N. J.

The next examination for registered and assistant pharmacist will be held in Trenton, on Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19.—[HENRY A. JORDEN, secretary, Bridgeton.

Student with Blue Book in Hand—"Professor, I do not think I deserve this zero which you gave me."

Professor—"Neither do I, but I could not give you a lower mark."

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ST. LOUIS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held its thirty-second annual meeting in the materia medica hall of the college building, Tuesday, February 19, with about fifty members present. The reports of various officers and committees were submitted and special recommendations referred to the executive committee. President Dr. Oscar H. Elbrecht made the following address:

DR. OSCAR H. ELBRECHT.

Fellow Members of the Alumni Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy:

In reviewing the years work there has been nothing of unusual importance. Our membership list has increased by forty-eight members and our financial condition is better than ever as will be brought out later by the treasurer's report. In leaving the office of president, I wish to make but one recommendation and this with the idea that if I give you but one you will go away and think about it and trust you will act upon the suggestion.

The present attitude that exists between physician and druggist is the most wholesome that has ever existed between the two professions. This has been evidenced very strongly during the past year in our city, which took the lead in a new movement that seems to be traveling to other cities but originated here, and that is that the medical societies have set aside several evenings during the winter for the purpose of having papers and discuscussions that were of interest to pharmacists as well as physicians. In so doing they have called the pharmacists into their confidence, something which we have sought for for many years, and it is the opinion of the writer that this feeling has been brought about by the overwhelming avalanche of proprietary preparations that has been thrust upon them until the average physician is almost forced to forget his official materia medica unless he makes special efforts to retain it by avoiding the proprietary literature and staying in touch with his materia medica. This spirit, in my opinion, will be of more benefit to druggists than any one movement that was ever started in behalf of the pharmaceutical profession and the writer, in taking the position of both pharmacist and physician, feels that it is paramount for the druggist to realize the very favorable recognition that the medical profession is giving him. He should recognize this opportunity and make the best of it by catering to his physician and by using every chance to bring out his preparations and by using the efforts of this association (as well as those of similar natures) to co-operate with every effort of the medical profession; thus accomplish great good for pharmacy.

One of our fellow Alumnists started this movement at the time he was president of the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni, by calling such meeting. The precedent was soon followed by the St. Louis Medical Society, the strongest organization of its kind in this city, and since this meeting similar meetings have been held in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. When such openings are given the druggist he should make every endeavor to use them and thus help the physician in a most general way to review his materia medica, and it is the belief of the writer that should the pharmaceutical profession care to, the medical societies will gladly give them opportunities on their programs and in this way by systematic propaganda they can most effectually attack the proprietary evil.

The writer has also recommended to the Committee on Papers and Queries that similar meetings should be held within our own organization for the same purpose and in this way teach our members how to proceed and accomplish most good. This is indeed the most welcome movement that has presented itself in favor of pharmacy for many years and is the best indication of the spirit in which the physician is commencing to view the druggist and is the only foundation on which the pharmacist can establish a firm and healthy future.

In closing, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the officers and the chairmen of the various committees who have so faithfully performed their duties and wish to compliment, especially, the faithfuluess of our secretary, and last but strongest, the chairman of our entertainment committee, who deserves more credit than any of us for his enthusiastic, never-failing efforts to entertain and incidentally to swell our treasury; this he has done, as will be shown later by his own report.

I again thank my committees for their faithful indulgence and thank you for your attention.

A letter from Prof. H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore, urging the adoption of the degree "Ph. D." was read and without recommendation referred to the executive committee.

A special vote of thanks was extended Prof. Otto A. Wall for his work in the interest of pharmaceutical education at the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A.

Treasurer Solomon Boehm, of the college, reported on the establishment of life scholarships on account of exceptionally liberal contributions made to the college by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. and the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. On motion by Treasurer Charles Gietner, of the Alumni, the organization pledged the college its financial support if called upon in times of need. The Alumni now has a balance of over $1,400 on hand. The officers selected for the ensuing year are as follows:

W. C. BOLM.

President, Henry O. A. Huegel; first vice-president, Robert J. Pfeffer; second vice-president, Albert J. Bretscher; recording secretary, Otto Hanser; corresponding secretary, Charles W. Tritschler; treasurer, Charles Gietner; registrar, Dr. W. D. Auf der Heide; new members board of trustees: J. C. Thumser and Wm. Laumann.

After adjournment of the business meeting, the mem-

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bers adjourned to Lippe's Cafe, Eighth and Olive Streets, where W. C. Bolm presided as toastmaster and addresses were made by the following: H. O. A. Huegel, Robert J. Pfeffer, A. J. Bretscher, O. Hanser, C. W. Tritschler, C. Gietner, Dr. W. D. Auf der Heide, J. C. Thumser, Dr. O. H. Elbrecht, W. H. Lamont, Dr. H. M. Whelpley and Carl G. Hinrichs.

The most pleasing incident of the evening was the formal presentation by retiring President, Dr. O. H. Elbrecht, of a handsome silver tea service to Wm. H. Lamont, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Lamont has for years directed the entertainment feature of the Alumni, which has assisted materially in keeping the members together, bringing in new members and building up the handsome cash balance now on hand. The silver service was presented with the compliments of the Alumni Association.

DR. ENNO SANDER.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley called attention to the long service in the association of the oldest member, Dr. Enno Sander, who is now in his eighty-fifth year. The doctor is emeritus professor of materia medica and botany of the college and the only honorary member of the association. On informal vote, it was declared the sense of the members present that the association should take some appropriate action looking to the special recognition of the veteran member of the organization.

The Annual Entertainment and Ball given by the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy at the Old Liederkranz Hall, Thirteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue, February 15, 1907, proved to be one of the most delightful affairs of the season and, from a financial standpoint, was a grand success.

The Entertainment Committee deserve considerable praise for the excellent program selected and the manner in which it was handled. Some of the special features deserving of mention were Baby Knight, the sweet child singer, a little boy, nine years of age, whose child-like simplicity and sweet voice won a place with the audience at once. This little fellow's work received several encores. Mrs. Patrick Gill, a pupil of Alfred Robyn, demonstrated the fact that St. Louis has in her a woman who will attain a national reputation as a singer. The general comment of the audience was that she has a most wonderful range combined with a pure, sweet tone and masterful expression, and those who love good singing enjoyed this rare treat. Mrs. Edgar Sommers gave an excellent reading which greatly pleased the entire house. Miss Gladys Moore, a member of Kiralfys Venice Co., entertained the house with a graceful and artistic ballet dance. Chas. Wagner as usual came in for his share of applause. You know Charlie has but to look at the front row, make a few faces and the house is with him. The entertainment closed with the Pill Roller's Minstrels with L. A. Seitz as interlocutor, under the direction of W. H. Lamont.

CHARLES WAGNER.

The performance was almost professional, so well did each member conduct himself, and the faultless manner in which L. A. Seitz handled the middle station was indeed commendable. The end men, Wagner, Lamont, Thumser and Huegel, had seasonable, timely and local jokes. The absence of the dean of the faculty from the front row nearly broke up the show, because Mr. Huegel had a joke concerning the doctor and at the last moment was compelled to change the name. E. H. Voepel did some interesting work upon his $300 "Strad," playing with a wash board, shoe, match and playing card, and when he finally located his bow the house was filled with the sweet strains of El Trovatore. The vocal efforts were confined to the Mendelssohn Quartet, Messrs. Wagner and Huegel, while Mr. Jones did a clog, buck and wing dance. The other members who contributed a joke and a laugh were Messrs. William Schuller, Chas. Reiman, H. Konitsky, and Chas. Lips. The evening closed with a rendition of Ed. Novy's Twinkling Star that made the hit of the evening, the solo work being handled by Theo. Westhus.

One of the largest and most select audiences greeted the efforts of the players. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Otto F. Claus, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. F. Hagenow, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Strite, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Arendes and family, Mrs. W. H. Lamont, Mrs. Seitz, Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angermueller, Mrs. Huegel, Dr. and Mrs. Duering, Dr. O. H. Elbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Bausch, Mrs. C. A. Lips, Mr. Edgar Zolm, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Neu, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacFarland, Mrs. E. H. Voepel, Mr. and Mrs. Severson, C. W. J. H. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Bolm, Mr. and Mrs. O. F Heitmeyer, Eugene Kurtz, R. J. Pfeffer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tritschler, Dr. W. D. Auf der Heide, Leon Philibert, Joe Klieber and daughters.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

A Year of St. Louis.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Business Men's League has for one of its features a condensed review of the progress and prospects of the city. Every one acquainted with the situation knows that St. Louis has developed with great strides during the past five years, and that it is now in its greatest period of prosperity. The figures that prove it abound on every hand. Building improvements in 1906, a leading form of permanent growth, represented a value of $29,000,000, against $23,000,000 in 1905, and $14,000,000 in the world's fair year. Bank clearings and postal revenue, both among the best business barometers, were larger than in any former year. The addition of 372 new factories brought in $47,000,000 in fresh capital, and $15,000,000 was added by new mercantile firms. Every person familiar with trade statistics is aware that facts of this kind are conclusive. They are the solid sort that tell of a constant advancement resting on sure foundations. The last decade gave birth to a greater St. Louis that has swept far beyond the old boundaries in area, enterprise and general activities. Throughout the world the city has become better known and identified with its remarkable central position. No longer is the fourth city in the Union supposed to be on the far edge of the western frontier.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

H. Heshin is now the St. Louis resident representative of Armour & Company who looks after toilet soaps and glycerin.

J. G. Grasshof, Ph. G., has long been associated with the Phoenix Pharmacy, at Jefferson & Cass Avenues.

J. G. GRASSHOF.

The St. Louis Medical History Club at the January meeting had the following program: Serenus Samonicus, Physician to Emperor Severus, by Henry Bauer, M. D., read by Dr. Kenneth W. Millican: Thomas Bartholin, read by Dr. B. W. Moore.

Frank S. T. Trevitt was one of the bright and popular students at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in the junior class last year. His classmates and friends lost track of him when he went to Atlantic City last spring, nor are they likely to recognize his name among the students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy where he is putting in good time studying this winter. The facts are that Mr. Trevitt has adopted his real name, which is Bonnell, and discarded that of Trevitt which was applied to him on account of the gentleman who raised him.

The Cincinnati Minister who stated that he "would rather bet on a horse race than play euchre for a prize" may not know it, but very likely a good many of his congregation feel exactly the same way, especially about county fair time.

The Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. Team of Druggists' Cocked Hat League is shown in the above picture. They are the champions for 1906. Reading from left to right, they are: Jack Thumser, Charles Renner, A. S. Ludwig, H. D. Delkeskamp and Gus Aszmann.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy will hold the forty-second annual meeting May 6.

A Most Complete and Reliable Price List of Drugs, Glassware, Liquors, Oils, Paints, Patent Medicines and Sundries will appear in the April issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Watch for the issue and preserve the number for constant use.

Dr. Enno Sander, emeritus professor of materia medica and botany in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, honorary member of the Alumni Association and ex-president of the A. Ph. A. celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, February 27. Many were the letters and tokens of love, friendship and esteem which were extended the veteran pharmacist.

Affairs Pharmaceutical and Otherwise of special interest to St. Louis druggists have been interesting but not particularly exciting since the review in the February issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. It is worthy of note that the members of the retail trade continue prosperous, remain happy and keep remarkably well.

The St. Louis R. D. A. will hold its March meeting on the afternoon of the third Tuesday in the month at a place to be decided later. This is in accord with the decision to alternate morning and afternoon meetings. A new price schedule will soon be out with but few changes.

Preparations are being made for the commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, at Memorial Hall, April 25. The usual banquet will be held the previous evening.

The Civil Service examination on February 5, for appointments as drug and food inspectors and as assistant chemists under the new Pure Food and Drugs Law, was taken by quite a number of pharmacists. Some of them being graduates of the St. Louis College. The results of the examination have not as yet been announced. The pharmacists present feel confident of success. Since the examination a number of college graduates are posting themselves with a view of taking the next examination.

In these days of testing everything in sight, it is not so strange as it is amusing to learn of the man from the country who bought a watch at a St. Louis pawn shop and then visited the city hall in search of the testing department to learn whether his timepiece came up to the standard. City Chemist Buckland has almost daily visits from persons who expect him to analyze anything and everything that happens to look suspicious. The enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Law causes the public to place great importance upon the words "tested" and "guaranteed."

If you are a drng clerk hunting for a situation in St. Louis, call every day at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, and at the City Sales Department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., Fourth Street and Clark Avenue, and the City Sales Department of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., Fourth and Market Streets; also at the following offices: Parke, Davis & Co., 108 South Fourth Street, Sharp & Dohme, 115 South Fourth Street, Mulford & Co., 15 South Fourth Street, Eli Lilly & Co., 11 South Fourth Street. We advise you to also keep in close touch with the Chief of the Bureau of Information of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, O. L. Wright, who is to be found at the office of the Hoeffken-Finke Laboratory, 412 South Sixth Street.

Proprietary medicines, politics and cartoonists. In reviewing the current events of a week, the cartoonist of the St. Louis *Star-Chronicle* conceived the following sketch when thinking of the continued activity of burglaries and hold-ups in St. Louis.

Professor: "What would you do in case of narcotic poisoning?"

Student: "Would give rags or hot coffee."

A Thirty-five Car train-load of white lead was shipped out of St. Louis recently for New England points. This is probably the largest shipment of white lead ever made from any city.

Three Students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were suspended by the Board of Trustees of the February meeting. In the language of to-day this was said to be for the "good of the services."

Joseph Maserang, proprietor of the handsome pharmacy at Taylor Avenue and Olive Street, recently made an assignment. His many friends trust that he will soon have matters in satisfactory condition.

The Committee on Commencement exercises and banquet of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy consists of Theo. F. Hagenow, (chairman), Dr. Otto F. Claus, L. A. Gietz and Dr. H. M. Whelpley as dean of the faculty. The banquet will be held April 24, and the commencement April 25.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

St. Louis Visitors.

J. R. Denenny, Fayette, Mo.; Dr. H. LaRue, Dexter, Mo., C. D. Duke, Red Oak. Ia.; J. F. Green, Oakwood, Mo.; R. W. Conzet, Greenup, Ill.; G. M. Pollard, Troy, Mo.; N. E. Prince, Enfield, Ill.; J. Sams, Salisbury, Mo., C. L. Jones, Sweet Springs, Mo.; C. B. Chenoweth, Webb City, Mo.; Otto Pohl, Fremont, Neb.; H. H. Harley, Lincoln, Neb.; Jno F. Curry, Moberly, Mo.; Oscar C. Hadley, Porter, I. T.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society.—The monthly meeting was held at Bollman's hall February 14. The proposed registration bill was thoroughly discussed and heartily endorsed by all present. It was decided to have the third and last dance of the season at Westminster hall on the evening of April 10. —[WILLIAM J. EASLY, secretary.

Mo. Ph. A.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association will take place at Pertle Springs June 11 to 14 inclusive, and the druggists throughout the state are hereby extended a hearty invitation to attend. The sessions will be held from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. The discussions at these meetings will be very interesting and of great benefit to every registered pharmacist in the state, in as much that they include every topic of vital interest to the profession. The committee on legislation which is at present very active in protesting against obnoxious and unwise legislation, will present a very interesting report.

Chairman Lamont, of the committee on membership and attendance, is anxious to hear from every druggist who has not yet been enrolled as a member.

The association offers a gold medal for the best scientific contribution and a silver medal for the second best paper of scientific interest. Also, a gold medal for the best paper on commercial pharmacy, and a silver medal for the second best in the same line.

The entertainment committee is preparing a very interesting program for the entertainment of all present.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, which was organized as an auxiliary, and has done so much towards promoting the social features of the meetings, will convene at the same time. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association has always held a kindly feeling towards the traveling salesmen, and they are hereby extended a hearty invitation to be present and assist in making the next annual meeting the most successful in the history of the association. —[L. A. SEITZ, St. Louis, Pres. Mo. Ph. A. Feb. 22, 1907.

Prof. Charles Caspari spent four weeks in Jefferson City becoming acquainted with the law-makers of the cities and watching particularly to use his influence in preventing legislation inimical to the interests of pharmacy. The motto of Missouri pharmacists this year is, "Let well enough alone."

J. B. Van Arsdel is sales manager for Jno. T. Milliken & Co., manufacturing chemists, for St. Louis. Mr. Van Arsdel was at one time in the retail drug business in this city and thoroughly understands the wants of the trade.

Albert Nay, after seventeen years in business at Eighth and Pine Streets, was obliged to move during the construction of the Wright building on that corner. He has, for nearly a year past, been located at 712 Pine Street, but, on April 1, he anticipates returning to his old corner where he will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

E. Gibson, Ph. G., is now located at Musick's Pharmacy, 4267 Olive Street.

E. GIBSON.

C. J. Haeberle, Ph. G., was a pharmacist in San Francisco, Cal., during the earthquake. After the catastrophe, all that was left was his good self, so he returned to St. Louis, where he learned the business and received his diploma. He purchased the De Hodiamont Pharmacy, and a few weeks ago removed it from 6111 Horton Place to corner Maple Avenue and Suburban Track. Mr. Haeberle will be pleased to meet his professional friends, as well as the customers in his neighborhood.

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Klein, of Bethalto, Ill., are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, and Miss Alta May, their little daughter, is very proud of her brother.

A Beautiful Little Girl came to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thibodeaux, Mer Rouge, La., on the 14th. Mrs. Thibodeaux is the daughter of Mr. C. C. Davenport, who has been connected with the drug business at that place for fifty years. An offer was made by a certain drug drummer, who travels that section, that if Mr. Thibodeaux would name his little girl after him, he would "send her to the free school and give her a good education," but it was declined.

MATRIMONIAL.

Pfeffer-Schmidt.—On February 6, 1907, Mr. W. J. Pfeffer, Ph. G., was married to Miss Eloise A. Schmidt, of St. Louis. Mr. Pfeffer is proprietor of a pharmacy at 2752 Chippewa street, and the young couple are now at home in their residence across the street from his place of business, the number being 2751. The bride is an exceedingly popular and accomplished young lady, and her husband is one of the best known and most competent of the younger pharmacists of the city.

W. J. PFEFFER.

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A PAGE OF ST. LOUIS COLLEGE ALUMNI WORKERS.

L. A. SEITZ.

H. O. A. HUEGEL.

CHAS. GIETNER.

WM. H. LAMONT.

THEO. F. HAGENOW.

J. C. THUMSER.

C. W. J. H. HAHN.

CHAS. RENNER.

DR. J. C. FALK.

C. W. TRITSCHLER.

OSCAR F. BAUSCH.

WM. LAUMANN.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Kentucky Board of Pharmacy Report for 1906. J. W. Gayle, secretary, Frankfort.

Ok. Ph. A. Proceedings of the 1906 meeting. F. M. Weaver, Oklahoma City, secretary.

S. D. B. Ph.—Sixteenth Annual Report for the Year 1906. E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids, secretary.

This is an exceedingly interesting report of 144 pages. It includes the proceedings of the state association. Every registered pharmacist in the state must belong to that organization.

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for 1907 is Volume 31 of the series. The society is located at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The volume of 234 pages gives information of special interest to the pharmacists of that country and constitutes a report which will interest the members of boards of pharmacy in this country.

Lord Kelvin's Views on the Advantages of the Metric System, with opinions of several eminent men, also explanatory tables, issued by The Decimal Association, 605 Salisbury House, London, E. C., Price 3d.

This pamphlet of sixty-four pages will prove instructive as well as interesting to every pharmacist who studies its pages.

The Minn. State Ph. A. report of the June 1906 meeting and the twenty-first annual report of the board of pharmacy with the sixth annual report of the Commercial Travelers Auxiliary. Theo. F. Leeb, secretary, Winona, Minn.

The association is to be congratulated upon issuing such a valuable volume without calling upon the trade for advertisements.

Tablet Manufacture, Its History, Pharmacy and Practice by Joseph R. Wood, M. A., Ph. G., Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1906. Price not stated.

This is a volume by a practical manufacturer for the use of both retailer and wholesaler engaged in the manufacture of tablet form of medicines. The subject is treated in an extensive manner beginning with the history of tablets and coming down to the present state of development and use. We unhesitatingly recommend it to our readers.

Course in Pharmaceutical and Chemical Arithmetic, including Weights and Measures, by Julius William Sturmer, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy, Purdue University. Third edition, with Answers. Published by the author. Price, $1.35 net.

This is a new edition of an exceedingly useful text book for students in pharmacy and reference work for retail druggists. Now, that boards of pharmacy and colleges of pharmacy are insisting upon familiarity with ordinary problems in arithmetic pertaining to the drug business, it is difficult for applicants for registration or candidates for diplomas to secure the coveted documents without studying such a book as the one at hand.

The present edition is not only enlarged, but also contains certain changes necessitated by the different temperature standards for specific gravity and solubility determinations adopted by the U. S. P. VIII.

Charaka-Samhita (Translated into English), published by Pareshnath Sarma, Son of the late Kaviraj Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, Editor of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita (in original) with commentaries; Bengali and Hindi translator of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita; Editor of Chikitsa-Sammilani (Medical journal in Bengali); Practitioner of the Hindu System of Medicine, etc., etc., etc. Calcutta: 200 Cornwallis Street. Printed by B. N. Nandi, at the Kaviratna Press, 12 Simla Street, Bye-Lane, 1906. (The right of reproduction is reserved).

Parts 40, 41 and 42 are just at hand. We have very recently given extended attention to this interesting translation of one of the oldest medical works which is still in existence in its original language.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.—Indianapolis, Indiana, September 3-8, 1906. J. O. Schlotterbeck, Ann Arbor Mich., secretary and treasurer.

This pamphlet of fifty-six pages conforms in size and style to the previous reports. It, however, gives a wider range of information than any of the previous reports. It contains a list of the officers and places of meeting since the organization was formed. A list of the delegates as well as the colleges represented at the seventh annual meeting is also recorded. Then follows the address of President H. M. Whelpley. The proceedings are rather briefly recorded owing to the fact that the conference does not have a stenographer. The Constitution and By-laws and the statement required from candidates for admission are given in full.

The pamphlet closes with a brief report of the proceedings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and a rather complete report of the joint meeting of the Conference of Faculties and the Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Then follows the list of twenty-six colleges belonging to the Conference. They are:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Department of Pharmacy, Auburn, Ala.; Albany College of Pharmacy, Department of Union University, Albany, N. Y.; Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; California College of Pharmacy, Department of University of California, San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago College of Pharmacy, Department of University of Illinois, Chicago Ill.; Cleveland School of Pharmacy, Cleveland, O.; University of Iowa College of Pharmacy, Iowa City, Ia.; University of Kansas School of Pharmacy, Lawrence, Kans.; Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.; Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, Md.; Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.; University of Michigan School of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor, Mich.; University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.; National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C.; New York College of Pharmacy, Department of Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.; Ohio State University College of Pharmacy, Columbus, O.; University of Oklahoma, Department of Pharmacy, Norman, Okla.; Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Dapartment of Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa.; Purdue University School of Pharmacy, Lafayette, Ind.; Scio College of Pharmacy, Scio, O.; St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.; Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tenn.; University of Washington School of Pharmacy, Seattle, Wash.; University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, Madison, Wis.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The N. A. R. D. will hold the ninth annual meeting at Chicago, September 16, 1907. Headquarters and other arrangements will be announced at an early date.

The Mo. Ph. A. Committee on Papers will, so we are informed, offer a nomination for membership and one year's dues in the A. Ph. A. for some meritorious paper contributed to the 1907 meeting.

Dr. James H. Beal, of Scio, O., has recently been appointed by the governor of Ohio as drug inspector. This is a position for which the professor is eminently fitted. He can be depended upon to discharge the duties of that office in an impartial but fearless manner, at the same time exercising due judgment and discretion.

A Wise Selection.—Fred W. Meissner, Jr., La Porte, Ind., a former member of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, has been elected to membership in the board of trustees of the U. S. P. convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Albert E. Ebert. No wiser selection could have been made, and we congratulate the pharmacists of the country on Mr. Meissner's selection.—[*N. A. R. D. Notes.*

Death Has Reaped a Rich Harvest among active pharmacists during the past few months. The death of Albert E. Ebert, who stood at the head of active retail pharmacists in national pharmaceutical affairs of a professional and scientific nature, was followed by those of A. Fleischmann, a veteran Missouri pharmacist; Col. T. Roberts Baker, of Virginia, a veteran in pharmacy as well as of the confederacy; S. P. Watson, of Atlanta, at one time prominent in the A. Ph. A.; and Ben Schwarz, of the Ill. Ph. B.

Henry G. Schoettle is the junior member of the firm of Schoettle Bros. of Collinsville, Illinois; in addition to his duties of looking after the interests of the store, he has twice been elected as Tax Collector, and is now candidate for the office of City Treasurer, with very flattering prospects of being elected, as he is very popular.

HENRY G. SCHOETTLE

The N. H. Ph. A. makes use of an interesting letter head for the officers. Among other information it bears the following:

Organized—

For the purpose of promoting the knowledge and elevating the profession of Pharmacy, and for the protection of the people and benefit of all legitimate Pharmacists throughout the State . . . .

Pharmacopœias as Prizes.—The Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœia Convention evidently values the good work being done by State Associations. The following communication addressed to the Secretary of the Mo. Ph. A. is a sample of what is being sent to the Secretary of each State Association:

I beg to remind you that at a meeting held April 28, 1906, the Board of Trustees decided to place at the disposal of each State Pharmaceutical Association a copy of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, to be awarded as a prize for the best paper presented at the 1907 meeting, on "How to increase the interest of the Medical Profession in the U. S. Pharmacopœia."

The President of your Association was notified of this action in May last; the present letter is sent at this time to enable you to give due notice to your membership.—[MURRAY GALT MOTTER, M. D., Secretary.

Board of Trustees of the U. S P. Convention.—The 1900 convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia adopted a constitution and by-laws providing for a board of trustees which has "the management and control of the affairs and funds of the convention." The board consists of five elected members, together with the president of the convention and the chairman of the committee on revision, as ex-officio members. The members originally elected were William S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George W. Sloan, Indianapolis; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, and S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, with Dr. H. C. Wood, president of the convention, and Dr. Charles Rice, chairman of the Committee on Revision, as ex-officio members. Deaths have made several changes in the board. Dr. Charles Rice died, May 13, 1901, and Joseph P. Remington was made chairman of the Committee on Revision, and thus became an ex-officio member of the board. William S. Thompson died, September 26, 1901, and Dr. James H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio, was elected, October 21, to fill the vacancy. Dr. George W. Sloan died, February 15, 1903, and Dr. Henry M. Whelpley was elected April 14, to fill the vacancy. Albert E. Ebert died, November 20, and F. W. Meissner, of La Porte, Ind., has just been elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Murray Galt Motter, of Washington, D. C., was selected by the board in 1900 as secretary, which position he retains to the present time.

The next meeting of the board will probably be the annual meeting which is likely to be held in St. Louis, early in May.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A. will meet at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Saturday, March 16, at 3 p. m. The subject for discussion will be the U. S. P. and the N. F. An effort will be made to place in convenient form suggestions for improvements in formulas, changes in tests, corrections in decriptions, alterations in standards and other revisions of U. S. P. and N. F. text, so that the opinions and experiences of the St. Louis pharmacists can be utilized by the revisers of these two national standards. A. A. Kleinschmidt will open the discussion. Applications for membership should be made direct to the secretary of the branch, Dr. Otto F. Claus.

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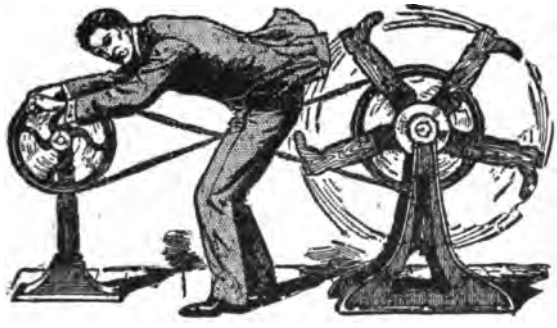
NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

A Most Complete Price List of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, liquors, oils, paints, Glassware, sponges and chamois, and sundries will appear in the April issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Carefully preserve the number for daily reference.

Two Bodemann's are now in the pharmaceutical field, one is the well known Wilhelm and the other is William. The latter has recently established the Western Drug Co., at 262 West Van Buren Street, and, no doubt, the two Bodemann's are by this time acquainted.

This is Not a Very Good Picture of R. T. Gibbs, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., but perhaps it looks as much like him as it does like any one else. At any rate, Mr. Gibbs says that it reminds him of the way he felt when his customers kicked at the quality of hot water bottles and fountain syringes. He is now pushing the Pearl Brand of this line of goods and is perfectly happy and free from such annoyances. The goods are of the very best quality and fully guaranteed. The line is marketed at popular prices and far below the usual charge for goods of this character. Mr. Gibbs is prepared to offer a special discount on quantity orders which can be made up assorted, if so desired.



Tom. Gregg, Harrisburg, Ill., is visiting the Gulf Coast on a much needed vacation; he is a member of the well known firm, Gregg & Gregg, Harrisburg, Ill.

Mr. T. Otto Kurtzner will spend a month or more in St. Louis visiting the medical profession in the interest of the preparations manufactured by the Laine Chemical Co., of New York City.

Norman Price has sold his interest in the well known Eagle Drug Co. Store, at Enfield, Ill., to his partner A. E. Walsh, who will take charge of the store. Mr. Walsh is an able and efficient pharmacist.

Randal P. Jones, Galatia, Ill., took a day off and made a short visit to Du Quoin. Mr. Jones is a hard worker, and keeps his store neat, everything in its place, and has very few calls for goods he can't supply.

John Daab is the very able clerk with H. L. Rose of Columbia, Ill. He is also very successful in raising fine Prize Stock Chickens, recently capturing three blue ribbons at the Poultry Show held in East St. Louis.

L. L. Smith, the well known and popular druggist of McLeansboro, Ill., was married January 28, to Miss Minnie Estell Daniels, of McLeansboro. Mr. Smith is one of the progressive druggists of Southern, Ill., (Egypt).

Joseph F. Brown, Ph. G., formerly of De Soto, Mo., is now in business at Campbell, Mo.

JOSEPH F. BROWN.

A. Koehler, who was a junior student at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1902 and 1903, is now conducting a prosperous drug business at Table Grove, Ill.

Ben Bundy is now located with his father, W. H. Bundy, the well known and popular druggist, Marion, Ill. Ben is a hustler for trade.

S. T. Cardwell, formerly of Springfield, Mo., has purchased the Model Drug Store, at Chickasha, I. T., and will take charge of the same immediately. It will be made one of the best drug stores in that section of the country.

Traveling Men Who Called in St. Louis During February.

F. C. Hardman, representing Hardman Rubber Co., Belleville.
A. L. Nelson, representing McIntosch B. & O. Co., 89 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
—— Tayler, representing The Geo. E. Evans Co., 5 West Eighteenth Street, New York City.
G. R. McDonald, representing B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
E. E. Cornelius, representing D. R. Bradley & Son, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Maurice Levy, representing P. Monlun, 28 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.
Maurice Levy, representing Daggett & Ramsdell, 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
J. A Schake, representing Wm. Waltke & Co., East Grand and Second Street, City.
F. Von Hermann, representing Mechanical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
—— Humphrey, representing Mitzell Rubber Co., Carrollton, Ohio.
D. B. Chandler, representing Mulhens & Kropff, 298 Broadway, New York City.
T. W. Frazer, representing Celluloid Co., 80 Washington Place, New York City.
J. A. Niblo, representing E. Clinton Co., 1007 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. D. Kenfield, represententing Andrew Jergens Co., 217 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. Brown, representing Geo. R. Gibson Co., 8 Thomas Street, New York City.
Harry Miller, representing John Engel & Co., 187 West Broadway, New York City.
A. B. Maurer, representing Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, New York.
E. Hillyer, representing American H. R. Co., 9 Mercer Street, New York City.
W. T. Palmer, representing De Graff & Palmer, 48 Leonard Street, New York City.
R. K. Hall, representing Radigan, Rich & Co., 718 Roe Building, City.
C. A. Damon, representing Becton, Dickinson & Co., 160 Duane Street, New York City.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, APRIL, 1907. No. 4.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-clas matter in January, 1895.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., ... Editor.

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(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.)

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One page,	1 year	(6 x8 1-2 inches).....	300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROHTERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye.—Dr. Reid Hunt, Chief of the Division of Pharmacology of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. M. and P. S. since 1904, is Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Papers of the A. Ph. A. The Doctor first took an interest in Pharmacology while at the University of Bonn in 1892. He was for a time an associate Professor of Pharmacology at John Hopkins University.

DR. REID HUNT.

The righteous green with which Spring bedecks herself is now here.

Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the St. Louis College ot Pharmacy and president of the Malinckrodt Chemical works, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the April issue.

LOUIS EMANUEL.

Louis Emanuel, treasurer of the N. A. R. D., and president of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March.

Profit by Reading the Advertisements in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The April issue of this Journal contains a long list of new advertising patrons, who solicit the interest and patronage of the thousands of subscribers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Advertisements are a means of profit as well as information for the thoroughly wide-awake and up-to-date pharmacists. Thus we realize that our increased advertising patronage adds materially to the Journal from the standpoint of the retail pharmacists. We ask our readers to kindly mention the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST whenever they have occasion to correspond with an advertiser.

Index to Advertisements, Page 4.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 6.

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Editorial

The Wholesalers Follow the Lead of the Retailer. —Modern times have greatly changed the conditions of the retail drug trade and altered the nature of the pharmacy of the present day. The old time place of business was much more appropriately known as a pharmacy or an apothecary's shop. Gradually foreign lines of goods have been taken up by the pharmacist and many specialties allowed to find their way to the shelves of the retail pharmacist's place of business. Many of these new articles bear but a remote resemblance to medicines or medical supplies carried by the pharmacist of a half century ago. At the present time a thoroughly up-to-date and recognized progressive drug store carries such a miscellaneous stock of goods that it is difficult to distinguish by the character of the merchandise between a drug store, a grocery, or a hardware store, and it is particularly difficult to point out how such a modern drug store differs from a department store. It is true that the druggist jealously, if not reverentially, clings to the colored show globes and certain other characteristic features of the old time pharmacy. Many modern show windows, however, closely resemble those found in other lines of business. An hour's stroll along the prominent down town streets of a large city will bring to view drug store show windows prominently, displaying every line of goods which our forefathers would never seek in a drug store, while the strictly pharmaceutical stock is given a second place in the establishment. Confectionery, cigars and tobacco, magazines, newspapers and stationery, wines and liquors, cutlery and other hardware are only a few of the side lines given prominence as leading articles in drug store windows. Drug stores located in the business section of the city are, as a rule, the ones to carry the greatest assortment of goods and push lines which were at one time considered as a part of some other trade.

Many are the explanations which have been made by those who discuss the present condition of the retail drug trade. Some lay the blame at the door of department stores and many are those who regret what all must recognize as a fact, that the condition exists and seems to be here to stay. A very interesting feature and one which seems to have been overlooked in the discussion of the subject is the effect that this drifting of the retail drug trade has exerted on the jobbing and wholesale drug trade of the country. The wholesalers have been forced, as a matter of self-protection, to keep pace with the movement of their customers. When the retail druggist decides to make drugs and medicines a secondary consideration in his business, it is absolutely necessary for the jobber who supplies his demands to follow the example. The transition has been gradual and began when the jobbers realized the extent to which their customers were asking them to send their buy-out boys to the hardware stores, the grocery stores, the stationers, the cigar dealers, the confectioners, and into almost every line of the jobbing trade of a large city. The retail druggist soon took this practice as a matter of fact and often became impatient at the delays necessitated by the conditions under which they made use of the jobbing drug trade as a convenience in filling their wants for goods handled exclusively by other wholesale dealers. In order to quiet their customers and lessen the number of complaints, drug jobbers began putting in various lines of goods for which they had the most frequent calls. This enabled them to make a small profit on the goods which they handled without profit, or perhaps at a loss when they were bought out. Thus, the wholesaler branched out as a necessary result of the change in the retail trade. It soon became apparent to the thoughtful jobber that he must keep up with the needs of the retailer and be in a position to furnish him with as great a variety of goods as his side lines might demand. The very existence of the jobber depends upon the retailer and it is but natural that he should strive to serve the retailer in as satisfactory a manner as is consistent with correct business principles and methods. Perhaps prompt shipments have as much as anything else to do with causing the wholesale house to become as much of a department store as the retail place of business. Sometimes even an hour required in buying out goods will delay a shipment for an entire day, and thus we find the stock carried by the wholesale druggist growing more complex year by year.

Conditions are now so well established, and the custom so firmly fixed, that the wholesale druggist begins to feel that his investment and expense of carrying on a business under new conditions deserves the hearty cooperation of the retail drug trade which forced the change upon him. The retail druggist should first look to his jobber for the goods which he sells, and concentrate his business to the mutual convenience and profit of both wholsaler and retailer. Take the cigar trade as an example. It is a recognized branch of the retail drug trade and should be given equal prominence by the jobber who is acquainted with the character and demands of the cigar trade of the retail druggist. The druggist is expected to carry fine goods and the jobber naturally expects to supply this class of cigars. The same applies to many other lines, such as druggists' sundries, rubber goods, stationery supplies, toilet soaps, etc. The jobber is in a position to select, in each line, goods of a superior quality, and of a character especially suitable for the retail drug trade. The consumer is not surprised at the inferior quality of goods sold at cut rate prices in department stores and other lines remote from the retail drug trade, but pharmacists' customers expect him to supply rubber goods of superior quality and other articles of standard value. We believe the retail trade is gradually learning to appreciate the position of the jobber and now looks to him when quality is the prime consideration, and he certainly should be given the preference when

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other things are equal. The retailer soon learns the value of dealing with a reputable concern, and profits by placing his trade with those who live up to their agreements. The regular patron necessarily has an advantage over what he finds in occasionally buying side lines from outside sources.

We are making these suggestions not with a view of causing any retail dealer to antagonize the jobbers in special lines but simply with what seems to us to be the tide of events. The retail druggist can, from his own point of view, reason out that it is far better for him to give his entire trade to the wholesale druggist than it is to divide it up among several lines of jobbers, many of whom he will buy from only occasionally or, perhaps, not more than once in his life-time. The situation is not complicated nor is the line of reasoning too vague for elucidation. It is simply the same business principle which causes the general merchant in a small place to be a general merchant. His customers are anxious to have all their wants supplied at his place of business, and not be obliged to visit distant towns or send to large cities for their goods.

Belladonna Dispensed for Laudanum.—An accident of this kind in England resulted fatally and the case is attracting wide-spread attention. It seems that an unregistered apprentice was directed to take a shelf bottle for Laudanum to the basement and re-fill it. He got hold of the Belladonna Liniment stock bottle in place of the one containing Laudanum. No one noticed the error until a death resulted from dispensing the Belladonna Liniment when Tincture of Opium was wanted.

During the trial several interesting points were developed, which are of as much importance in this country as in England. It was argued by the prosecution that Balladonna and Opium, each have a characteristic odor, which should alone be sufficient to identify them and to distingnish between them. This being the case, a mistake similar to the one made, must be charged to criminal negligence.

As far as we have observed the State Boards of Pharmacy find a greater number of their applicants in this country deficient in the ability to recognize drugs, galenicals and chemicals than in any other branch of the examinations. Some retail druggists and many applicants for registration contend that the Boards of Pharmacy are unnecessarily severe in this feature of the examinations. The English dispensing error is a good case in point for the Boards of Pharmacy to use in defending their position. We believe that a competent pharmacist should be able to recognize, without difficulty, all of the common drugs, preparations and chemicals which have characteristic odors, colors, or taste, which are sufficient to readily distinguish them.

Our readers in this country will also be interested in the point made by the prosecution that the person in charge of a drug store must not only be in actual charge, but also give personal attention to all details involving such important transactions as the re-filling of shelf bottles with potent preparations. If the proprietor, or the one in charge leaves the work entirely to an unqualified assistant or apprentice, he might just as well absent himself altogether from the place of business. It is not sufficient to merely be present, but the Law requires that he shall constantly exercise his judgment, skill and professional ability to avoid mistakes. It is really remarkable that a proprietor who would not think of permitting an apprentice to count the money in the cash drawer, make up the sales, or make out a bank deposit slip without rechecking his work, will deliberately entrust him with the responsibility of re-filling a shelf bottle without verifying his work. We trust that all pharmacists who read this will remember that:

It is a good thing to learn caution by the misfortunes of others.

Honorary Presidents of the A. Ph. A.—Some organizations of the age, character and size of the A. Ph. A. have two distinct classes of members who are recognized by election to the highest office in the gift of the organization. One class was recognized in the A. Ph. A. by the election to the presidency of M. W. Alexander who captured the association with his marked ability as a presiding officer and useful service on various committees where executive ability was demanded. He was valued, respected and admired although we believe he never contributed a single paper to the volume of proceedings of the organization. The other class of presidents was represented by the election of that venerable contributer to scientific pharmacy, Alfred B. Taylor. These conditions must continue in the future and the A. Ph. A. can well consider the advisability of recognizing each class in a manner befitting the members and conserving to the best interests of the association. It has been suggested by prominent members that the A. Ph. A. amend its Constitution and By-laws so that a president and honorary president be elected each year. This plan will ensure a good presiding officer and a good executive during the twelve months intervening between meetings. It will also afford the opportunity of giving equal honor and distinction to members who are not possessed of that peculiar adaptability which distinguishes a live, energetic and judicious head for a great organization like the A. Ph. A. There is a vast difference between merely "being president" and taking hold with vim, energy and judgment of the various opportunities within the command of a president. Permanent officers are very likely to fall into a conservative routine and a lively president, full of energy and ideas, can find vast opportunities for advancing the organization which he represents. The A. Ph. A. has been particularly fortunate in the election of presidents. Still, we believe the proposition of having two presidents of equal rank but charged with different duties will double the resources for good and divide the possibilities for mistakes in the conduct of A. Ph. A. affairs. Let the organization try it and see how the plan works.

Right along the above lines is a timely editorial on page 722 of the *Apothecary* for October, 1906.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Most Complete Price List of practically everything handled in the retail drug trade appears in the April issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. We suggest that our subscribers reserve this number for future reference. The following issues will contain the sectional price list as usual.

Is the Contract Plan Legal?—This very important question will be finally settled by the Supreme Court. A recent judgement has been secured against the N. W. D. A., the N. A. R. D., and certain individual members of the Proprietary Association. This will be appealed and pushed to a final decision.

License Patent Medicine Manufacturers as saloon keepers are regulated. Such was the intent of a bill introduced in the legislature of Michigan a few weeks ago. It provided that every manufacturer or dealer in patent medicines shall pay an annual state license fee of $2000.00. It is unnecessary to say the bill failed to become a law.

Missouri Pharmacists must report liquor prescriptions on the first day of the first week of each and every month filing a list of them with the county clerk. This is a new law passed by the recent legislature and we are curious to see to what extent it will be enforced. The penalty for a failure to comply with the law is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

It is the Intelligence of Mankind which distinguishes the function of his brain from the understanding of the higher nervous system in mere brute creation. The physicians of to-day very bitterly complain because so small a proportion of intelligent people are able or willing to distinguish between scientific practitioners of medicine and quack doctors. On the other hand, the intelligence of the medical profession of the world and this country in particular is equally dimmed with darkness when it comes to distinguishing between the educated and careful pharmacist and the merchants who fail to qualify in accord with the rules and regulations recognized by legitimate pharmacists.

The Way They See it in Missouri.—The law makers refuse to amend the Missouri Pharmacy Law in such a way that the Board of Pharmacy will have sufficient funds to hire an attorney. This practice is followed in Illinois and many other states, but in Missouri it is looked upon as an encroachment upon the rights, privileges and duties of prosecuting attorneys, whose business it is to enforce the law. Missouri says such officers should look after all violations of the Pharmacy Law. The facts in the case are that it is extremely difficult to interest a prosecuting attorney in punishing the violators of the Pharmacy Law, for such local druggists are very likely to be numbered among his best friends and political supporters.

Local Branches of the A. Ph. A. are an outgrowth of an idea suggested by several A. Ph. A. workers two or three years ago. These branches differ from other pharmaceutical organizations in their requirements for membership. They are not restricted to any one branch of the drug trade but make eligible all A. Ph. A. members. Thus, they are just as broad in their plan of organization as is the A. Ph. A. itself. The branches in operation at the present time are those of Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland (Northern Ohio), Minneapolis (Northwestern), Boston (New England) and St. Louis. A branch was started in Washington but was not fully developed. There are rumors of branches in Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco. It will be but natural for New York City to have a branch on account of the approaching meeting of the A. Ph. A. in that city this year.

Write a Worthy Paper for a Worthy Cause and secure a copy of the U. S. P. as a mark of recognition. Last year the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. C., which has charge of the business affairs of that organization, decided to place at the disposal of each state pharmaceutical association a copy of the U. S. P. to be offered as a prize for the best paper on, "How to Increase the Interest of the Medical Profession in the United States Pharmacopœia." The action of the trustees came during the convention season and, consequently, too late for general adoption in 1906. The trustees realized this and provided for a similar offer in 1907. This is now in force and readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are urged to write papers upon this subject and present them at the meetings of their associations. It is not necessary to wait for your association to formally extend such an invitation or announce the action of the trustees, for each association is entitled to one copy of the Pharmacopœia for the purpose mentioned.

Pushing N. F. and U. S. P. Preparations.—The readers of the pharmaceutical press must be very familiar with this expression on account of the frequency with which it occurs in each issue of almost every pharmaceutical journal published in this country. The pharmacists and physicians of St. Louis, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other large cities are co-operating with a view of becoming better acquainted with these national standards. When the propaganda began a year or more ago, there was a general feeling that it wonld be short-lived. It, however, seems to have developed unexpected vitality and is growing to huge proportions. Thus it is that the retail druggist who endeavors to get along without a copy of the U. S. P. VIII. and the N. F. III. is, for the sake of $3.50, working at a great disadvantage. In some countries, the laws require each drug store to be supplied with a copy of the latest edition of the authorized pharmacopœia. In this country such a law should not be necessary, as the intelligence of the pharmacists and their ability to realize business, as well as professional advantages, should stimulate them to not only possess but study these necessary books.

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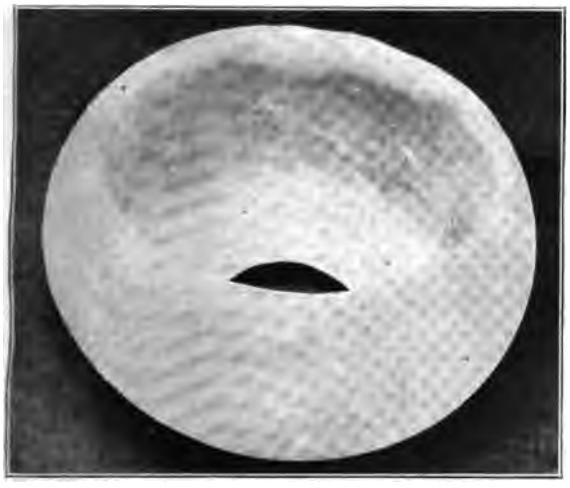
STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The District of Columbia has a new pharmacy law which places the administration of the law directly into the hands of pharmacists. The new law repeals the old one and the new board will receive the funds and records now in the possession of the old Board of Supervisors.

Illinois Pharmacists Continue Indignant on account of the action of the Governor who ignored their recommendations for appointments on the board of pharmacy. It is not unlikely that if matters continue as they are now, the druggists of the state will follow the advice of a Chicago member who says: "If the desires of the pharmacists of the state are to be entirely disregarded, the druggists should get together and do away with annual registration."



Camphor Mortars Seldom Get Into The Drug Trade.—In fact, they are usually broken before reaching the wholesale trade. The above half tone is from a photograph of a remarkably fine specimen recently received in St. Louis: The camphor mortar weighs twelve pounds and is about seven to fifteen inches in size, with a thickness of the wall of from one and one-fourth to two inches. The form is due to the shape of the container in which the sublimate camphor is condensed. This specimen was taken out of a cask of 1,000 pounds of camphor received direct from England.

"Cheers for the Living, Tears for the Dead," is the motto of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association. What can be more practical in the affairs of human life than the faithful execution of this sentiment? We are reminded of the rule and guide of those appreciative Chicago pharmacists by the following quotation:

My Creed: "Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them.

"If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intended to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy.

"Let us learn to annoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way."

Recent Legislation.—The Legislatures of West Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina, Oregon, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Idaho, California, Indiana, Washington, Montana, North Carolina and Missouri have adjourned, and the Legislature of Alabama has a recess until July.

Laws relating to drugs closely following the drug features of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law were passed in West Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina, Oregon, Wyoming, California, Indiana, Washington, North Carolina, South Dakota and Missouri.

In New Hampshire and Texas where the Legislatures are still in session, bills following the misbranding features of the drug section of the National Law have been passed.

In North Dakota the drug law was amended by including in the misbranding section those drugs mentioned in the misbranding section of the National Law which were not included in the old law. In Colorado the new law follows closely the National Law but exempts from the operation of the misbranding clause "any articles defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary or in the case of alcohol when used in the manufacture of other preparations which are official in the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary."

In West Virgina and North Carolina, in addition ot laws conforming closely to the National Law, the Legislatures have passed the bill known as the "Chicago Model" Anti-Narcotic Bill.

In many other Legislatures bills conforming closely to the drug provisions of the National Law will probably be passed.

Many other Legislatures are in session and many bills are still pending. Desperate attempts have been made in some Legislatures to force the passage of the ridiculous "Ladies' Home Journal Bill" but in no state has the bill been enacted into law.

In nearly every state where the National Law has been enacted an amendment has been inserted exempting from provisions of the law the prescriptions of physicians.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

It Served Him Right.—That Ohio minister who was arrested for bigamy ought to have known better than to have married the thirteenth wife.

A Good Pharmaceutical Journal is worth preserving for future reference. The systematic pharmacist has a place for his journals and sees to it that they are kept on file. At the end of the year, the volume is bound and becomes a part of the permanent reference library.

When, Where and Under What Circumstances did you meet a prominent American pharmacist? No doubt interesting sketches can be written on this subject. The idea is suggested by a practice of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association. The members have approved a program to be carried out at their quarterly meetings in which certain members will be called upon to tell of their first meeting with other members of the organization.

O. C. Kleine, the new treasurer of Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, is a prominent and untiring worker in the interest of pharmacy. He has served as president and also as trustee for a number of years and is now president of the Metropolitan A. R. D.

O. C. KLEINE.

Increased Pay for Druggist Postmasters is likely to result from the united effort of interested parties in various sections of the country. Not long ago the salaries for druggist postmasters was materially cut down.

American Drugs are Much in Demand in Australia.—Prof. Harry R. Burrill reports as follows to he consul department:

"Fluidextracts from the United States have a wide sale in Australia, and the demand is steadily increasing. The American pepsins practically control the market, while American patent medicines are firmly established.

"In all British colonies and dependencies the English pharmacopœia is in use, and this, to some extent, retarded the introduction of American drugs. Physicians here made out their prescriptions according to the pharmacopœia recognized by the profession, but this difficulty was met by the American manufacturers placing on the bottle a label which showed the variation of strength between the American formula and the English formula."

Are You a Member of the American Esperanto Society?—If not, we suggest that you correspond with Thomas J. Keenan, Associate Editor of the American Druggist, New York City. This international language is now written and spoken in Russia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, Peru and numerous other sections of the world where educated persons are found. Journals in the language are published in many countries. If we ever have an international pharmacopœia, it will be rendered more valuable by being printed in the Esperanto language, provided pharmacists become familiar with the language. Much sport is made of the little volumes bearing such titles as, "German made Easy," or "French in Forty Lessons," but it is claimed as an actual fact that this international language can be readily learned by any intelligent and educated person with very little expenditure of time. Perhaps the next international pharmaceutical congress will be conducted in Esperanto.

Mix the Seidlitz Powders in Your Stomach.—Such is the injunction of Professor Wilbur L. Scoville, who claims that the pint and a half of carbon dioxide gas liberated by an ordinary Seidlitz Powder assists in correcting stomach and intestinal troubles. He furthermore asserts that no inconvenience follows this method of administering Seidlitz Powders. We have seen them given in that manner for the purpose of distending the stomach and making it prominent in cases of difficult physical diagnosis. We have also seen them given in this way as a joke, but in double doses and the effervescence was manifest through mouth and nostrils. Professor Scoville puts out of service that old epitaph so frequently repeated in colleges of pharmacy when the compound powders are under consideration. The lines run somewhat as follows:

> Here lie the remains of Mary Ann Lowder,
> She died from the effects of a Seidlitz Powder,
> Snatched from this world to her heavenly bliss,
> She should have waited until it effervesced.

The professor leaves as little logic as poetry in the above lines.

The Metric System has not become the universal system of weights and measures among pharmacists and physicians, as was predicted a quarter of a century ago, nor was it dropped out of sight as was the hope of those who are opposed to the use of this convenient system.

The following is a list of the Metric Equivalents most frequently used by pharmacists. We copy it from a list distributed among the students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy by Prof. J. M. Good.

.001	Gm.	equals 1-64 grain
.064	"	equals 1 "
1.000	"	equals 15.432 "
4.000	"	equals 60 gr. or 1 dram (plus)
28.350	"	" 1 oz. Avoir.
31.1035	"	" 1 oz. Troy or Apothecary.
453.592	"	" 7000 gr. or 1 lb. Avoir.
500.000	"	(½ Kilo) equal 7716 grains.
1000	Kilograms	" 2204 lbs. (a metric ton)
.062	Gm.	Distilled-water equal 1 mimin
1	Cc.	equals 16.231 mimins
4	"	equal 64.924 "
29.57	"	" one fluidounce
100	"	" 3½ fluidounces (plus)
500	"	" 17 fluidounces (nearly)
1000	"	(one liter) equal 33.814 fluidounces

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THE NATIONAL FORMULARY

BY JAMES M. GOOD, PH. M.

Notes used during an address before the St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A., March 16, 1907.

In the National Formulary there is evidence of good work, much to commend and little to criticise.

That some formulas are inserted which, from recent discussions we see might, with propriety, have been omitted is to be expected when we realize that the work is intended to include all unofficial preparations for which there is a reasonable demand.

The Immediate Effect of the introduction of N. F. preparations is to entail additional labor and expense upon the druggist by compelling him to prepare another set of duplicates or triplicates of what he already has on hand.

The excuse for inserting formulae for certain irrational compounds is, "Physicians want them."

It is a fact, however, that the demand for them was created by the manufacturers of "proprietaries" who were interested in promoting their sale.

Those who prescribe them are ignorant of the therapeutic properties of the different ingredients, and of the further fact that they are mutually antagonistic and neutralize one another.

Examples of these are:

Pulvis Pepsini Compositus and Elixir Digestivum Compositum.

These preparations contain, according to formulas, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Lactic Acid and Hydrochloric Acid.

The mixtures are acid whereas pancreatin requires for its activity an alkaline secretion. The therapeutic incompatibility of pepsin and pancreatin was pointed out some years ago by a member of a firm of manufacturers who are considered good authority on the matter of "Disgestive Ferments," they having given the subject careful and intelligent study.

More recently there have appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association contributions which analyze what are characterized as "Monstrosities in Combinations of Digestive Ferments."

The "campaign of education" in which the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry is now engaged is a work which has long been needed.

Other Formulas which may claim our attention are:

Liquor Ferri Oxychloridi.
Liquor Ferri Albuminati.
Liquor Ferri Peptonati.
Liquor Ferri Peptonati cum Mangano.

The Solution of Ferric Oxychloride is the German process for "Dialyzed Iron" the tedious process of dialysis being omitted.

It is adapted to the purpose of the preparation of Solution of Albuminate of Iron and Solution of Peptonate of Iron.

The process for the preparation of the Solution of Peptonate of Iron with Manganese has been criticised by those who have had occasion to try it. The difficulty seems to be to obtain a soluble manganese Citrate.

As "Manganese Peptonate is available" it is recommended that it be used in place of the citrate.

Inquiries in Regard to the Preparations Containing Iron and Manganese seem to indicate that they are losing their popularity.

Attention is Called to Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, Pearson. "This solution contains about 1-10 per cent of Anhydrous Sodium Arsenate."

Since we have an official solution of Sodium Arsenate it is well for us to remember that its strength is ten times that of Pearson's solution.

The "Appendix to the National Formulary" is an important part of it. It includes formulas which have been dropped from the last two revisions of the Pharmacopoeia. The Appendix is justified by the following argument. "This dismissal does not by any means exclude them from occasional demand.

In the case of preparations this dismissal carries with it the formula as a matter of course, and there is consequent danger that such formulas will in time be lost or at all events, become unavailable when a legitimate demand comes for them."

In the Main Body of the Work thirty-six pages are devoted to Elixirs. This is a convenient repository for the formulas; it is well to preserve them, but only a few of them any longer have the "call."

The Elixir of Cinchona (from the alkaloids) is convenient and should be popular with druggists. Replacing the "Detannated Elixir of Cinchona" it is easily and quickly prepared. When iron is added to it the Compound Tincture of Cudbear may, with advantage, be omitted.

Stray Mottoes.

The Work of a person who needs to be watched is scarcely worth having—much less paying for.

Minimize Friction and create harmony. You can get friction for nothing, but harmony costs courtesy and self-control.

Some People get results if kindly encouraged—but give me the man who can do things in spite of hell. —[FRA ELBERTUS.

Every Man should work and feel that he is part of the firm and not merely a hired man. He should look after the business as though he owned it; and feel that if he in any way neglected his work, the business would suffer.

History Repeats Itself.—It now develops that it was a woman who caused all the trouble about the Japanese in California. According to reports the women have been busy in this direction ever since Eve handed Adam that lemon.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

The Refilling of Prescriptions.—I should like to see the question discussed more freely by pharmacists as well as physicians.

The indiscriminate renewal of prescriptions is a matter that merits and must receive careful consideration on the part of pharmacists in the very near future and the sooner the question is taken up the more readily it will be solved.—[M. I. WILBERT, Secretary Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A.

Money in Olive Oil for the Retail Pharmacist.—I find wonderful activity in the interest now manifest in this useful therapeutic agent and wholesome condiment. I am constantly meeting wide awake pharmacists who are enthusiastic over the olive oil trade and constantly talk the goods up to other customers. I am particularly impressed with a number of retail pharmacists who have carefully read everything they can find on the subject and are wonderfully well-posted on olive oil. They are the ones who are best able to advertise olive oil to their trade, and consequently make the most money out of it. I have recently met one pharmacist who offers an annual prize for the best exhibit of olive oil pickles made at the county fair. This prize he has continued for several years, and his retail trade in olive oil has reached the one hundred gallon mark. This is but a single example, but is sufficient to show what can be done by a live retail pharmacist who watches his opportunities and, as the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST says, "uses tact in handling trade." The recent pure food and drugs law gives retail pharmacists wonderful opportunities to push trade in such lines as olive oil. I have observed that a considerable demand for such items as spices, olive oil, etc., has already diverted from the grocery store to the drug store, since the enactment of the pure food law, and it all depends on the "get up" of Mr. Druggist to capture the lion share of the family trade for such items. Of course, it is necessary to handle only the best grade of goods. The pharmacist who starts now and talks olive oil daily as he has an opportunity to do among his customers will build up a business on which he will be able to reap very pleasing returns.—[A. G. SHOWERS, Iowa City, Ia.

A. G. SHOWERS.

A Convenient Label For Up-to-date Pharmacists.—The following are samples of labels in use by E. A. Sennewald & Co., St. Louis, and are found exceedingly convenient. The following are filled out showing how the labels are used:

Lin. Saponis Mollis

U. S. P. VIII 256 ~~N. F.~~ ~~P. P.~~

~~Other F.~~ Date 2/26/07

Sec. 43 Shelf 2 Cellar, ~~Store, Lab~~

Boosters Ointment

~~U. S. P. VIII~~ ~~N. F.~~ P. F. 102

Other F. M Bros Druggist Date 2/27/07

Sec. 10 Shelf 3 ~~Cellar, Store~~ Lab

Elixir Gentianae Glycerinum

~~U. S. P. VIII~~ N. F. 28 ~~P. P.~~

Other F. Date 2/27/06

Sec. 12 Shelf 6 ~~Cellar~~, Store ~~Lab~~

The Soda Water Venders of Cuba.—This country (Cuba) is a wonderful one in the way of drinks. You go into the establishments where wines are served and you will find row upon row of bottles of liquors calculated to appeal to the taste of the drinking people. And every body drinks light stuffs and some also drink heavy stuffs. The druggists do not, as a rule, operate soda fountains, but there are numerous little and big establishments that do. It is quite the custom for the

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Cuban and sometimes the Spaniard, to erect a little artistically diagrammed soda water shop in the city or the country for the purpose of selling soda water, pop and kindred drinks. The kindred classes include the bright tinted shades of liquids which may be seen on all the shelves of vendors of the good things to drink. And you would be surprised to observe the great variety. Your correspondent landed here with the first troops of the new Army of Pacification. There were 6,000 American soldiers in the group and many of us undertook to obtain the usual American soda water, cocoa cola, orange pop, phosphate, etc. Instead of finding these useful and inexpensive drinks, we ran up against the famous selections for which all dealers in drinks in the Cuban Isle are noted. A hundred different bottles are distributed within view on the shelves and you are bewildered. Cocoa cola is carried by all and you pay ten cents in local or United States coin for the same. But you miss the plain phosphate, the plain soda, the common and easy grape juices, and similar drinks which you are accustomed to obtain at five cents per glass in America. Instead of these cooling drinks, you have to make a selection of mixtures from the mysterious bottles on the shelves and counters. The trained local citizen knows just what he wants and just what to call the mixture. You have to point and motion and make people gaze at you in astonishment before you can instruct the drink-maker in what you want. I have seen tourists and soldiers go through many antics in front of these places, and cause the man behind the counter to collect several bottles for mixture, only to find out that a glass of water or milk was wanted. The confusing collections of bottled stuffs make you drink things you do not want. I know I ordered a plain lemonade at one place. The man made up a very good glass of lemonade, and suddenly wheeled about and as per the native custom, squirted in a jet of red stuff. It looked harmless, and rather than argue the point I drank the material. Soon I reeled and toppled and decided never more to drink the lemonade with the red juice therein. These little side issues with apparently plain drinks are introduced because of the demands of the natives. The juices add a tartness to the drink, improve the color and increase the price. Almost all drinks are ten cents instead of the common American value of five cents. There are, however, many of the popular drinks rated at fifteen to fifty cents each, and I have been unable to understand how working people at nominal wages are able to stand at the counters so much and drink these costly beverages. But there are many things to marvel at here.

Ordinarily the soda and drink man runs a dining table outfit. I move about the City of Havana and suburbs a great deal and it seems to me that the people are always eating and drinking. They do not hurry up things like the busy American. They have their coffee and rolls in the morning and then begin the drinking and eating act in earnest at eleven o'clock sharp. I am constantly pondering how it is they can sit at the tables for one or more hours and drink expensive liquors and eat as they do on light salaries. Then the thing is done over again from 5 to 7 o'clock and another hour or two hours devoted to drinking and eating. I could not think of doing it on half so brilliant scale on common wages. Perhaps the natives know how to get the drinks cheaper. I am always looking about for an ice cream soda. It is served at 15 cents per glass in a few places, but they are very stingy with the ice cream. Ice cream costs money. Anyway it costs a good deal here I am told. Therefore when you buy a glass of ice cream soda you can drink it down without being molested in the throat with the liberal lump of ice cream that we like so well in the American ice cream soda. Of course there is plenty of milk in this land, but many people are afraid of the native milk. Hence the ice cream soda vendors find it pays to advertise the fact that they get their ice cream by using imported canned cream. You are sure of that, because you can taste the can in the stuff. However, when you get good and hot, tinned ice cream soda is good enough. There is not enough of it to do any harm.

The average mixer back of the counter thinks you are foolish to drink American soft things. I never order plain American drinks but what the bar man curls his lips with scorn. I suppose he wants to mix twenty-five cent drinks and does not like to waste time on five and ten cent combinations.

I believe that there is a brilliant opening in Havana, Marianao, Vedado, and other places for genuine American ice cream soda establishments. Marianao would pay anyway, because the American troops of the Havana districts are stationed in Camp Columbia on the border line of the town. Just now about fifteen hundred soldiers overrun the little stores of Marianao where temporary lemonade and other kinds of stands have been adjusted to suit the whims of the thirsty. The soldiers patrol the place and hence things stronger than beer do not go. We all want a common American soda fountain with an American back of it, who will keep things clean and give you a full spoon of ice cream when you pay for ice cream in your soda.

They have funny little stands throughout the island in which bottles of wines and various drinks are carried and called out. They run little hand carts about the country peddling drinks. Sometimes they fit up houses for drinking places. There are manufacturers of bottled soda here, but they do not produce bottled soda like that of the American mancfacturer. The domestic soda is sweet and tasteless, but it lacks the power to quench thirst, except that you may not like it, and therefore will not drink the second bottle. There is an indication throughout the draught, as you take it, some one has poured molasses in it to save sugar money. The lemon soda does not seem to be made from pure fruit, although there is much lemon growth here. The same with the pineapple and other flavors. Nevertheless, the outlook for soda water in Cuba is encouraging. The time will come when the soda will be more popular.—[CUBAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE M. B. D.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Are You (41) trying to get along without the N. F. III.?

Hog Cholera Dip (42).—Who can give us a formula for this preparation?

The Secretary of the Ind. Ter. Ph. B. (43) is H. D. Knisely, Checotah.

Harrop's Flavoring Extracts (44).—The publisher is Harrop & Co., Columbus, O.

Balsam of Soap (45).—This term is occasionally applied to the official soap liniment.

The Michigan Board of Pharmacy Secretary (46) is Mr. A. H. Webber, Cadillac, Mich.

The President of the Association of Boards of Pharmacy (47) is F. C. Godbold, New Orleans, La.

Charles Gietner (48), No. 203 South Broadway, St. Louis, is secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy.

Missouri Poison Law (49). For the law governing the sale of poisons in Missouri, see page 324 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906.

No Summer Course (50) in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The regular term covers seven months, and only one such term can be given during the year.

Board of Pharmacy Secretaries (51).—The addresses which you desire are as follows:

F. B. Lillie, Guthrie, Okla.; H. D. Kniseley, Checotah, Ind. Ter.; H. McCoy, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. W. Smith, Boise, Idaho.

The Oldest Members of the A. Ph. A. (52) in point of membership are William Wells Goodwin, of Newburyport, Mass., (1853) and Dr. Wm. John Manchester Gordon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (1854).

Is Napthalene Flake a Poison (53).—

Answer.—Napthalene is given internally in doses of from 5 to 10 grains. We have never known of its being classed as a poison. It is employed in intestinal catarrh and the summer diarrhea of infants.

Pharmaceutical Journals of the Northwest (54).—*Pacific Drug Review*, 232 Lumber Exchange, Portland, Ore., *San Francisco and Pacific Druggist*, 23 Second street, San Francisco, Cal.; *California Druggist*, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Rocky Mountain Druggist*, Denver, Col,; *The Continental Druggist*, Jacobson building, Denver, Col.

Authority for Botanical Names (55)—Botanists the world over have quite generally agreed to date their scientific naming of plants from 1753, when Linnæus substituted the convenient bi-nomial for the awkward, if usually terse, description that had been in general use up to that time, whenever botanists or others had occasion to make reference to a plant.

Microscopical and Chemical Examination of Blood (56).—What is the best book on this subject?

Answer.—No doubt, your purpose will be answered by one of the well known works on Diagnosis or Practice of Medicine. We suggest Sahli's Diagnosis, recently edited by Kinnicutt and Potter. You will also find Boston's Clinical Diagnosis useful for the same purpose.

Insecticides Covered by the Pure Food and Drugs Law (57).—Will an insecticide for lice on poultry and stock come under the Pure Food and Drugs Law?

Answer.—The law covers "any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, medication or prevention of disease either of man or other animals." Lice are classed as parasitic animals and to be infected with them is to be diseased, consequently, insecticides come under the new National Law.

No Re-Registration in Missouri (58).—I registered in Missouri last July. When will it be necessary to have my certificate renewed?

Answer.—Judging from the sentiment in Missouri at the present time, it will be about 1925 before registration is required as it is in Illinois and many other states. At the present time, the rule of once registered always registered is in force. You must, however, have your certificate of registration recorded with the county clerk.

How to Prepare for the Drug Inspectors Examinations. (59).—

Answer.—It is difficult to give detailed information, as but one examination has thus far been held. Of course, a graduate in pharmacy has a great advantage over those who are minus this pharmaceutical training. In the March issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, we published a number of questions given at the February 5, civil service examination. These will assist you in preparing for the next one.

Books for an Apprentice to Study (60).—

Answer.—If you intend to enter a college of pharmacy, we suggest that you correspond with the institution and select for study such books as are required as text books in the regular college course. In a general way, we will say that such a work as the Practice of Pharmacy, by Remington, Caspari or Coblentz, is perhaps the most useful of the school books. For practical work, as an apprentice, drug clerk, student or pharmacist, you will find Wall's Pharmacognosy Notes very useful. This is particularly so if you study the book in connection with specimens of the drugs as you find them in the store.

Preparations for the Extermination of Bedbugs. (61).—We suggest that you send to the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture,

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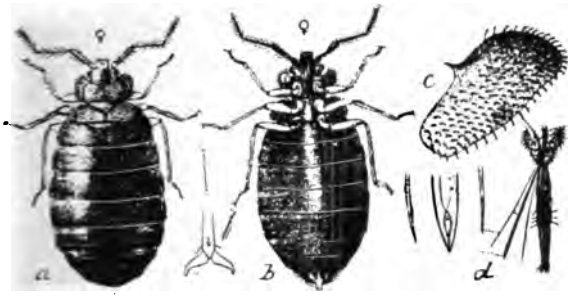
Washington, for a copy of Circular No. 47, revised edition, issued February 26, 1907. It is by C. L. Marlatt and gives a very good description of the bed bug, a full account of its habits and then practical information on the methods of exterminating the pest. For the benefit of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, we publish the following reference to remedies:

"That the Bedbug may be Destroyed in houses by fumigating with hydrocyanic-acid gas has been fully demonstrated during the last few years. The gas penetrates every crevice in the house or room where the bedbugs conceal themselves and has an immediate effectiveness which gives it an important recommendation, especially when the infestation is considerable or of long standing. The gas treatment for houses is described in full by Dr. L. O. Howard in Circular No. 46 of this series.



Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*): *a*, adult female, gorged with blood; *b*, same from below; *c*, rudimentary wing pad; *d*, mouth parts; *a*, *b*, much enlarged; *c*, *d*, highly magnified (original).

"The Old Remedies, which follow, are effective enough, though at a greater cost of time and personal effort, yet will often be of service for slight infestation or where the employment of the more poisonous cyanide is objected to or is impracticable.

"The Bedbug, on account of its habits of concealment, is usually beyond the reach of powders, and the ordinary insect powders, such as pyrethrum, are of practically no avail against it. If iron or brass bedsteads are used, the eradication of the insect is comparatively easy. With large wooden bedsteads, furnishing many cracks and crevices into which the bugs can force their flat, thin bodies, extermination becomes a matter of considerable difficulty. The most practicable way to effect this end is very liberal applications of benzine or kerosene or any other of the petroleum oils. These must be introduced into all crevices with small brushes or feathers or by injecting with small syringes. Corrosive sublimate is also of value, and oil of turpentine may be used in the same way. The liberal use of hot water, wherever it may be employed without danger to furniture, etc., is also an effectual method of destroying both eggs and active bugs. Various bedbug remedies and mixtures are for sale, most of them containing one or another of the ingredients mentioned, and these are frequently of value. The great desideratum, however, in a case of this kind, is a daily inspection of beds and bedding and of all crevices and locations about the premises where these vermin may have gone for concealment. A vigorous campaign should, in the course of a week or so at the outside, result in the extermination of this very obnoxious and embarrassing pest.

"In the Case of Rooms Containing Books, or where liquid applications are inadvisable, a thorough fumigation with brimstone is, on the authority of the late Dr. J. A. Lintner, then New York State entomologist, an effective means of destruction. He says:

Place in the center of the room a dish containing about 4 ounces of brimstone, within a large vessel, so that the possible overflowing of the burning mass may not injure the carpet or set fire to the floor. After removing from the room all such metallic surfaces as might be affected by the fumes, close every aperture, even the keyholes, and set fire to the brimstone. When four or five hours have elapsed the room may be entered and the windows opened for a thorough airing.

"The Sulphur or Brimstone Remedy has been used very successfully by Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, for the disinfection of frame cottages, such as those at seaside resorts, where, from neglect, infestation with begbugs may often occur. The treatment is inexpensive compared with the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas and offers much less risk of danger to human beings. Two pounds of sulphur are recommended for each thousand cubic feet of space, and the buildings should be closed for treatment at least twenty-four hours. Sulphur candles may be used where available. The precautions indicated in the quotation from Dr. Lintner should be observed.

"The Fact That the Bedbug Has a Very Active Enemy in the common house cockroach has already been alluded to, and the proof seems to be fairly conclusive. Another common insect visitor in houses, and a very annoying one also to the careful housekeeper—the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*)—is also known to be a very active and effective enemy of the bedbug. Mr. Theo. Pergande, of this office, informs me that during the civil war, when he was in the Union army, he occupied at one time barracks at Meridian, Miss., which had been abandoned some time before. The premises proved to be swarming with bedbugs; but very shortly afterwards the little red house ant discovered the presence of the bedbugs and came in enormous numbers, and Mr. Pergande witnessed the very interesting and pleasing sight of the bedbugs being dismembered or carried away bodily by these very minute ants, many times smaller than the bugs which they were handling so successfully. The result was that in a single day the bedbug nuisance was completely abated. The liking of red ants for bedbugs is confirmed also by a correspondent writing from Florida (F. C. M. Boggess), who goes so far as to heartily recommend the artificial introduction of the ants to abate this bug nuisance (Insect Life, Vol. VI, p. 340). Bedbugs and other household insects, however, are not of the sort which it is convenient or profitable to turn over to their natural enemies in the hope that eradication by this means will follow, and the fact that they are preyed upon by other insects furnishes no excuse to the housekeeper for not instituting prompt remedial measures."

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A. PH. A.

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Fred'k W. Meissner, La Porte, Ind., 1907.
Jas. H. Beal, Scio, O. I. A. Keith, Lake Preston, S. Dak.
Albert M. Roehrig, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., 1908.
J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa. Jos P. Remington, Phila., Pa.
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Ten Reasons Why You Should Become a Member of The A. Ph. A.

1.—Because you are a pharmacist.

As one of the sovereign people believing in the equal rights of all, it is your duty to sustain your state government and your general government in matters of public policy, both in the government of the whole people, and in matters pharmaceutical. In the Feudal Ages government by the individual according to his local opportunities was generally practiced. Mankind recognizes more fully now than ever before that the best results cannot be obtained by one man, two men, or a dozen men, but are secured by strong organized bodies acting in unison and harmony. Hence for pharmacists to achieve the best results is for all pharmaceutical brothers to act in organized and united efforts together, and this can be done only through state organizations and those of a general character covering the whole country. As the American Pharmaceutical Association is a representative body of pharmacists covering the Western Hemisphere, then its

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membership should include, as far as possible, the pharmacists of the whole country, and certainly the leading spirits in each community throughout our broad commonwealths.

2.—Because it should be your ambition to stand high in that business or profession in which you labor.

The American Pharmaceutical Association offers you most excellent opportunities for becoming known to the pharmaceutical world and to mankind. Its proceedings go to the leading pharmacists throughout this continent. Papers which you may contribute, if of value, will add to your reputation and standing among men. If you are a capable and energetic worker for the advancement of pharmacy the other members will delight to honor you. To be appointed upon its committees or elected as an officer of this representative body of American pharmacists, is an honor that is no small one and a direct recognition of your prominence and standing as a pharmacist. The representative character and standing of the membership of the A. Ph. A. makes simple membership alone a recognized honor. To a member, however, the highest positions of the association are open and they are never seeking the deserving.

3.—Because you desire to secure a competency from the practice of your business or profession.

The American Pharmaceutical Association offers you an acquaintanceship with the leading pharmacists of the United States. An acquaintance with such men from a business stand-point is of much value. Your exchange of ideas and wisdom will tend to promote your own success. Your contact with such men will open opportunities through them which you would not otherwise secure. Your more thorough study of the business from such a magnificent vantage point will open your mind to many opportunities of which you have not heretofore availed yourself. The dispensing pharmacist can learn much from the papers, discussions and samples of work submitted. The manufacturer can learn of new combinations, of improvements in processes and of new machinery. The pharmaceutical chemist can learn of new and improved methods for his work. The professor and teacher has many opportunities to secure the advantage of the system and work of others in his own lines of endeavor.

4—Because of the pleasure of associating with congenial spirits well versed in the commercial and scientific sides of pharmacy.

The American Pharmaceutical Association contains within its membership many leading minds from every section of the country, which are deeply versed in the various aspects of pharmacy. The pleasure of exchanging ideas with such men is one of the great attractions of the annual meetings of the association.

5.—Because you are interested in securing state and national legislation favorable to pharmacy.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is a leader in such work and its organization and standing enables much to be secured through its efforts which could not be obtained in an unorganized manner.

6.—Because you are interested in securing the repeal of state or national legislation which is inimical to, or which does not properly recognize pharmacy.

7.—Because you desire proper professional recognition of your fraternity, so that the public of your community will be glad to pay extra compensation to secure that of the highest character.

In this education of the public the American Pharmaceutical Association is actively at work and you should join your labors to that of the Association and bring about this desired condition of affairs.

8.—Because you will learn what new ideas are developing in every section of our great country.

By your contact with the members of the Association you will be among the first to learn such new ideas and to take advantage of them, such as new methods, new preparations, new appliances, etc.

9.—Because you do not wish to be considered a grumbler sitting behind the door unfairly criticising the work of others, but a worker out in God's sunlight, a worker who knows his work is not perfect, yet actively labors according to his opportunity for the great cause of pharmaceutical progress and advancement.

Become a member and a worker.

10.—Because it is your great duty to add something to the knowledge of mankind.

You know, but for the knowledge handed down from man to man and the occasional new information published from time to time by investigating and observant minds, we would still be in the condition of Adam and Eve, and our many comforts, pleasures, and remedies for combatting sickness and disease would be unknown. Pestilence and death would sweep over the land unchecked by modern knowledge and pharmacy would be unknown. You know something which others do not. Come and join the American Pharmaceutical Association at our semi-centennial meeting at Philadelphia on September 7, and give us some of the results of your intelligent observation. Don't be modest because you think your mite of information is small. Don't be selfish because you know so much that you feel it will be a losing business to tell some of these things. Others have felt like this and found they were mistaken, but whether too modest, or too over confident in your own knowledge, we promise you will be delighted with your membership, and feel that you are doing your duty to pharmacy and by yourself as you have never done before. If you cannot attend the meetings of the Association remember you have in the Proceedings a valuable work covering the progress of pharmacy for each year. Make a practice of consulting its pages of new ideas, and see that your own bright ideas find lodgement in its pages by contributing the new knowledge of facts which you have established. No mind or experience is so limited in a man of your age, but that some things have happened in its life-time which have developed new thoughts and impressions in its owner's brain. Give the world the benefit of them through the American Pharmaceutical Association and do justice to yourself, your brain, your friends, and your times.—[Solomons Seal.

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A. PH. A.

The Bi-Monthly Meeting of the St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy building on March 16, 1907. Some of the best known druggists, chemists and physicians of this city were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by President H. M. Whelpley at 3 p. m. On motion of A. A. Kleinschmidt, the minutes of January 19 were adopted. The president asked for reports of the chairmen of various committees and Prof. J. M. Good, as chairman of the committee on science and practice of pharmacy, stated he had in contemplation the discussion of the National Formulary and United States Pharmacopœia. The secretary-treasurer made his bi-monthly report, stating among other things, that the membership was gradually increasing. He said the funds were coming in promptly and the treasury showed a neat little balance. Several bills were allowed. Under the head of new business, the president stated that a pure food and drugs law was passed in the Missouri legislature, known as the Bartscher bills (Nos. 47 and 48) which, after having been amended, was similar to the national law. Physician's prescriptions in these bills are exempt, as to the poisonous ingredients and alcohol. The principle feature of the meeting was the discussion of the N. F. Prof. Good opened the discussion and gave the members a very interesting talk, which was heartily enjoyed by all present. Among the subjects brought up were the following: Elixir Digestions Comp., Pulv. Pepsini Comp., Liquor Ferri Peptonati, Liquor Ferri Peptonati cum Mangani, Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, Elixir Cinchonæ, Elixir Cinchonæ et Ferri, Elixir Cinchonæ et Ferri et Strychninæ, Acidi Hypophosphorici. The following gentlemen took part in the discussion: Messrs. Kleinschmidt, Boehm, Fischer, Ilhardt, Good, Whelpley and Claus. Mr. Kleinschmidt happens to be one of the older druggists keeping up with the present time, his remarks are always listened to with a deep interest, for he is well qualified and proves conclusively that he knows whereof he speaks. Each member present believed he had spent a very pleasant and profitable afternoon, and upon motion it was decided to meet again on Saturday, May 18, at 8 p. m. to which all druggists, chemists, drug clerks and physicians are cordially invited.—[OTTO F. CLAUS, secretary-treasurer.

Who Owns the Prescription and Who Can Refill It?—The ninth stated meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the evening of Tuesday, March 5, 1907, in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The subject under discussion, "The Indiscriminate Renewal of Physicians Prescriptions," elicited considerable difference of opinion and the discussion itself was participated in by a rather unusual number of the members and visitors who were present.

The repeating of prescriptions, from a physician's point of view, was discussed by Dr. A. O. J. Kelly who confessed that he, in common with probably the greater majority of physicians, had no positive or well defined ideas on the limitation that should properly be set on the renewal of prescriptions.

On the one hand he believed that the renewal of prescriptions for many comparatively simple external applications, such as mild rubefacient liniments, and even the renewal of many prescriptions designed for internal use, such as stomachics and mild laxatives, could not well be objected to from any reasonable point of view.

On the other hand prescriptions containing potent remedies, or remedies that are at all known to create drug addiction or to do harm, if long continued, should not be renewed indiscriminately, and should, under no condition be trafficked in and never filled for other than the original holder of the prescription.

In this connection Dr. Kelly quoted a number of instances that had come to his personal attention where the continued or the unwarranted use of potent remedies had done much, and in several instances at least, permanent injury.

Franklin M. Apple presented "An Efficient Plan for Controlling the Renewal of Prescriptions." Mr. Apple thought that the need for some well defined plan to prevent the renewal of prescriptions was well evidenced by the ever increasing number of physicians who were using some form of injunction on their prescription blanks. He discussed at some length, the several forms of injunction that had been brought to his attention and compared these with the form that had been devised by him. This form he designated "The square deal prescription blank" as it puts the responsibilty for the refusal to renew a prescription, where it rightly belongs, on the physician.

Mr. Apple's prescription blank has on the face, immediately under the physician's name and address, the following:

"Note—The conditions under which this prescription is written will be be found on reverse side hereof."

On the reverse is the following:

"This prescription is written for the party whose name appears thereon, for the present indications only; hence it is not to be renewed without my written consent, and no copy of same is to be given."

"The pharmacist compounding it will kindly preserve same on his prescription file."

John K. Thum read a paper entitled a "A Retrospect of Discussions on the Renewal of Prescriptions" in which he briefly reviewed a number of recorded discussions on this particular subject and quoted at length from an opinion by the late Dr. E. R. Squibb, expressed in Philadelphia in 1868. In discussing the desirability of having a law to regulate the renewal of prescriptions Dr. Squibb asserted that it would be unwise to introduce law or fixed rules to govern the renewal of all prescriptions and that after all it was but a matter of honesty, good sense and education on the part of the pharmacist.

Mr. Thum held that this opinion by Dr. Squibb covered the question fully as well to-day as it did forty

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years ago. He further expressed the belief that the pharmacist could and should control the indiscriminate renewal of prescriptions that are at all likely to do harm, by following the plan described by Mr. Wm. Burk, of Detroit, at the semi-centennial meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Philadelphia in 1902. Mr. Burk's plan was to discourage the refilling of prescriptions by attaching to all repeats a small sticker with a legend somewhat as follows:

"More harm than good is often done by repeating these prescriptions, and it is well to consult your physician before refilling."

Dr. H. C. Wood Jr., in opening the general discussion, said that we should never lose sight of the most important factors in this connection and they are the protection of the public health and the guarding of patients against the ever possible generation of a drug habit.

He believed it to be wise for physicians to write the injunction not to renew the prescription on all orders for potent or habit forming drugs, but he also believed that where this had been omitted it should be the duty of the pharmacist to guard the patient from the abuse of medicines of this kind. In concluding he expressed the opinion that common sense and forethought would tend to make the question of the renewal of prescriptions a very simple one.

The question was further discussed by Drs. Cattell, Robinson, Minehardt, Lowe, Thrush, Stewart, Smith and Kelly and by Messrs. Remington, Gable, Blair, McIntyre, Wilbert, Greenawalt, Hunsberger, Apple and Thum. As noted before, the discussion elicited considerable difference of opinions on a number of the points that were involved, and at the conclusion of the discussion the secretary was instructed to communicate with the proper officers of the Philadelphia County Medical Society with a view of having the members of that organization express their desires regarding the refilling of prescriptions.

Among the several questions that were brought up in connection with or bearing on the renewal of prescriptions it may be interesting to note the following, with a view of presenting them for further discussion: Who owns the prescription?

Is an agreement that does not bear the signatures of both the parties valid?

Would the courts sustain a pharmacist in refusing to refill a prescription bearing an injunction "Not to be refilled?"

Should a pharmacist always retain the original prescription?

Can a pharmacist legally refuse to give the patient a copy of the prescription?

What is the status of the copy of a prescription?

Should a reputable pharmacist refill or fill a "Copy?"

Granted that a "Copy" should be recognized as a prescription should the pharmacist differentiate between a copy written by a pharmacist and one written by the patient himself?

What relation does the "Copy" of a prescription bear to the printed prescriptions found in many of our daily papers?

Should newspaper prescriptions be filled by reputable pharmacists?

These questions and many more that might be cited, presented themselves either directly or indirectly in the course of the discussion, and despite the fact that some of them, at least, would appear to be capable of a direct answer, they all allow of a difference of opinion and together they amply justify the indecision of this particular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch.

This being the annual meeting the discussion was preceded by a business meeting and election of officers.

The business meeting included the reports of several committees the first of which, the committee on the death of Albert E. Ebert, reported preamble and resolutions which were adopted.

Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., as chairman of the committee on exhibitions, made an exhaustive report, detailing what had been accomplished to date and outlining in a general way, the exhibition that it was proposed to make in connection with the coming meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City during the coming summer.

Dr. Wood said in part: "The authorities of the American Medical Association, through the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics, have given permission for an exhibit of pharmaceuticals to be held in connection with the regular scientific exhibit of the Association, in which the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has also promised to cooperate.

"Your committee desires in the first place to express its conviction that a most extraordinary opportunity is offered to this Association or Branch, to render an inestimable service to the professions of pharmacy and medicine; a service which would inure not only to the benefit of humanity, but also to the credit of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

Dr. Wood then details the plans for this proposed exhibition and concludes with the statement that the committee "believe it much better not to exhibit too large a number of preparations, as a mass of material would likely lead to confusion, but to show a comparatively few types that would tend to have a permanent educational effect on the visiting medical men."

The election of officers for the coming year, resulted in the selection of the following:

President, Joseph Remington; first vice-president, William McIntyre; second vice-president, William L. Cliffe; secretary-treasurer, Martin I. Wilbert.

Collodium Iodoformatum (Iodoform Collodion).

Iodoform, in fine powder..... .... 5 parts.
Flexible Collodium, U. S. P.....95 parts.

Weigh the flexible collodion into a bottle, add the Iodoform and agitate until it is dissolved.—[National Formulary.

Have You Bound the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1906? It is a useful work of reference.

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EXAMINATIONS.

Questions and Answers of Missouri Board of Pharmacy Examination (August, 1906).

The editor of the *State Board Journal* has gone to the trouble of writing out the answers to a sample Missouri Board of Pharmacy examination. In commenting upon the examination, the editor says:

"This examination is more practical and effective than the average, and absence of classification of the question in sets on chemistry, materia medica, etc., is an improvement, in my opinion."

1. (a) What is specific gravity? (b) Chemical formula? (c) Molecular weight? (d) Give specific gravity, chemical formula and molecular weight in alcohol. Ans. (a) Specific gravity is the weight of one body compared with the weight of an equal volume of another taken as the standard, both having the same temperature. (b) A chemical formula is a representation of a substance by the use of symbols and figures. (c) Molecular weight is the sum of the atomic weights in a molecule. (d) Specific gravity of ethyl alcohol is .816; chemical formula, C_2H_5OH; molecular weight, 46.

2. Name three official (a) seeds, (b) leaves, (c) flowers, (d) roots. Ans. Amygdala dulcis, colchici semen, linum. (b) Belladonna, digitalis, eucalyptus. (c) Arnica, anthemis, matricaria. (d) Gossypii radix, lappa, krameria.

3. Name five articles that were added and five that were dropped from the U. S. P. VIII. Ans. Five added: Bromoformum, scopola, acetphenetidinum, gambir, hydrastine. Five dropped: Hydrargyri cyanidum, tabacum, argenti iodidum, citraria, ext. arnica radix.

4. What are the requirements of an official medicine dropper? Ans. That it will drop 455.7 minims of water to the fluidounce.

5. What per cent of gaseous ammonia is in (a) aqua ammonia, (b) aqua ammonia fortior? Ans. (a) Aqua ammonia, 10 per cent. (b) Aqua ammonia fortior, 28 per cent.

6. Massa hydrargyri, (a) give official English name, (a) all synonyms you know, (c) ingredients it contains. Ans. (a) Mass of mercury; (b) blue mass, blue pill, (Br.) mercurial pill; (c) mercury 33.3 per cent., together with glycyrrhiza, glycerin, althea, honey of rose.

7 Give (a) in the troy, (b) in the metric system, the amount of each ingredient required to make a 2-oz. aqueous solution containing 1½ per cent boric acid and 3 per cent cocaine hydrochloride. Ans. Approximately, boric acid, 14 grains, or .95; cocaine, 28 grains, or 1.95.

8. What are (a) pills? (b) Powders? (c) Name four official of each. Ans. (a) Pills are spherical masses of medicinal substance intended to be swallowed, e. g., compound cathartic pills, compound pills of rhubard, pills of opium, Blaud's pills, pills of ferrous iodide. (b) Powders are finely subdivided, dry medicinal substances for internal use, e. g., Dover's powders, Tully's powders, Seidlietz powders, aromatic powders. James' powders.

9. (a) What per cent by weight of ferrous iodide does syrupus ferri iodidi contain? (b) How is it prepared? Ans. 5 per cent. Mix and agitate iodine and iron wire in flask with water. After reaction has subsided and iodine odor disappeared, heat to boiling, filter into sugar and add hypophosphorous acid.

10. Tell all you know of opium and its preparations. Ans. Source: Exudate of the incised unripe white poppy. Dose: 1 grain. Action: Narcotic, analgesic, hypnotic, repressant to all secretions except dermal and lacteal. Preparations: Pulverized opium, deoderized opium, extract of opium, pill of opium, Dover's powders, plaster of opium, laudanum, parogoric, tincture of opium and ipecac, wine of opium, deodorized tincture of opium. Important constituents: Morphine, codiene, thebane and about twenty other alkaloids. Also contains meconic and lactic acids, gums, coloring matter, etc. (This is not all we know about opium, but enough, we hope, to satisfy the examiner.)

11. (a) What is the difference between a sulphate and a sulphite? (b) Between a nitrate and nitrite? (c) Between an iodate and an iodide? Ans. (a) Sulphites contain one oxygen atom to the molecule less than sulphates. (b) Nitrites differ likewise from nitrates. (c) Iodides contain no oxygen, whereas iodates do contain oxygen.

12. Give two analytical reactions for (a) potassium, (b) calcium, (c) copper, (d) arsenic. Ans. (a) Potassium or its compounds color Bunsen flame violet. Strong neutral solutions of potassium salts give a white precipitate of potassium bitartrate with tartaric acid. (b) Calcium compounds color the flame reddish. Sulphuric acid with solutions of calcium salts precipitate white calcium sulphate. (c) Most copper compounds color flame green. H_2S with solution of copper compound gives black precipitate of cupric sulphide. (d) Marsh's test and Reinsch's test.

13. Cubeba, (a) give source, (b) description, (c) pharmaceutical preparation, (d) action, use and dose. Ans. (a) Piper cubeba, (b) Description: "Cubebs are round, about the size of a small pea, blackish or grayish brown color and furnished with a long stalk, which is continuous with raised veins that run over surface of berry. Hard, almost ligneous shell, which contains a single loose seed, covered with a blackish coat, and internally white and oleaginous." (c) Fluidextractum cubebae, oleoresina cubebae, trochischi, oleum cubebae. (d) Rebefacient, irritant to stomach, diuretic, cardiac stimulant. Chief action is on mucous membrane of genito-urinary tract, stimulating and disinfecting it. (e) Gonorrhoea, gleet, functional irritability of the bladder; asthma, hay fever. (f) Dose: 1 gm. (15 gr.)

14. (a) How do you distinguish a volatile from a fixed oil? (b) Name five official ones of each. Ans. Volatile oils are odorous, while fixed oils are not, and volatile oils will not leave a permanent grease spot on paper, whereas fixed oils will. Five volatile oils are: Oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, oil of peppermint, oil of wintergreen, oil of orange. Fixed oils are: Olive oil, castor oil, croton oil, lard oil, oil of sweet almond.

15. Morphine, muriat..... gr. v.
Chloral ....
Camphor ....aa. oz. 1.
Ft. Sol. Sig.: locally.

Criticise and state how prepared. Ans. This mixture will liquify, but as it is for local use this fact is in its favor. The ingredients should be triturated in a dry mortar. The prescription does not give the correct Latin genitive form of the names of the ingredients.

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DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Wood Alcohol Plants are making use of wood refuse, especially from the pine districts in Texas.

Denatured Alcohol is becoming fairly well understood by the pharmacist, but the public at large has not as yet grasped the possibilities of denatured alcohol as a fuel for heat and power. The larger manufacturers as well as the producers of the material from which alcohol can be made have determined to give practical demonstrations at the Jamestown exhibition, which opens April 26. These exhibits will show how well denatured alcohol is adapted for use in combustion engines used to drive machinery. The visitors at the exposition will also be shown how alcohol can be used in producing heat and even as a source of light.

Denatured Alcohol.—Formula is as follows:

Grain Alcohol.....100 gallons.
Wood Alcohol ..... 10 gallons.
Benzine..... ½ gallon.

As we understand the law dealers must buy in original packages, and must have a permit to deal in this article, application for permit (the form for making this application furnished upon request) must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue of District in which the dealer is located. The collector will not issue this permit until the dealer has first supplied himself with a retail dealer's record, Form No. 566, and labels, red on white.

Manufacturers using less than fifty gallons per month and consumers buying at one time less than five gallons are not required to have a permit, but manufacturers must buy in original packages.

Before a jobber ships denatured alcohol he must have the number of dealer's or manufacturer's permit and the number of Internal Revenue District in which he is located in order to complete his report to the Internal Revenue Department.

Dealers selling this article must affix to each and every package containing this article the label red on white.

A transcript of each months business from form 556 must be forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue of District in which the dealer is located before the tenth of each month.

Denatured Alcohol like water seems to be able to reach its level, but in doing so, like the melting snow on the mountain top, it meets with various obstacles on its way. The principle difficulties encountered at present are government rules and regulations controlling the manufacturing, storing and sale of denatured alcohol.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that denatured alcohol is not a medicinal remedy even though used externally as a liniment or for the bath. The Commissioner says that the alcohol stamps must be issued in denomination representing the wine gallons contents of the packages to which the same ought to be affixed. The packages ranging from 5 to 130 wine gallons must also state the number of proof gallons. The following regulations are known as (T. D. 1139).

In view of the difficulty experienced by many retail dealers in procuring small quantities of denatured alcohol in original stamped packages, wholesale dealers, who are also retail dealers, are hereby authorized to sell to qualified retail dealers denatured alcohol in unstamped packages containing less than five gallons each. The alcohol to be so sold must be drawn from original stamped pakages, to be set aside for that purpose, and each package or container to which such alcohol is transferred must have affixed thereto a label duly signed by the dealer selling the same. Said label must show the name and district of the denaturer, the serial number of the original package from which such alcohol was withdrawn, and the quantity, in wine gallons, contained in such new package.

Original packages set aside for this purpose should be so noted. on the wholesale dealer's record, Form 565, as also the sales made from time to time from such packages.

The retail dealer must also enter on his record, Form 566, all purchases so made, describing the alcohol (except as to serial number of stamp), as in the case of purchases in original stamped packages.

USE OF DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., ON PREMISES WHERE DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, OR LIQUORS ARE SOLD.

To enable hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and the proprietors of such other places where distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors are kept or stored, to use denatured alcohol for fuel, light, or power, or for other domestic purposes. Sec. 59 of Regulation No. 30 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

And provided further, That denatured alcohol intended solely for fuel, light or power, or for other domestic purposes, may be stored on the same premises with other distilled spirits, wines or liquors, if kept in a room separate from that where such other spirits, wines or liquors are stored. Where five or more wine gallons of denatured alcohol are stored on such premises at any one time, the same must be kept in a tank or room securely locked.—[JOHN W. YERKES, Commissioner.

Percentage Table.

Water at normal temperature, 7,300 grains to one pint; 450 grains to one ounce.

%		Grains.	Grammes.	
0.1	Solution	1-15	0.00484	to 1 ounce.
0.3	Solution	1 7-20	0.087	to 1 ounce.
0.5	Solution	2 1-22	0.133	to 1 ounce.
0.6	Solution	2 7-20	0.152	to 1 ounce.
0.9	Solution	4 1-20	0.283	to 1 ounce.
1	Solution	4 9-16	0.296	to 1 ounce.
2	Solution	9 1-8	0.608	to 1 ounce.
3	Solution	13 1-16	0.889	to 1 ounce.
4	Solution	18 1-4	1.176	to 1 ounce.
5	Solution	22 13-16	1.228	to 1 ounce.
6	Solution	27 11-16	1.814	to 1 ounce.
7	Solution	32 1-4	2.116	to 1 ounce.
8	Solution	36 13-16	2.352	to 1 ounce.
9	Solution	41 5-16	2.685	to 1 ounce.
10	Solution	45 7-8	2.981	to 1 ounce.
15	Solution	68 11-16	4.464	to 1 ounce.
20	Solution	91 1-2	5.982	to 1 ounce.
25	Solution	114 5-16	7.45	to 1 ounce.
30	Solution	137 1-8	8.91	to 1 ounce.
35	Solution	159 15-16	10.41	to 1 ounce.
40	Solution	182 3-4	11.828	to 1 ounce.
45	Solution	205 9-16	13.306	to 1 ounce.
50	Solution	251 3-16	16.227	to 1 ounce.
60	Solution	297 1-16	19.219	to 1 ounce.
75	Solution	342 15-16	22.190	to 1 ounce.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

The Pure Food And Drugs Law, as far as it pretains to the importation of drugs, was anticipated by the A. Ph. A. in 1852.

Bad Men Necessitate the Food and Drugs Law.—The well recognized fact that the existence of bad men in the world necessitates legal enactments to repress and punish evil deeds and thereby, incidentally, brings inconvenience and discomfort to good men, receives another comfirmation in the enactment and operation of the "Pure Food and Drugs Law." The conscientious, upright pharmacist whose life and transactions are regulated by the great fundamental principles of right and justice, has nothing to fear from the operation of this law, but at the same time, he is put to great inconvenience and much unnecessary work.

Second, the writer fears that the operation of the law will afford too great opportunity for graft, an opportunity which the scoundrels whom the law was intended to reach know so well how to handle. The writer does not mean by this any reflection on the Department at Washington, but rather on the army of subordinates which it will be necessary to employ.

As to the opinions of Virginia pharmacists, the writer has had no opportunity of ascertaining them. [C. B. FLEET, Lynchburg, Va.

Food Inspection Decisions.

(F. I. D. 49.) Time Required to Reach Decisions on Different Problems Connected With The Food And Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Many letters have reached the department asking for action on very important questions connected with the food and drugs act which requires much study and time to secure all the facts necessary to the rendering of a just decision. It is quite impossible to answer all such letters in detail. The following general statement shows the attitude of the department on questions of this kind:

All manufacturers and dealers have copies of the law and regulations, or can secure them and study them carefully. Each manufacturer and dealer should conduct his business as nearly as possible in harmony with the law as he interprets it. When each particular problem involved reaches a solution in this department, it is hoped it will be found that the manufacturers and jobbers have come also to a similar decision in the matter. Public notice will be given of each decision as it is issued, that the manufacturers and dealers may be imformed and be able at once to place themselves in line with the decisions of the department. In this way it is hoped that all injustice will be avoided in the execution of the law and everyone be given an opportunity to put himself right and to have due notice of decisions which may be made.

The department will use every endeaver to reach prompt decisions, but must take time to collect the facts and subject them to a proper study; otherwise the decisions would not have the value which should attach to them in important matters affecting the execution of the law.

(F. I. D. 50.) Imitation Coffee.

A manufacturer writes as follows:

We beg to ask for your opinion as regards the hyphenated word "Cereal-Coffee," and whether or not we are entitled to its use for a cereal substitute for coffee. * * * In our opinion the term "Cereal-Coffee" would come under the so-called trade name and distinctive name.

It is held that since the product mentioned is not a coffee it can not properly be called by the term mentioned. Regulation 20 (d) provides that a distinctive name shall give no false indication of character. The use of the name "cereal-coffee" might be taken to indicate that the product is coffee or has the properties of coffee, and hence the use of this term does not comply with the definition of distinctive name. Even if the product consists in part of coffee, the name would not be correct. It is suggested that products of this nature be designated as "imitation coffee," as provided in Regulation 21 (f). In such case the word "imitation" should be in uniform type, on uniform background, and should be given equal prominence with the word "coffee."

(F. I. D. 51.) Coloring of Butter And Cheese.

Numerous inquiries, of which the following is an illustration, have been received by the department:

Will you kindly inform me concerning the coloring of butter and cheese under the pure food law? Would it be unlawful to color butter and cheese as now practiced?

The coloring of butter is specifically permitted in the law of August 2, 1886 (24 Stat., 209), and the coloring of cheese in the law of June 6, 1896 (29 Stat., 253). It is held by the department that the food and drugs act does not repeal the provisions of the acts referred to above and the addition of harmless color to these substances may be practiced as therein provided, and that the presence of coloring matter specifically recognized by acts of Congress as a constituent is not required to be declared on the label.

(F. I. D. 52.) Form of Label.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received:

We do not understand the requirements of the regulations respecting the arrangement of labels; that is, the order in which the various features of the label should be arranged.

To meet the requests for the opinion of the department regarding the proper arrangement of a label, the following order is suggested:

1. Name of substance or product.

2. In case of foods, words which indicate that the articles are compounds, mixtures, or blends, and the word "Imitation," Compound," or "Blend," as the case may be.

3. Statements designating the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the law, or derivatives and preparations of same,[a] as mentioned under Regulation 28; also statements of other extraneous substances whose presence should be declared, such as harmless coloring matter or any necessary statement regarding grade or quality.

[a] Attention is called to the fact that the declaration of alcohol and its derivatives is not required in foods.

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(The statements specified in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, should appear together without any intervening descriptive or explanatory matter).

4. Name of manufacturer (if given).

5. Place of manufacture (if given, or when required in case of food mixtures or compounds bearing a distinctive name).

It is stated in Regulation 17 that if the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture be given they should appear upon the principal label. Although the law does not require that the name of the manufacturer be given, or the place of manufacture, except in case of food mixtures and compounds having a distinctive name, it is held that if they are given they must be true, and should be placed with the required information on the principal label. The arrangement of the label is the same for both food and drug products and an example of each is given.

Sample label for food product.

[Name of product.]

[Declaration required by paragraphs 2 and 8.]

[Name of manufacturer, if given.]

[Place of manufacture, if given.]

KETCHUP.

ARTIFICIALLY COLORED.

[Descriptive matter if desired, but preferably at botton of label.]

BLANK & Co.,
PORTLAND, ME.

[Descriptive matter, if desired.]

Sample label for drug product.

[Name of product.]

[Declarations required by paragraphs 2 and 8.

[Name of manufacturer, if given.]

[Place of manufacture, if given.]

COUGH SYRUP.

ALCOHOL, 10 PER CENT.
MORPHINE, ½ GRAIN PER OUNCE.
CHLOROFORM, 40 MINIMS PER OUNCE.

[Descriptive matter, if desired, but preferably at bottom of label.]

JOHN JONES & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Descriptive matter, if desired.]

Any descriptive or explanatory matter that may appear on the principal label, therefore, should be placed at the bottom of the label, or between No. 3 and No. 4, and should be clearly separated from other features of the label by means of a suitable line or space. Statements regarding the reason for using alcohol, artificial coloring matter, and other extraneous substances, come under the head of descriptive or explanatory matter, and should not be interspersed with the declarations required under Nos. 2 and 3.

The information called for under No. 3 should be so worded as to give only the required information, as, for example, "alcohol 17 per cent" or "artificially colored." All numbers used in expressing quantity or proportion of substances required to be stated (see Regulation 28) should be expressed in the Arabic notation.

Each substance required to be declared under No. 3 should be printed on a separate line and in type specified in Regulation 17 (c).

(F. I. D. 53.) Formula on The Label of Drugs.

Many inquiries are received relative to the necessity of giving the formula of medicinal remedies on the label. The following is typical:

I should like to know if it will be necessary for me to state on a label the name of the products from which I prepare my proprietary medicine in order to conform with the pure food and drugs act. If I do this, it will prohibit me from manufacturing and selling a remedy which is a secret of my own; and anyone buying it could, from the label, tell what ingredients were used in its preparation and make his own supply of this medicine. How does the United States Government expect to protect those who have secret medicinal preparations they wish to sell at a profit? If the Pure Food Commission desires, I will send them a sample bottle of my medicine for their inspection and approval.

The food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, does no require the formula of drug products to be given on the label, but requires only that the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the law, and derivatives and preparations of same (Regulation 28), shall be clearly set forth on the label or labels of all preparations used for the treatment or prevention of disease, either internally or externally, for man or other animals. This includes sample packages as well as regular trade packages.

The question is also frequently asked whether a medicinal preparation would be exempt from the operation of the law if the formula were given on the label. The formula on the label is very desirable, but this information is not required by the law. The act forbids the use of any statement, design, or device in connection with the drug product which is false or misleading in any particular. A defect of this kind would not be corrected by giving the formula on the label. If the formula is given, it must be the correct and complete formula. It is held that, in addition to those substances required by the act to be named, if only a part of the active medicinal agents used in the manufacture of a drug product are set forth on the label, such a procedure is misleading and therefore forbidden by the law. All drug products and their labels must comform to the act, whether the formula is or is not given on the label.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., January 28, 1907.

List of Food Inspection Decisions.

F. I. D. 1-39 practically concern imported foods only and were not issued under the food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906.

F. I. D. 40. Filing Guaranty.
41. Approval of Labels.
42. Mixing Flours.
43. Relabeling of Goods on Hand.

F. I. D. 44. Scope and Purpose of Food Inspection Decisions.
45. Blended Whiskies.

F. I. D. 46. Fictitious Firm Names.
47. Flavoring Extracts.
48. Substances Used in the Preparation of Foods.

F. I. D. 49. Time required to reach decisions on different problems connected with the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.
50. Imitation Coffee.
51. Coloring of Butter and Cheese.
52. Form of Label.
53. Formula on the Label of Drugs.

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WHY THE BOARDS HESITATE.

BY F. C. GODBOLD, NEW ORLEANS, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Comments on the Editoral on Page 1 of the Meyer Brothers Druggist for January, 1907, Entitled: "Why the Boards Hesitated."

No Use in Adopting Resolutions just for the Sake of Resoluting.

The Raising of the Standard must Begin with the Boards of Pharmacy.

Educators must Distinguish Between What can be Done and What Ought to be Done.

President Godbold Urges the Co-operation of Retail Pharmacists, the N. A. R. D., the A. Ph. A., the Boards of Pharmacy, the Colleges of Pharmacy and the State and Local Associations.

The Executive Committee of the N. A. B. P. is urged to Become More Active.

The Meyer Brothers Druggist Solicits Further Correspondence on the Subject of "Raising the Standard."

The article "Why the Boards Hesitated," published in the January number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, was read by me with a great deal of interest, and I believe will be of value in shaping a course to be followed by the section on education and legislation of the A. Ph. A., the conference of faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. It does seem that the cart got before the horse—at least from the point of view taken by a majority of the members of the N. A. B. P. present at the Indianapolis meeting. Some few took the view that no harm could come from adopting the resolutions, as the section on education and legislation of the A. Ph. A. was only "resoluting." I was among the few, but since the action taken by the N. A. B. P. has passed into history, I am of the opinion that it would have been a mistake to have adopted the resolutions as they came from the section on education and legislation of the A. Ph. A. If for no other reason than that the resolutions could not have been enforced by the N. A. B. P.

To begin with we need something possible, simple and practicable. We should begin at the bottom and ascend the ladder slowly, and this work, it seems, must be begun and advanced by the members of the boards of pharmacy as the material will permit. Resolutions that cannot be enforced would avail nothing if adopted by the combined forces. Most assuredly education should not only be encouraged but exacted to the highest standard that the material at hand will permit. Recently, as secretary of the board of pharmacy, I received a letter from a man who is a graduate of the college with which I am connected, and also a registered pharmacist in my state, complaining of incompetent persons being allowed to practice pharmacy in his section of the state. He wanted them put out of business, and wound up by asking: "When will the Board of Pharmacy of Louisiana raise the standard to what it should be?" I looked up his record at the college, and wrote him that the Board of Pharmacy of Louisiana would raise the standard just as soon, and just as rapidly as the material presenting itself would permit—gave him his marks made at his examination, and called his attention to the fact that had the standard been raised one-tenth of one per cent prior to his taking the examination, he would not have been registered. In making a standard by a board of pharmacy, the material at hand must be considered, and the standard can only be raised as the material advances in educational qualifications. The Board of Pharmacy of Louisiana could never have attained the high standard it claims today but for the fact that some of its members, assisted by other pharmacists and physicians, some years ago, organized a college where pharmacy has since been taught. In my opinion the standard cannot be made uniform throughout all of the states and territories at this time. If a universal interchange of certificates depends upon an equal educational qualification in each individual pharmacist, we will never have a universal interchange; but this is not necessary for an interchange of certificates. We should have an interchange on some reasonable, practicable, common sense basis. It appears that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is the only organization that has the power to enforce any recommendations or resolutions that may be offered, and as you say, "it has, no doubt, become evident by this time to those who have carefully reflected over the transactions at the Indianapolis meeting, that work for the advancement of pharmacy along educational and legislative lines must begin with the boards of pharmacy." The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy should not shrink from the responsibility, but take up the work and push it with all the ability, power and wisdom that they possess. As an organization the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy should strive to become something more than a conference. I appeal to the members of all boards of pharmacy who are not members of the N. A. B. P. to at once become members. This accomplished, the expectations of the most sanguine may be realized. Don't hesitate, but do it now. We need your assistance and you undoubtedly need ours. Can't you see the advantage in co-operation? Can't you see that the work along educational and legislative lines can be advanced by no other association as safely, as surely or as rapidly as by the boards of pharmacy?

By this time we all understand the difference between what is possible to accomplish by individual efforts and efforts by a strong and powerful organization. The boards of pharmacy are not only already organized bodies, but are backed up by the power of and supported by the individual state governments. Just think what a powerful organization they become when made a national body; not only this, but are we not sure of the support of the numerous local and state pharmaceutical associations which culminate into the National Association of Retail Druggists, and can we not confidently depend upon the American Pharmaceutical Association for all the assistance in its power,

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to whom we owe our existance, and who has for the past fifty odd years been working in the interest of true pharmacy? I wish at this time to appeal to the officers and members of the N. A. B. P. to use whatever influence they may possess to get other boards to join our association, and call the attention of the executive committee to section two of article four of the constitution, which reads:

The executive committee shall have charge of all of the affairs of this association in securing the objects for which it is organized.

And say to them that, in my opinion, there is nothing of more importance at this time than the securing of new members. If there is anything in the constitution debarring any state or territorial board from membership, and I think there is nothing, it can be further amended. I would like to make it plain to members of boards of pharmacy who are not members of the N. A. B. P. that becoming a member does not necessitate an interchange of certificates on their part; for example, New York and Illinois boards are members and do not interchange certificates.

R. P. Jones, of Galatia, Ill., enjoys a very comfortable residence conveniently located to his place of business. The above picture presents a very artistic scene.

An Insane Professor found that the superintendent in the institution in which he was confined was writing up a history of his case. The patient kindly placed in verse a description of himself which reads as follows:

I am five feet-six inches in height,
And this is the attitude in which I delight;
A hundred and forty pounds is my avoirdupois,
And this is the size for life and its joys.

The taller or shorter that men are, than me,
The less of life's enjoyment they see;
And the fatter or leaner that men are than I,
The better for them, the sooner they die.

THERAPEUTICS FOR PHARMACISTS.

One Grain of Chloral Hydrate given every three hours, rarely fails to cure nettle rash.—[*Med. Summary.*

Burns.—A mixture of castor-oil with the white of egg has been recommended for burns. It allays the pain more quickly and causes the wound to heal more rapidly than any other application. The eggs are broken and emptied into a bowl, and the castor-oil gradually and slowly poured in while the eggs are beaten. Enough oil is added to make a thick, creamy paste, which is applied to the burn with a feather. The applications are repeated often enough to prevent their becoming dry or sticky. It is best to abstain from any dressings, leaving the surface uncovered.

Seasickness.—According to *Le Monde Medical*, for January, Dr. Bardet treats seasickness absolutely as if he were dealing with an attack of gastroxynsis in a hypersthenic subject. He employs the valerianic either of menthol in association with M. Albert Robin's well known formula, in order to obtain complete saturation, while administering a sedative capable of exerting a complete action on the various organs.

R. Picrotoxine ..... 1 grain;
Morphine hydrochloride..... 1 grain;
Atropine sulphate..... 1-5 grain;
Valerianic either of menthol .... 8½ drachms;
White curacao..... 8 fl. ounces.

A teaspoonful of this liqueur contains a fiftieth of a grain of each of picrotoxine and morphine, 1-250th of a grain of atropine and four grains of valerianic ether of menthol. The dose is a teaspoonful, maximum dose five teaspoonsful in the twenty-four hours.

When going on board ship or on entering the train Dr. Bardet administers one of the following powders:

R. Calcium carbonate..... 50 grians;
Hydrated magnesia..... 30 grains;
Bismuth subnitrate..... 10 grains.

Mix the powder with two tablespoonsful of water and add a teaspoonful of the preceding formula.

If the journey is commenced in the evening, the dose will usually suffice and the traveler will promptly fall asleep. Should he wake up feeling squeamish he should take another teaspoonful of the mixture in a little water and chew five or six tablets of carbonate of lime.

If starting in the morning, the traveler should lie down and act according to circumstances. If he feels sick he should forthwith take a powder and a teaspoonful of the mixture. He must above all avoid taking any food under these circumstances. Saturation will thus be effected every two or three hours, that is to say, whenever sickness threatens. If the attack is not too violent, the general and local condition will improve during the day and the traveler will begin to feel genuinely hungry. Then, but then only, he may take a small cup of coffee or pure milk, not more. Should the attack presist we must continue the powder and the mixture every two or three hours.—[*Journal American Medical Association.*

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ONE YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL.

BY DR. OTTO A. WALL.

Formerly Member of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Chairman of the Committee on Course of Studies, Text-Books and Apparatus.

Missouri Belongs in Sentiment and Sympathy, Politically, Socially, Educationally, Industrially and Commercially to the Southern states; St. Louis is a Southern city; its tributary territory is largely the South and Southwest.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy is the largest and oldest teaching college of pharmacy in the South and Southwest and its students are mainly from this territory; unlike the more or less local university departments of pharmacy it draws students from many states—from more states, possibly, than any other college of pharmacy; its graduates in the last six years represent the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington, and its students during the same time have come from nearly every state west of the Alleghanies. When the gentlemen from New York and Minnesota hinted that I had misrepresented educational conditions in the territory tributary to the St. Louis College of Pharmacy (not Missouri merely), they reminded me of a quaint boatman who paddled my boat when I went fishing in Arkansas. He was in the habit of quoting aphorisms, but he usually got them somewhat twisted; one of his favorite sayings was: "One half-er the world don't know how the other half air a-gittin' along." He must unconsciously have had in mind these educators, because they certainly did not "know how the other half air a-gittin' along" as regards educational conditions, and it may enlighten them and others if I quote a few paragraphs from an address issued by the superintendents of the Southern states to the people of their states in the year 1903, or four years ago.

"With a keen sense of the responsibility laid upon us as heads of the departments of education by the people of our respective states, with a fixed faith in the native capacity of Southern children, with a firm reliance in the patriotism, chivalry, courage, pride, and sense of justice of Southern people, with a profound conviction of the necessity of universal education for the preservation and perpetuation of democracy, with an assurance born of the evidence of all past experience and all past history that the only means of universal education are the public schools, we are moved to lay before our people these facts about their schools, and to make to them, in the children's name, this appeal for these schools.

"Public schools of the South, the only hope for the education of nine-tenths of the people's children, are still sadly inadequate to their stupendous task, unequal to the educational demands of this century of education, and inferior in many respects to the public schools of other sections of our common country. Comparative statistics of undoubted authority show that in all sections of our country the public schools of the South have the poorest houses and equipment, and most poorly paid teachers, the shortest school terms. The average salary of teachers for the country at large is $49 for men and $40 for women, while the average salary in the Southern states is $35.63 for men and $30.47 for women. The average length of the public school term for the country at large is 145 days; the average length of public school term for the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Virginia and Florida is ninety-nine days. Outside of the larger cities and towns there are few public high schools in these states worthy of the name, and the work done in most of the public schools is necessarily so elementary in character as to fail to furnish adequate preparation for the college or university, or for civic, social and industrial service for the thousands that must depend upon them for such preparation.

"Between eight-ninths and nine-tenths of the population of the South is rural and agricultural. The great masses of the people of the South, therefore, are dependent upon the rural schools for education.

"Because of the sparse population, the large territory, the bad roads, the geographical bearings, the small amount of taxable property and small school funds, these rural public schools are the most poorly equipped and the most inefficient public schools in the South.

"It behooves our people to face these facts with their characteristic courage, the courage that they displayed on the battlefield; the courage that they displayed in the darkest hour of the direst poverty that followed on the heels of bloody war, and that enabled them to repair their broken fortunes and rebuild their blasted homes and recultivate their devastated fields.

"Far be from us any intention of ridicule, blame or discouragement in reciting these facts in regard to the educational condition of the Southern states. To those familiar with the obstacles that had to be overcome—social and political revolutions, destruction and reconstruction, poverty, robbery and misrule—the wonder is that these conditions are as good as they are.

"Another great need of the public school system of the South is the public high school. There are few public high schools in the Southern states, and nearly all of these are in cities and towns. A public school system without high schools is sadly incomplete. These public high schools, township, county and district, cannot be supplied without more money.

"By the tradition of the past, the facts of the present, the hopes of the future, by the love you bear your children, by the duty you owe your country, yourselves and your neighbors, we appeal to you, the people of the South, to rally to the support of your public schools, and make them adequate to their high mission and their stupendous task."

Signed by the state superintendents of public instruction of North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia and Florida.

I have had the pleasure of instructing thousands of young men from the South during my thirty-four years of professorship in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and during my former long connection with the faculty of the Missouri Medical College, and I have found them to be as alert, bright, keen, eager for study, as capable to learn and as manly as any young men from any other section of our country, no matter how favored the latter might have been as to educational facilities. For Northern academician-ridden university schools of pharmacy to tell the young men and women of any state of this great section of our country that they shall not be permitted to get a technical education in pharmacy without one year in high school, is not merely a mistake—it is monstrous folly and iniquity. It is a crime!

To let your readers judge for themselves whether they can insist on "one year in high school" from the young men or women who want to become apprentices in their drug stores, let me show conditions in some of our Southern and Western states:

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Arkansas.—The figures are from the report of the superintendent of public instruction in Arkansas, for 1904. Arkansas, like most other Southern states, is largely agricultural or rural; this means a scattered population and small schools, and most of them with one teacher only, the pupils of various ages and degrees of advancement permitting of no proper grading of studies.

The preponderance of sparsely settled districts accounts for the character of the school houses: Brick, 99; frame, 5,187; log, 247. There were 101 special districts in 1904; these were the cities and towns, and they had 199 schools. The other 5,334 schools were rural schools, and of these the superintendant said: "A compilation of the reports shows the following condition" (of daily attendance):

Schools with less than seven pupils	104
Schools with less than eleven pupils	329
Schools with less than sixteen pupils	966
Schools with less than twenty-one pupils	1,650
Schools with less than twenty-six pupils	2,849
Schools with less than thirty-one pupils	3,144
Schools with less than thirty-six pupils	3,706
Schools with less than forty-one pupils	4,064

"The people of the rural districts are moving to the towns and cities not so much because of the bad roads as because of the poor schools" (page 20).

On page 136 is a list of colleges, academies, high schools and private schools. In this list there are mentioned *three high schools*, which appear to be private, however. These are the only high schools as far as appears from the official report.

The total school enumeration was:

White:		Colored:	
Girls	180,940	Girls	73,600
Boys	189,618	Boys	73,280
Total	370,558	Total	146,880
Grand total	517,438		

The enrollment in the public schools was:

White:		Colored:	
Girls	121,296	Girls	46,845
Boys	127,809	Boys	43,592
Total	249,105	Total	90,437
Grand total	339,542		

About 65 per cent of all school children in the state were enrolled in the public schools. The average attendance, however, was much less—only 212,131, or about 41 per cent of the enumeration.

The average monthly salaries of teachers were:

First Grade:	Male	$48 70	Female	$37 00
Second Grade:	Male	34 70	Female	32 25
Third Grade:	Male	30 50	Female	28 00

Higher branches were taught, however, in schools not officially called "high schools"; 10,696 pupils studied these higher branches.

There are no public high schools in the state unless those above mentioned were such, but if we consider the schools which taught these higher branches to be "high schools" as they would be in the Northern states, then 2.06 per cent of all children enumerated got some high school instruction. Arkansas is too honest. Most of the Northern states would enumerate these schools as second grade or third grade high schools, but Arkansas did not. The actual condition, however, was not very much worse than in Kansas.

Louisiana.—Figures are taken from the report of the superintendent of public education in Louisiana, for 1905.

Number of schools, White	2,404
Number of schools, Colored	1,106
Total	3,510

Only 3,365 of these had blackboards; only 1,870 had charts and maps; only 881 had globes; only twenty-four had physical apparatus.

School houses: Brick or stone, 60; frame, 2,612; log, 65; rented 865.

Average length of scholastic year, 115½ days.

The enumeration of children of school age was 459,596.

Enrollment in public schools, 210,116.

Of these 142,729 were white, 67,387 colored.

Attendance in public schools, 146,234. Of these 100,033 were white, 46,201 colored.

There were 387 private schools for whites and 135 private schools for colored people. These are "pay" schools; nevertheless, they had 41,001 white and 7,658 colored pupils, or a total of 48,659 children.

Proportion of all educables enrolled: white, 59%; colored, 39%.

Proportion of enrolled in actual attendance: white, 71%; colored, 69%.

There were forty-seven high schools in 1905.

Total enrollment: Girls, 891; boys, 590; total, 1,481. Average enrollment per school, thirty-two pupils; the proportion of attendance in high schools was therefore about 0.30 per cent of the enumeration. The number of graduates is not mentioned.

Louisiana has an area of 45,420 square miles; if a pupil can walk three miles to school and back each day, he can go to high school without boarding away from home, if there is a high school that near to his home. Each high school would therefore offer high school instruction to the children of about thirty square miles, and the forty-seven high schools could take care of the children from 1,410 square miles; the children from the remaining 44,000 square miles would have no high school facilities, except by boarding away from home

Expenses for living are estimated at about $105.00 to $141.50 per scholastic year, by the state superintendent; which shows that to go away from home to some other district to high school is not "free," and can be available to only a very small proportion of the children of the state of Louisiana. The above figures for expenses do not include tuition, whatever that may be.

There are few graded schools in the state, and no mention is made of any graduates from grammar schools.

In What I Have Written on the Subject on One Year in High School as a prerequisite for entrance to a college of pharmacy, I was not actuated by any anti-educational motives, such as have been ascribed to me. Having been a professor myself in a college of pharmacy for more than a third of a century, it is ridiculous to ascribe to me motives of contempt for educa-

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tion; on the contrary, I heartily advise every young man or woman who wishes to become a druggist to take a degree in a college of pharmacy, *if possible.*

I know from long experience that the best positions in pharmacy are available to the graduates in pharmacy, and that the majority of graduates find their diplomas open sesames to positions with wholesale houses, manufacturing firms, etc., and that they get more pay and more leisure than by being drug clerks. But get a good college education in pharmacy anyhow, even if you do not desire to find places other than as drug clerks, or proprietors eventually.

What I do oppose is the attempt *to place in our laws* the requirement that a diploma from a college of pharmacy shall be the only, *absolutely the only, cast-iron, inflexible method* of engaging in the drug business. There should be some elasticity in a law, some flexibility to permit registration without a diploma from a college of pharmacy; the requirement of a college diploma would put money in my pockets, and into the pockets of a good many other teachers, but that is no reason for advocating what I feel is wrong in principle. It would be very desirable if this were the general way in which young people enter the business; but it would be altogether bad, if this were the only way.

For instance, suppose a well qualified young man who has graduated with honors from a medical college, and perhaps has had more instruction in pharmacy then some of our pretentious so-called university colleges of pharmacy now offer, finds that he cannot make his living as a practitioner, and desires to enter the drug business, would it be fair if there was no way whatever for him to become a druggist without a diploma? If this were the law, then we would next have *examining universities and colleges* who would award degrees *without being teaching colleges*, as is the case now in some of the European countries. This would be but a logical necessity and consequence of laws that leave no other alternative than a diploma for registration as druggists.

Suppose again, a son of a druggist becomes a physician; he has practically grown up in a drug store, has helped and relieved without ever having been a regular apprentice or assistant; has gone through high school: has obtained a degree of B. A. or B. S.; has graduated in medicine from Harvard or Johns Hopkins; and lastly he has been a fairly successful practitioner of medicine. His father dies and leaves him a well-established, well-paying drug store, and he feels that he can make more money and have an easier life by conducting this drug store—but the law says that he must have a diploma in pharmacy, and no such diploma is recognized except it has been preceded by an apprenticeship in a drug store and by two years' attendance at college! There is absolutely no other way! Would he not be justified in muttering, loud enough to be distinctly heard: "D— such a law!"

Ask diplomas in pharmacy, if you will, but let there be some reasonable alternative—some "its equivalent"—giving an opportunity to become a druggist without one, on proving qualifications.

But a prerequisite of a diploma is only one of the demands of the university departments of pharmacy. They also ask as a prerequisite for college education in pharmacy one year's attendance in high school, which they openly say is only a step toward asking for high school graduation before a student shall be admitted to a college of pharmacy.

I have shown in a number of contributions to various pharmaceutical journals that only a small fraction of children in the United States can get high school education, even if they would like to have it. Probably less than three young people out of a hundred attend for one year in high school, and of these, two-thirds, on an average, are girls! Even in the most favorably situated states, in educational regards, only about one-fifth of one per cent of school boys graduate from high schools, and of these perhaps less than one in fifty want to be druggists! *Less than one-two-hundred-fiftieth* ($\frac{1}{250}$) *of one per cent of children in the entire country available for entrance on an apprenticeship in a drug store, if such laws were enacted!* Has the pharmaceutical world, have the druggists gone crazy? Or only some university professors?

Think it over!

No, it is not a picture of Prof. Otto A. Wall, of St. Louis, pointing out to Prof. Joseph Remington, of Philadelphia, the objections to at once enforcing the one year high school as a prerequisite for matriculation in a college of pharmacy. It is, however, Prof. Wall, the senior active member of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy showing Prof. Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, traces still visible of the havoc which the cyclone, ten years ago, wrought in the beautiful grounds surrounding Prof. Wall's spacious residence at 4582 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pages 880, to 885, 892 to 882 and 419; January, 1907, pages 8, 21, 23. 24. 25. 26, 27; February, 1907, pages 72. 73; March, 1907, pages 102, 103.)

The Alumni Association of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy has voted to raise a fund for a memorial to the late Albert E. Ebert. Some of the members propose a scholarship at the school, while others favor co-operation with the Committee on Ebert Monument.

The Generous Extent and Character of the sketches and illustrations and the tenor of remarks by correspondents of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST relative to the late Albert E. Ebert, gives peculiar gratification to his many friends in Chicago and vicinity. Mr. Ebert was widely known and highly esteemed. Friendship between him and the writer began during our boyhood days.—[WM. H. GALE, Historiographer, Chicago Pioneer's Sons and Daughters, 126 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Albert E. Ebert Resolutions, by the Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, on November 20, 1906, therefore, be it

Resolved, I., That in the death of Mr. Ebert our institution, in common with all others engaged in the work of advancing Pharmaceutical Education, has suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved, II., That in his death there has been removed one who was a militant defender of the principles and practices universally acknowledged to be for the advancement of both the business and profession of pharmacy.

Resolved, III., The members of this faculty were Mr. Ebert's intimate friends, each of whom suffers in his death, a personal bereavement.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A., March 5, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The death of Albert E. Ebert removes from the ranks of the American Pharmaceutical Association, one of the most active workers and truest adherants and constitutes an irreparable loss to the science of pharmacy in America. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in meeting assembled, record our sorrow at this loss. Be it further

Resolved, That we deplore his death as friends and fellow workers in the field of pharmacy. Be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the proposed monument to perpetuate the memory of Albert E. Ebert and urge that the members of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association contribute toward the fund which is now being raised to erect such a monument to his memory.

Resolutions Adopted by the Pharmaceutical Press of America.—The following resolutions have been signed by the editors of the leading pharmaceutical journals of the United States:

WHEREAS, Albert Ethelbert Ebert died November 20, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the editors of the pharmaceutical periodicals of America, express our sorrow and testify to Mr. Eberts long and exceptionally valuable life as that of one of the most able, indefatigable and conscientious of public spirited pharmacists of this country.

Resolved, That Mr. Ebert, for some years editor of the *American Pharmacist*, always retained his interest in the pharmaceutical press and was ever ready to co-operate with the editors in a frank and liberal manner. Be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan of erecting an Ebert memorial monument and will render the movement material assistance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Committee on Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also be printed in our respective publications.

Henry M. Whelpley, Meyer Brothers Druggist; Henry R. Strong, National Druggist; Caswell A. Mayo, American Druggist; Henry Kraemer, American Journal of Pharmacy; C. S. N. Hallberg, Bulletin of the A. Ph. A.; Joseph Helfman, The Bulletin of Pharmacy; Harry B. Mason, The Bulletin of Pharmacy; G. E. Gibbard, Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal; E. C. Goetting, D. A. Apotheker Zeitung; Francis B. Hays, The Druggists Circular; Editorial Staff of Mercks Report; Charles B. Kauffman, Midland Druggist; J. W. T. Knox, The New Idea; Guy Ketcheson, The Pacific Druggist; Ezra J. Kennedy, Pharmaceutical Era; Clement B. Lowe, Alumni Report; G. P. Engelhard, Western Druggist; Louis Phillips, Southern Druggist; Irving P. Fox, The Spatula; Tredwell G. Hopkins, The Voice of the Retail Druggist; Faxon & Gallagher, Western Drug Record; B. E. Pritchard, Western Pennsylvania Druggist; Walter H. Kimlin, Continental Druggist; J. Winchell Forbes, Drugs and Sundries: J. A. Connelly, McPike's Bi-Monthly; Samuel F. Brothers, Medico-Pharmaceutical Journal.

The Late Albert E. Ebert stands at the left in the above snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on a steamboat excursion at the Chicago meeting of the Ill. Ph. A. in 1905. To his right is R. C. Frerksen and W. K. Forsyth, with Wilhelm Bodemann at the extreme right.

Stray Mottoes.

Your Opportunity is like a gold mine—it gives you a chance to dig—dig—dig.

The Worker who is at all times afraid that he might do something which is a part of "the other fellow's job," need not fear that he will ever find part of the other fellow's pay in his envelope.

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SERGEANTS U. S. ARMY.

Sergeants, First Class, Hospital Corps, United States Army, as published by the *Army and Navy Journal.*

The following is a list of sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, according to date of appointment:

1. Marshall, Frank M., March 12, 1863, A.S.O., Washington, D. C.
2. Dawson, Thomas, March 25, 1876, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
3. Erck, Philip F., Feb. 12, 1884, Springfield Armory, Mass.
4. Harson, Harry, Jan. 7, 1885, Attdg. Surg., Office, New York.
5. Bunger, Henry, April 17, 1886, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
6. Schuyler, Wildrid H., May 7, 1886, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
7. Kuch, Herman, April 11, 1887, A.S.O., San Francisco, Cal.
8. Loth, Herman, April 11, 1887, Ft. Mason, Cal.
9. Clarke, Isaac C., March 12, 1888, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
10. Vennemann, Heinrich, March 12, 1888, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
11. Gerahty, Robert F., Nov. 26, 1888, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
12. Schumacher, Frederick, Dec. 3, 1888, Phil. Islands.
13. Trute, James M., Dec. 18, 1888, Ft. Logan, Colo.
14. Roepke, Henry, June 20, 1889, Ft. Crook, Neb.
15. Leahy, Michael, June 20, 1889, Co. B, Hosp. Corps.
16. Kliemand, George, Jan. 8, 1890, Ft. Worden, Wash.
17. Robbins, Archibald, Dec. 5, 1890, Ft. Monroe, Va.
18. Lommel, Nicholas, Jan. 12, 1891, Ft. Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.
19. Burg, Robert, Feb. 5, 1891, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
20. Copping, John B., Feb. 12, 1891, Phil. Islands.
21. Dykstra, Joseph, Feb. 17, 1891, Ft. Screven, Ga.
22. Wagnitz, Edward J., Sept. 14, 1891, Phil. Islands.
23. Nickel, August, Dec. 18, 1891, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
24. Lyon, William H., Sept. 24, 1892, C. S. O., San Francisco, Cal.
25. Vane, Patrick P., Sept. 24, 1892, C. S. O., San Francsico, Cal.
26. Hartford, George A., Jan. 11, 1893, Ft. Wayne,. Mich.
27. Aisenman, Wolf, May 3, 1893, C.S.O., Phil. Div., Manila.
28. Silverthorne, Alfred E., May 3, 1893, Presidio S. F., Cal.
29. Baird, James W., May 3, 1893, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
30. Robertson, David, July 6, 1893, Ft. Jay, N.Y.
31. Neate, John S., Dec. 21, 1893, Washington, D.C.
32. Krick, Charles A., Dec. 21, 1893, Phil. Islands.
33. Walter, Emil, Dec. 21, 1893, Phil. Islands.
34. Temple, Oscar F., Dec. 21, 1893, Ft. Wingate, N.M.
35. Nan Kervis, John, Dec. 21, 1893, Phil. Islands.
36. Schmidt, Lewis J., Dec. 21, 1893, Phil. Islands.
37. Smit, Charles L., May 23, 1894, Chicago, Ill.
38. Millen, Daniel, May 23, 1894, Phil. Islands.
39. Livingston, William C., Jan. 11, 1898, Ft. Riley, Kas.
40. Haughey, Patrick, Jan. 11, 1898, Phil. Islands.
41. Boyle, James H., Feb. 21, 1898,. Phil. Islands.
42. Looby, Patrick, April 26, 1898, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
43. Hartung, Henry, June 3, 1898, Ft. Lawton, Wash.
44. Vitou, Benjamin, June 3, 1898, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
45. Arnold, George H., June 3, 1898, Phil. Islands.
46. Senecal, Henry C., June 3, 1898, Cuba.
47. Riess, Herman W., June 3, 1898, Phil. Islands.
48. Connor, Theodore H., June 3, 1898, Ft. Flagler, Wash.
49. Gabsch, Oscar, June 3, 1898, Washington, D.C.
50. McWilliams, Joseph G., June 3, 1898, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
51. Marsden, Robert, June 3, 1898, Hot Springs, Ark.
52. Gibbens, George, June 3, 1898, Phil. Islands.
53. Staley, Henry B., June 3, 1898, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
54. Raikes, Benj. T., June 3, 1898, Ft. Myer, Va.
55. Simmel, Martin, June 3, 1898, Phil. Islands.
56. Manning, Joseph H., June 3, 1898, Ft. Barancas, Fla.
57. Hodgdon, Clarence B., June 3, 1898, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
58. Noaks, Richard S., June 3, 1898, Ft. Hancock, N.J.
59. Schraml, Joseph, June 19, 1898, Ft. Porter, N.Y.
60. Cox, Shelby G., June 22, 1898, Ft. Greble, R.I.
61. Rose, Martin, June 23, 1898, Phil. Islands.
62. Westman, Carl W. H., July 1, 1898, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
63. Hoch, Hans, July 12, 1898, Phil. Islands.
64. McKee, John, July 29, 1898, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
65. Schimann, Otto, Aug. 20, 1898, Phil. Islands.
66. Esterly, Milton T., Aug. 23, 1898, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
67. Oltmans, Francois L., Aug. 23, 1898, Ft. Washington, Md.
68. Knapp, Gustav, Aug. 29, 1898, en route to U. S.
69. Werner, Max, Aug. 29, 1898, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.
70. O'Brien, Patrick, Sept. 1, 1898, Ft. Jay, N.Y.
71. Brower, Thomas E., Dec. 12, 1898, Hot Springs, Ark.
72. Walker, Revello M., Dec. 17, 1898, Benicia Bks., Cal.
73. Corson, John M., Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
74. Neville, Arthur, Jan. 5, 1899, Phil. Islands.
75. Dubes, Warren E., Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Clark, Texas.
76. McGloin, Patrick, Jan. 5, 1899, Phil. Islands.
77. Kincaid, Kenneth G., Jan. 5, 1899, Presidio S.F., Cal.
78. Douglass, George C., Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
79. Brown, Clark L., Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Bayard, N.M.
80. Byers, Jason D., Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
81. Whelan, William E., Jan. 5, 1899, Columbus Bks., Ohio.
82. Young, Charles Cooper, Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
83. Korn, Adam, Jan. 5, 1899, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
84. Stewart, Lyell R., Jan. 5, 1899, transport Thomas.
85. Leonard, Charles L., Jan. 5, 1899, Co. B. Hosp. Corps.
86. Whitmarsh, Paul L., Feb. 6, 1899, Washington, D.C.
87. Leopold, Samuel H., Feb. 15, 1899, Presidio S.F., Cal.
88. Westerdahl, Gus. J., Sept. 14, 1900, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
89. Phares, Walter L., Oct. 3, 1900, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
90. Manseau, Oscar A., Oct. 3, 1900, Phil. Islands.
91. MacCleary, Hugh R., Oct. 3, 1900, Key West Bks., Fla.
92. Gates, Charles, Oct. 3, 1900, Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.
93. McKenzie, George W., Oct. 3, 1900, Phil. Islands.
94. Thompson, Herbert, Oct. 3, 1900, Co. B, Hosp. Corps.
95. Donahey, William J., Oct. 3, 1900, transport Sherman.
96. Merry, Joseph C., Oct. 3, 1900, Phil. Islands.
97. Killikelly, Henry, Oct. 3, 1900, Jackson Bks., La.
98. Strauss, Julius, Oct. 3, 1900, Phil. Islands.
99. Cook, James J., Oct. 3, 1900, Ft. DuPont, Del.
100. Curtis, Herbert, Oct. 3, 1900, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.
101. Simmons, Frederick S., Oct. 3, 1900, transport Sumner.
102. Dohle, Max, Nov. 19, 1900, Ft. Apache, A.T.
103. Graham, George, Nov. 19, 1900, Ft. Miley, Cal.
104. Bahr, William, Dec. 3, 1900, Phil. Islands.
105. Hickson, Joseph H., Jan. 25, 1901, Phil. Islands.
106. Luve, Frank, Feb. 8, 1901, G.H., Washington Bks., D.C.
107. Walker, Thomas J., Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
108. Griffith, George, Feb. 8, 1901, Phil. Islands.
109. Gates, Ira E., Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
110. Hanson, Benjamin, Feb. 8, 1901, Cuba.
111. Sharman, Herbert, Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Monroe, Va.
112. Fonteyne, Gustav, Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Rodman, Mass.
113. Butler, Will C., Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Caswell, N.C.
114. Meade, Harry, Feb. 8, 1901, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.
115. Anderson, John B., March 13, 1901, Presidio S.F., Cal.
116. Frese, Otto F., April 15, 1901, Ft. Banks, Mass.
117. McLeod, Angus, April 15, 1901, Phil. Islands.
118. Roby, Albert A., April 15, 1901, Phil. Islands.
119. Elliot, Charles S., April 15, 1901, Ft. Canby, Wash.
120. Graner, Carl, April 15, 1901, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
121. Perry, Clifford H., April 15, 1901, Phil. Islands.
122. Van Sickle, George C., April 15, 1901, Phil. Islands.
123. Arendt, Max, April 15, 1901, West Point, N.Y.
124. Vass, George E., April 15, 1901, Ft. Terry, N.Y.
125. Williams, Thomas G., May 31, 1901, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
126. Kamp, Joseph C., May 31, 1901, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
127. Jenkes, Ernest, May 31, 1901, Ft. Brady, Mich.
128. Loebenstein, Charles T., June 1, 1901, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
129. Eutroppe, Arthur, June 1, 1901, Ft. Reogh, Mont.
130. Hunter, Charles M., June 1, 1901, Ft. Fremont, S.C.
131. Donnan, Andrew S., June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
132. Baigent, John, June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
133. Scull, James A., June 1, 1901, Madison Bks., N.Y.
134. Walls, Henry J., June 1, 1901, Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
135. Thomas, Frederick, June 1, 1901, Co. A. Hosp. Corps.
136. La Mar, Le Gare J., June 1, 1901, Ft. Dade, Fla.
137. Galvin, Mathew, June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
138. Wood, R. A., June 1, 1901, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.I.
139. Gerlach, John L., June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
140. Sands, John R., June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
141. Hermann, Christopher, June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
142. Bristow, Thomas G., June 1, 1901, Ft. Adams, R.I.
143. Collins, John L., June 1, 1901, Phil. Islands.
144. Schumann, Theodore, June 1, 1901, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
145. Doran, George C., July 16, 1901, Phil. Islands.
146. Behre, John R., July 16, 1901, Phil. Islands.
147. MacPherson, Alexander T., Aug. 7, 1901, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.
148. Burkard, Oscar, Aug. 27, 1901, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
149. Steinel, Louis, Sept. 21, 1901, Phil. Islands.
150. Tuttle, Arnold D., Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. McHenry, Md.
151. Lothrop, James N., Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. Baker, Cal.
152. Hicks, George W., Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
153. Bitterman, Theodore, Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
154. Kennedy, Leo E., Nov. 20, 1901, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Ft. McDowell, Cal.
155. Allen, Ulysses S. G., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
156. Hartmann, jr., Emile, Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
157. Smelsey, Samuel, Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. Riley, Kan.
158. Davison, Thomas P., Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
159. Holt, Frank, Nov. 20, 1901, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
160. Arnold, William E., Nov. 20, 1901, G.H., Washington Bks., D.C.
161. Nudd, Benjamin F., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
162. Thuney, Francis E., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
163. Fitts, Francis M., Nov. 20, 1901, Ft. Reno, O.T.
164. Newport, John F., Nov. 20, 1901, G.H., Washington Bks., D.C.
165. Hornung, Otto H., Nov. 20, 1901, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
166. Shaw, Charles N., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippine Islands.
167. Karlson, Ivan N., Dec. 5, 1901, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
168. Bjork, Neils J., Feb. 14, 1902, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
169. Funderburg, Grant, June 24, 1902, Ft. Meade, S.D.

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170. Hill, Edward J., June 24, 1902, G.H., Washington Bks., D.C.
171. Powell, Welcome N., June 24, 1902, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
172. Marcus, Samuel, June 24, 1902, Ft. McKinley, Me.
173. Kinzer, Amos S., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Wright, Wash.
174. Cushman, Gabriel, Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
175. Bice, Lonzo R., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
176. Eiseman, Francis J., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
177. Dailey, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1902, Cuba.
178. Keralla, John, Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Casey, Wash.
179. Filgate, James R., Sept. 1, 1902, transport Logan.
180. Harris, Samuel J., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Revere, Mass.
181. West, John H., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Warren, Mass.
182. Yates, Willis S., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.
183. Person, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
184. Benche, Carl S., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
185. Gunn, James C., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
186. Maluf, Nasib K., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
187. Brooks, Robert R., Sept. 1, 1902, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
188. Hitch, Edgar T., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippine Islands.
189. Connellan, John J., Sept. 4, 1902, Philippine Islands.
190. Leiblinger, Julius, Sept. 1, 1902, Co. A., Hospital Corps.
191. Fourl, George T., Sept. 1, 1902, Cuba.
192. Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902, Hot Springs, Ark.
193. Muller, George W., Oct. 11, 1902, Philippine Islands .
194. Beale, Georges E., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
195. Vollmeyer, Ernest, Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
196. Greene, Earl F., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
197. Nye, Edgar S., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
198. Compton, Paul, Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
199. Huff, John, Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Sill, O.T.
200. Barber, Ernest C. A., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
201. Mathews, Elmo D., Aug. 1, 1903, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
202. Yeager, Clarence E., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Bayard, N.M.
203. Maloney, Patrick J., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
204. Hodgins, John, Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
205. Hahn, Gustave, Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Strong, Mass.
206. Nicodemus, Frank O., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
207. Eble, Charles F., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
208. McFarland, William, Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Mott, N.J.
209. Gregg, Ralph E., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
210. Whitehead, John C., Aug. 1, 1903, Co. A, Hospital Corps.
211. Leedom, Chester B., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Columbia, Wash.
212. Atkin, Brown F., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Williams, Me.
213. White, Forest E., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
214. Barton, Willard M., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
215. Pennington, Samuel W., Aug. 1, 1903, Ft. Howard, Md.
216. Hoberg, Nelson A., Aug. 1, 1903, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
217. Henderson, John L., Feb. 12, 1904, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.
218. Jennings, Harry M., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
219. Gorton, Glen D., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
220. Britton, Elmer J., Sept. 9, 1904, Washington Bks., D.C.
221. Davis, Harry A., Sept. 9, 1904, transport Kilpatrick.
222. Dickson, Robert A., Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
223. La Grinder, Romanus A., Sept. 9, 1904, Presidio of Mont., Cal.
224. Owen, Fred S., Sept. 9, 1904, C.S.O., Dept. of California.
225. Burch, Willard E., Sept. 9, 1904, G.H., Ft. Bayard, N.M.
226. Neil, Matthew, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
227. Askew, Alfred J., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
228. Palmer, Alvin R., Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Liscum, Ala.
229. Vernon, John, Sept. 9, 1904, G.H., Presidio of S.F., Cal.
230. Ferguson, Robert S., Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
231. Kutzleb, Eugene O., Sept. 9, 1904, Co. B, Hospital Corps.
232. Edwards, Richard T., Sept. 9, 1904, West Point, N.Y.
233. Weber, Eugene, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
234. Kelly, Maurice, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
235. Hamner, James F., Sept. 9, 1904, Boise Bks., Idaho.
236. Tyler, Benjamin F., Sept. 9, 1904, Co. B, Hospital Corps.
237. England, Thomas M., Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Ward, Wash.
238. Zerbin, August, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
239. Schall, George H., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
240. Hardenbrock, Burton, Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Preble, Me.
241. Weir, Samuel A., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
242. Murphy, William F., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
243. Oole, Edward, Sept. 9, 1904, Ft. Hunt, Va.
244. Thomas, William H., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
245. Goodwin, Thomas G., Dec. 14, 1905, G.H., Presidio of S.F., Cal.
246. Koon, Samuel J., Dec. 14, 1904, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
247. Evans, William D., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
248. Howell, Percy C., Dec. 14, 1905, Washington, D.C.
249. Reynolds, George, Dec. 14, 1905, Co. C, Hospital Corps.
250. Weinberg, Max, Dec. 14, 1905, transport Buford.
251. Gavagan, Edward D., Dec. 14, 1905, Columbus Bks., Ohio.
252. Bent, Joseph V., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
253. Phillips, Ira B., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
254. Lyons, Andrew J., Dec. 14, 1905, Cuba.
255. Irving, Robert B., Dec. 14, 1905, transport Sheridan.
256. Cameron, Rush, Dec. 14, 1905, transport McClellan.
257. Howard, Marshall S., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
258. Reiter, Harry L., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Myer, Va.
259. Donston, Ulysses G., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
260. Sweeney, James, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
261. Salmon, Thomas, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
262. Long, Clymer B., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
263. Williams, Frederick R., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. McDowell, Cal.
264. Herring, Frederick, Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Flagler, Wash.
265. Heckelman, Christian A., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Riley, Kas.
266. Hayes, Arthur W., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Morgan, Ala.
267. Anderson, Valdemar C., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
268. Greeno, Edgar O., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
269. George, William, Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Andrew, Mass.
270. Kjennerud, Hans, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
271. Breitsprecher, August, Dec. 14, 1905, San Juan, P.R.
272. Ransom, Louis, Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Omaha, Nebr.
273. Kauffman, Emmett C., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
274. Fuller, Harry N., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
275. Hare, Richard F., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
276. Luse, William E., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
277. Young, George C., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
278. Heazlit, Frederick J., Dec. 14, 1905, G.H., Ft. Bayard, N.M.
279. Sinclair, Isadore J., Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Meade, S.D.
280. Van Allen, Algernon, Dec. 14, 1905, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
281. Wright, Edgar M., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
282. Pattison, Fred L., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
283. Robinson, Homer J., Oct. 9, 1906, Co. C, H.C., Wash. Bks., D. C.

SERGEANTS FIRST-CLASS HOSPITAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS, P. I.

1. Krick, C. A., Himamaylan, Negros (Temporary).
2. Nan Kervis, J., Camp Connell, Samar.
3. Arnold, C. H., Abuyog, Leyte.
4. Simmel, M., Camp Bumpus, Leyte.
5. Rose, M., Camp Downes, Leyte.
6. Knapp, G., Base Hospital, Iloilo, Panay.
7. Strauss, J., Camp Bumpus, Leyte.
8. Hickson, J. H., C. S. O., Iloilo, Panay.
9. Donnan, A. S., Mutiong, Samar.
10. Behre, J. R., C. S. O., Iloilo, Panay.
11. Doran, G. C., Gandara, Samar.
12. Bitterman, T., Camp Hayt, Samar.
13. Nudd, B. F., Tagabiran, Samar.
14. Shaw, C. N., Borongan, Samar.
15. Vollmeyer, E., Base Hospital, Iloilo.
16. Nye, E. S., Camp Jossman, Guimaras.
17. Beale, G. E., Camp Connell, Samar.
18. Gorton, G. D., Camp Jossman, Guimaras.
19. Jennings, H. M., Warwick Barracks, Cebu.
20. Pattison, F. L., C. S. O., Iloilo, Panay.
21. Howard, M. S., Camp Curry, Samar.
22. Sweeney, J., Dagami, Leyte.

SERGEANTS FIRST-CLASS HOSPITAL CORPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LUZON, P. I.

Name.	Date of Arrival (in P. I.)	Conjugal status.
1. Schmidt,	Lewis J., March 30, 1903,	family at station.
2. Millen,	Daniel, Jan. 27, 1903,	family in U. S.
3. Gibbens,	George, June 1, 1905,	family in U. S.
4. Riess,	Herman, Nov. 14, 1906,	family in U. S.
5. Hoch,	Hans, Nov. 14, 1906,	family in U. S.
6. Neville,	Arthur, Dec. 3, 1905,	family in P. I.
7. McKenzie,	George W., Sept. 16, 1902,	family in P. I.
8. Manseau,	Oscar A., Aug. 21, 1906,	single.
9. Griffith,	George, July 14, 1906,	family in P. I.
10. Van Sickle,	George C., Dec. 3, 1905,	family in P. I.
11. Collins,	John L., Oct. 3, 1905,	family in P. I.
12. Gerlach,	John L., Aug. 28, 1902,	family in P. I.
13. Herman,	Christopher, Dec. 28, 1904,	family in U. S.
14. Sands,	John R., Sept. 2, 1905,	family in U. S.
15. Allen,	Ulysses S. G., Nov. 30, 1904,	single.
16. Bice,	Lonzo R., Oct. 31, 1902,	family in P. I.
17. Hitch,	Edgar T., Oct. 31, 1902,	single.
18. Maluf,	Nasib K., Oct. 31, 1902,	family in P. I.
19. Eisenman,	Francis J., Sept. 1, 1904,	single.
20. Muller,	George W., Sept. 25, 1905,	single.
21. Nicodemus,	Frank O., Mar. 28, 1904,	family in U. S.
22. Neil,	Matthew, Nov. 30, 1904,	family in U. S.
23. Weber,	Eugene, Sept. 2, 1905,	single.
24. Zerbin,	August, Nov. 30, 1904,	single.
25. Kelly,	Maurice, Aug. 22, 1906,	single.
26. Weir,	Samuel A., Apr. 21, 1906,	family in P. I.
27. Greene,	Earl F., Oct. 3, 1905,	family in P. I.
28. Evans,	William D., Apr. 22, 1906,	family in P. I.
29. Salmon,	Thomas, Sept. 27, 02,	single.
30. Hare,	Richard F., Oct. 10, 1906,	single.

The above list is corrected to include December 26, 1906, and if the name of Willard M. Barton, not yet joined (December 26, 1906), be added, will be a correct list of those in the department on the first day of January, 1907.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the drug trade are always welcome by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Kargon And The St. Louis R. D. A.—The March meeting of the St. Louis pharmacists was largely attended, and as usual very interesting. It was held on the afternoon of the third Tuesday of the month, and the Missouri Athletic Club was for the first time the place for the gathering. Lunch was served after adjournment. Kargon came in for a good share of the discussion and it developed that members present charged all the way from 60c to $1.25 for compounding a Kargon prescription. In order to arrive at a uniform price and meet the public on an even footing, the members decided to adopt 80c as a standard price for the prescription. We invite the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to inform us what prices are charged in their section of the country.

Alumi Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Officers:—Henry O. A. Huegel, president, Grand and Park Avenues; Robert J. Pfeffer, first vice-president, 2280 South Jefferson Avenue; Al. J. Bretscher, second vice-president, 101 South Fourth Street; Otto C. Hanser, recording secretary, 2900 Choutean Avenue; Wm. C. Tritschler, corresponding secretary, 8917 Delmar Boulevard; Charles Gletner, treasurer, 800 South Fourteenth Street; Dr. W. D. Aufderheide, registrar, 2752 Arsenal Street.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment:—Wm. H. Lamont, chairman, J. C. Thumser, Chas. Renner, E. H. Voepel, Wm. F. Angermueller, L. A. Seitz, M. J. Noll, Charles Goessler, R. C. Reilly, Theo. F. Hagenow.

To Confer with Students:—N. F. Bausch, chairman, Edgar A. Zahn, Eugene H. Kurtz, F. A. Christopher, A. W. Pauley, C. H. Mueller.

Papers and Queries:—Al. J. Bretscher, chairman, Dr. R. E. Schlueter, Wm. M. Laumann, Carl G. Hinrichs, George P. Hemm, Dr. O. F. Claus.

Publication.—Dr. R. S. Vitt, chairman, Chas. W. Stockhausen, Robert C. Reilly.

Memorial:—Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr., chairman, Dr. H. E. Miller, Dr. J. C. Falk.

Constitution and By-Laws:—Dr. O. H. Elbrecht, chairman, Chas. W. J. H. Hahn, J. C. Thumser.

Library:—Dr. R. E. Schlueter, chairman, A. N. Collins, Geo. M Scheu.

Prizes:—L. A. Seitz, chairman, Dr. W. D. Aufderheide, Chas. Lips.

Press:—Theo. F. Hagenow, chairman, Robert P. Thebus, Paul Schneider, Dr. Frank L. Whelpley.

Intelligence Bureau:—Wm. H. Lamont.

Honorary Vice-Presidents:—Carl M. Brashear, Alabama; Fritz. J. Mobbs, Arkansas; John F. Barker, California; A. T. Knott, Colorado; V. B. Collins, Florida; J. I. Lorton, Idaho; Walter J. Kohl, Illinois; Henry L. Spohn, Indiana; H. H. Hokey, Indian Territory; J. C. Speers, Iowa; Ed. C. Fritsche, Kansas; Wm. P. Overstreet, Kentucky; J. C. McGee, Mississippi; Alice W. Smith, Massachusetts; Sidney R. Kieffer, Missouri; A. Felber, Nebraska; Sam W. Agee, New Mexico; Dr. H. L. Goodman, New York; Louis G. Homeier, Ohio; Wm. R. Clark, Oklahoma; B. C. Broude, Pennsylvania; Oscar J. Alexander, Tennessee; Wm. G. Willman, Texas; C. J. Harvey, Utah; Richard G. Troxell, Wyoming.

Too Much Business Doing Now, I Can't Spare The Time, has been the one answer secured from a St. Louis drug salesman by those who proposed a day off. Orders have been found waiting wherever the salesman called and with the lazy days of spring so near—a few of them got here early and nearly fractured several scores of good resolutions—everybody has been hustling about getting the balance sheet ready for a day off later.

This condition of affairs set many salesmen to thinking of the prospects for the summer fun. Several minds, it seems, drifted along the same channel. So when some one—perhaps it was Horace Heshin, of Armour & Co.'s soap department as his firm has sometimes been referred to as having heard about trusts—suggested the salesmen form a trust and pool their pleasures and get the most out of the few days off, the idea "took" like vaccine. A meeting was called and a goodly number attended.

Then came the question of a chairman. Milton Culbertson, of J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was proposed because he "looked fine in a dress suit" but W. H. Lamont of Eli Lilly, objected that some others had dress suits too and proposed M. C. H. Arendas, of Merrells, who he said was used to presiding over large congregations—at home. Mr. Arendes declined unless all present would agree to make horseback riding the one form of exercise permitted.

Here again arose objections and C. William Tritschler, of Sharp & Dohme, gained the floor and announced, that as spokesman for the base ball fans whom he felt to be in the majority, he wanted to be fair and would nominate Oscar F. Bausch, of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., and Frank Harris, of Lowney Chocolate fame and leave it to the vote. This was agreed to, but the vote was a tie and consternation reigned until J. C. Norris, the Capudine man of benign countenance, recommended that compromises were better than war until the trust got on its feet, and he suggested that both be chairman or chairmen, Mr. Bausch for dignity and Mr. Harris for geniality. As none of the enthusiasts present knew of any special amusement weaknesses of either of the men, this was accepted and Mr. Norris was immediately elected advocate general to sit upon all trouble. He accepted, but asked for an assistant, as his office might need some dignity. There was a breathing spell until it was suggested that J. Lucas Wise, of the Goodyear Rubber Co., looked the part of a learned man of law and if his conscience was as elastic as his goods, he was the ideal for the place. He got the office.

H. D. Delkeskamp, of Bauer & Black, suggested the rest of the officers be elected but Chairman Bausch, with considerable dignity, reminded him this was not a bowling tournament and needed no treasurer and he thought from the start made, the fewer records kept the better. (No applause).

Chairman Harris then asked that some one officially state the object of the meeting and V. E. Chittenden, of Chicago Label and Box Co. and Jennings Perfume Co., gained the floor despite his heavy load of titles. "As I understand it, we are to arrange for an amusement trust and by pooling our interests, arrange it so that one man can have fun for the entire crowd. Now what I want to know is, will the man who goes to a dance be permitted a girl of his own choosing for each member and can he send a bill for the entertainment of one lady to each member." He dodged a bar of

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William Waltke Co. soap thrown by Fred J. Meyer, who later apologized to the soap and started for the door during the jumble of cries. He was not permitted to escape however.

William F. Kahre, of Eli Lilly, finally got the floor when it was proven by measurement that he "had risen higher than anybody" to this point of order, and was allowed to suggest that bowling was the proper amusement for winter (loud cheers by Delkeskamp), but as the heated term was coming on, he thought base ball might be recognized and suggested that if William Schulte, of Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., had organized his nine in South St. Louis, they hear from him. Before Schulte got to talking well, Rudolph Ritter, of J. S. Merrell Drug Co., interrupted to ask if he and his son were to have places on the team, if not he objected to its becoming official.

While the base ball fans and players were holding a caucus, Adolph G. Spilker, of Searle & Hereth Pharmaceuticals, introduced a resolution authorizing each man to devote his leasure time to professional study except on holidays, explaining that the latter days belonged to a man's family. Harry Severson, of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., led the attack that swept Mr. Spilker and his study ideas aside and then introduced Earle Cook, of Johnson & Johnson, who wanted to talk on plasters. Mr. Lamont, however, sidetracked this talk to tell how the St. L. C. P. A. A. would solve the problem through a committee. L. G. Simmons, of the Western Bottle Manufacturing Co., fearing nothing but trouble would come of the committee plan, suggested that it be packed in a "justrite" and he began to explain, "how it was done when he was a boy." He had reached the civil war period when he had to stop and ask what L. L. Gerber, of the A. J. Jordan Cutlery Co., meant by his suggestion of "Put them over the plate old man."

The interruption gave D. Paul Wright, of the Hoefken Laboratory Co., a chance to ask when he and W. P. Mullen, of Sharp & Dohme, were going to have a chance to show their ability on the diamond. At the word diamond, Mr. Heshim woke up, but sat down again in disgust when it was explained by Advocate General Norris, that base ball diamonds were referred to. Heshin insisted that only "the shirt front kind" be recognized.

"You have entirely overlooked fishing," suddenly exclaimed J. Van Dale, who began to recite something a man named Isaac Walton had written about beauty of the scales glittering in the sunlight. At the suggestion of scales Mr. Brizzi got interested. He asked where they were. He wanted to get them, he said, for the Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., to weigh the box candy he was selling.

"Now that's business," shouted Charles Wagner, of Lippincott's Soda Factory, "and I am going to sing a song," but before the crowd could escape, Mr. Chittenden presented each with a bottle of perfume.

M. C. Kalis, formerly of St. Louis has moved to Desloge, Mo.

Fred Buscher is a studious young pharmacist learning the business at Musick's Pharmacy, 4267 Olive Street.

A Movement is on foot to organize a chapter Pi Theta Sigma among the students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Henry W. Curtin, with an office at 3075 Easton Avenue, continues his interest in pharmacy, although giving his attention to the practice of medicine.

Verde Harrison, Ph. B., '06, was in St. Louis last month arranging to take the examination for the Ph. G. degree at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

VERDE HARRISON.

The Father of Twins, since February 10, is Theo. A. Klipstein, the President of the Klipstein Chemical Co. of St. Louis. The young ladies are both handsome and healthy, and the father and mother happy.

Mr. Chas. H. Zahn, of Folsom and Vandeventer Avenues, accompanied by his wife, will spend the summer in Germany. The prosperous drug business will be left in the hands of their sons. Mr. Zahn is one of the best known pharmacists in St. Louis, and all his friends wish the couple a pleasant trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pfeffer, St. Louis, Mo., who were married, February 6, 1907, as announced on page 120 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March, are at home in their comfortable residence, 2751 Chippewa Street.

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COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

A New Food and Drugs Laboratory is to be opened in a separate building by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. It will occuppy a lot 40x60 feet. This action is in accord with previous plans, but is hastened by the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, which, similar with the state laws creates a great demand for chemists versed in a knowledge of food and drugs.

An Endowment for the Maryland College of Pharmacy.—The Alumni Association has taken hold of this idea in earnest and proposes to raise $100,000 as an endowment fund for the University of Maryland. Dr. John F. Hancock, ex-president of the A. Ph. A., has recently been made a member of the special committee having this work in hand. Professor H. P. Hyson is a new member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association.

College of Pharmacy State University of Iowa.

Arthur Johnson, who has been at Tagus, North Dakota, since his graduation, has accepted a position with Gerlach at Carrol.

W. T. Coffman, '04, writes from Salt Lake City that he is now manager of the Brigham Street Pharmacy located at the corner of East and South Temple Streets. The other member of the firm is Herman Harms, who is State Chemist. Their pharmacy is located in a modern apartment house and their stock and fixtures are large and up to date.

C. H. Hibner, ex '97, has sold his store in Iowa Falls to E. E. Craine of Popejoy.

R. C. Cochran, '07, who has been at Essex since his graduation is now employed at Guthrie Center.

Miss Zada M. Cooper, entertained the members of the senior class on the evening of February 22.

A. N. Brown is captain of the Faculty Basket Ball Team.

R. A. Muever of Lowden and Ora Rogers of Kalona, members of the senior class, passed the state board examination at the February meeting.

Buffalo College of Pharmacy News.—The Associated Alumni of the University of Buffalo gathered at Ellicott Club, Thursday evening, Feb. 21 for their first annual banquet.

Representatives were present from all the four departments of the University, Medicine, Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy, to the number of two hundred or more, and a very enjoyable and at times hilarious evening was spent together.

John B. Olmstead presided very happily as toastmaster. The regular speakers were Messrs. Carlton Sprague, Dr. Snow, Dean of the Department of Dentistry, Mr. Ernst Wende of the Pharmacal Faculty, Health Commissioner of the city, Justice Spring, Supreme Court Judge, and member of the Law School Faculty.

After the regular list, various speakers were called on by the crowd—Dean Alden of the Law School first.

There were present at the main table besides the speakers, Justice Charles B. Wheeler, General S. M. Welch, Dr. Willis G. Gregory, Dr. Matthew D. Mann and Frank M. Hollister.

Several original songs and parodies on popular melodies were interspersed with the speaking. Everybody enjoyed themselves so thoroughly, that the intention of the promoters to make it an annual affair is well established.

The keynote of the assembly of the different bodies is to promote the cause of a complete university, and this was emphasized by a number of the speakers.

University day which is observed on Washington's Birthday was fittingly celebrated on the day following the banquet. The exercises were held in the Teck Theatre. After the march down by the student body led by Gen. Welch and Staff and the 65th Regiment Band from the University Building on High Street, there was a short procession of the platform guests from Pierce's Automobile warerooms nearby to the stage of the theatre.

Vice Chancellor Charles P. Norton introduced the speaker of the day—Mr. J. N. Larned—the librarian of the Buffalo Public Library. The title of his address was the "City of Our Desire", in which the speaker formulated his ideal for the city carrying the idea that the commercial interests of factories, railways, markets and all that goes to make what is termed the "material" prosperity of a community, are secondary to the ennobling influence of good schools and colleges, of churches, of libraries, art galleries and museums. The speaker made a scholarly address and a masterful appeal for the completion of the project for a full University, containing all the departments necessary to a finished education.

That the plan for a university in its entirety has a firm hold in the hearts of the citizens is manifested by these two very enthusiastic gatherings.

It is hoped to raise sufficient funds by the moderate gifts of the many, rather than the larger endowments of a limited few, and thus extend the hold on the personal interests of a wider number of families who will feel it is "our" university.

The Epitaph of Guy de Chaulliac:

Bold when sure,
Cautious in danger,
Kind to the sick,
Friendly with fellow-workers,
Not greedy of gain.

A British Writer declares that American women are not superior to American men. Up to this time we Americans had always supposed the British held directly the opposite view. At least it is the American woman who seems in best demand over there.

Corrections in the U. S. P. VIII. will be announced by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as fast as they are determined by the committee on revision.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Chas. Mueller, Ph. G., is conducting a prosperous business at the corner of Ninth and Chambers streets, city.

R. J. Hoagland, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1899, is in St. Louis now and may locate here.

John A. Schake is the new manager of the sales department of Wm. Waltke & Co., soap makers and chemists, of St. Louis.

Edward J. Gibbons, Ph. G., continues his interest in pharmaceutical education and retains his desirable position with Garthoffner Bros., Sarah St. and Suburban tracks.

John T. Feager, of Park and Jefferson Aves., had missed small articles from his store during a period of six months or more. He finally detected his porter in the act of stealing and on investigation found the porter's room stocked up with a great variety of sundries. Last summer Mr. Feager was robbed of quite a sum of money which was taken from his safe.

The First Official of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.—Dr. Moses Montrose Pallen presided at a meeting held, November 3, 1864, to organize the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The doctor was also one of the twelve physicians who with three other prominent citizens organized the St. Louis Academy of Science, March 10, 1856. The *St. Louis Courier of Medicine* published the following sketch:

DR. MOSES M. PALLEN.

Dr. Moses M. Pallen was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1810, and died in St. Louis, September 24, 1876, at the age of 66 years. His academic studies were pursued at the University of Virgina, but he graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in Baltimore. Soon after taking his degree he went South and for seven years practiced his profession in Vicksburg, Miss. In 1842, he removed to this city where, for many years, he was a prominent figure as a practitioner and teacher of medicine. During the Mexican war he held the position of contract surgeon at the old Arsenal. In the cholera epidemic of 1849, during Mayor Pratte's administration, he performed the arduous duties of Health officer. For over twenty years, and until failing health necessitated his resignation, he occupied most acceptably the Chair of Obstetrics in the St. Louis Medical College. He was one of the founders and early Presidents of the Academy of Science, and was also President for several years of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Pallen was a polished and courteous gentleman, and in his lectures, his conversation, and his occasional contributions to medical literature, gave abundant evidence of the thoroughness of his early training both in letters and science. His reading had been most extensive in all directions, and so in the evening of his days he had ample resources of pleasure and consolation in the garnerings of an active and cultivated intellect.

Dr. Pallen married Miss Janet Cochran, daughter of a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He was survived by his wife, and four sons and two daughters. One of his sons was the late Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, of New York.

When William F. Kahre, Ph. G., was nine months old, he looked like the interesting baby represented in the above photograph. He is now six feet, two, and shows the effect of correct ways of living and the maintenance of a happy disposition. He calls on the St. Louis trade in the interest of Eli Lilly & Co.

An Explosion at the St. Louis Rubber Cement Co. caused considerable damage, and will probably result in the death of one of the employes. It was due to the inflammable solvents used for the rubber.

Dr. G. W. Bader will open a new drug store at Virginia and Wilmington Avenues. The doctor is a graduate in pharmacy as well as medicine and is well known in the neighborhood where he is about to establish himself.

DR. G. W. BADER.

F. W. Fouke, representing the Drug and Spice firm of Stallman & Fulton Co., of New York City, was in St. Louis, March 18.

C. M. Margraff, Ph. G., '05, has long been a fixture at Klipstein's Pharmacy, 1600 Franklin Avenue. The arrival of twins in the Klipstein family disturbed the peace of mind of Mr. Margraff, until he learned that they are both girls and not likely to crowd him out of his position in the store.

F. William Barking, who has long been located with Albert Nay, continues as before to help increase the trade and reputation of that already prosperous business.

F. WILLIAM BARKING.

Pharmaceutical Education was the title of a masterly address by Prof. A. O. Wall before the Alumi Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 22.

H. A. Gralike, formerly of St. Louis, but for four years in the U. S. Navy, and for a time on the U. S. S. Milwaukee, will open a new store at 3400 Cherokee Street, early in April. Mr. Gralike has visited Porto Rico and the Phillippines, but says there is no place like St. Louis.

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A PAGE OF FACES FAMILIAR TO ST. LOUIS RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

L. G. Simmons,
Western Bottle Mfg. Co.

Earle Cook,
Johnson & Johnson.

V. E. Chittenden,
Chicago Label and Box Co.

R. Ritter.
J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

Harry Severson,
Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Frank Harris,
Lowney Chocolates.

Horace Heshin,
Armour & Co.

Mr. Brizzi.
Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co.

Milton Culbertson,
J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

Fred J. Meyer,
Wm. Waltke Soap Co

Adolph G Spilker,
Searle & Hereth.

D. Paul Wright,
The Hoeffken Laboratory Co.

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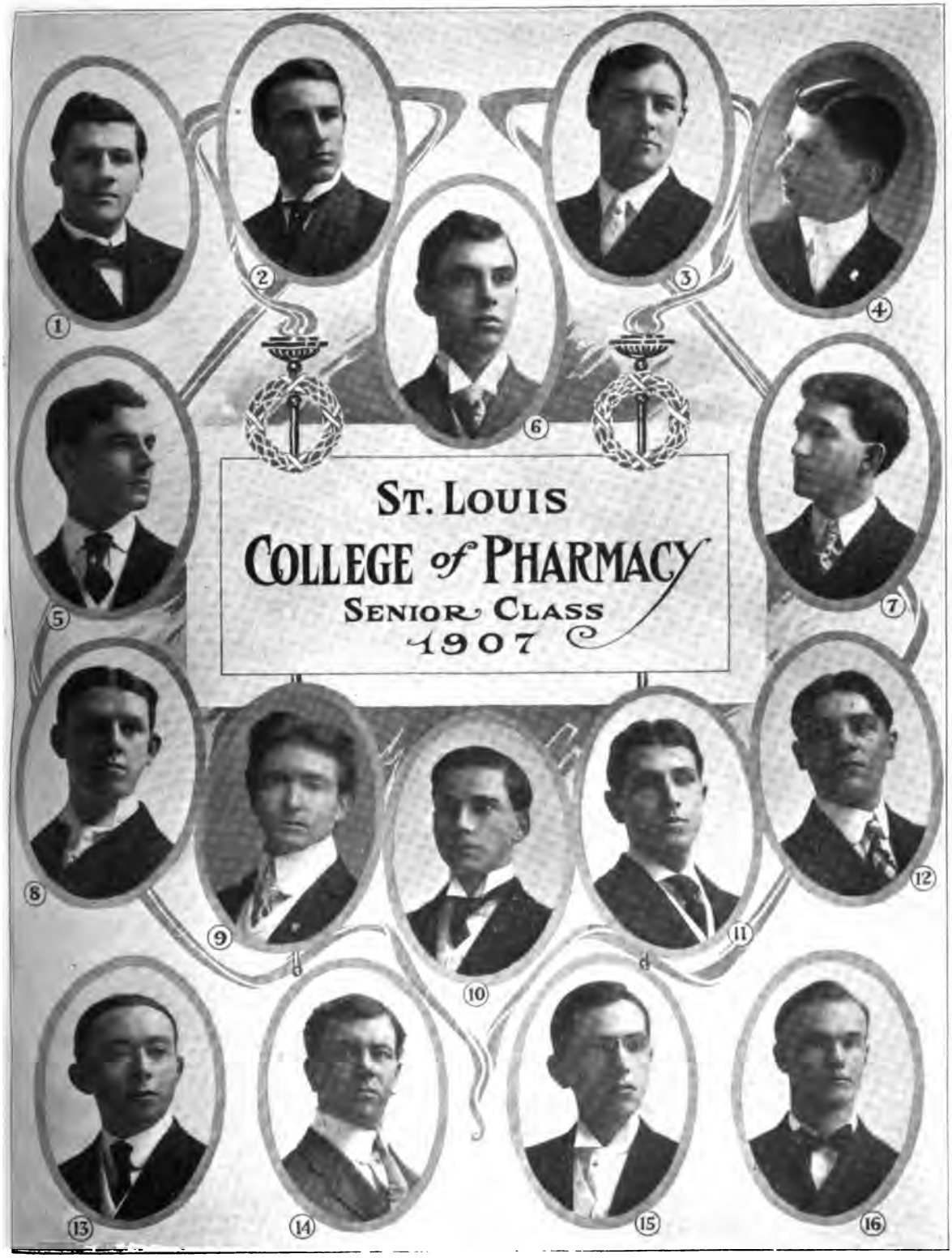

(Murillo Studio.)

1. H. L. Bremser (Councilman).
2. H. P. Sweney (Vice-President).
3. Omar G. Robb (Councilman).
4. Percy T. Knoebel (President).
5. E. A. Kroencke (Councilman).
6. H. D. McAdams (Treasurer).
7. Louis W. Koch (Valedictorian and Councilman).
8. A. A. Robison (Councilman).
9. John I. Dean.
10. M. M. Johnson (Secretary).
11. George W. Nold (Councilman).
12. A. C. Webster (Councilman).
13. W. G. Palmer.
14. R. A. Longmire.
15. H. S. Merrell, Jr.
16. George F. H. Coy.

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17. W. Applegate.
18. John Boss.
19. C. L. Brietenmoser,
20. H. W. Carpenter.
21. I. M. Clark.
22. Karl Damron.
23. E. W. Dimond.
24. David Gallant.
25. Walter T Gerding.
26. A. B. Gockel.
27. G. V. Gruenewald.
28. F. A. Haines.
29. J. D. Handy.
30. Nova Hill.
31. W. H. Houston.
32. J. R. Isley.
33. David Jacobs.
34. Jean Jantzen.
35. Chas. Juengel.
36. C. H. Kalbfleisch.

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37. M. G. Klemme.
38. W. L. Kohrumel.
39. A. E. Leutwiler.
40. Stewart H. Locke.
41. A. F. Lowrey.
42. Ed. F. Liebe.
43. Grover C. Myers.
44. John A. Moore.
45. Frank C. Pauley, Jr.
46. Chas. T. Saul.
47. Harry W. Schaum.
48. L. R. Schettler.
49. J. V. Simonds.
50. Ralph Smith.
51. J. F. Sondag.
52. R. M. Spargur.
53. W. C. Tunker.
54. F. L. Wachter.
55. J. Allen Weaver.
56. Jay L. Wilder.

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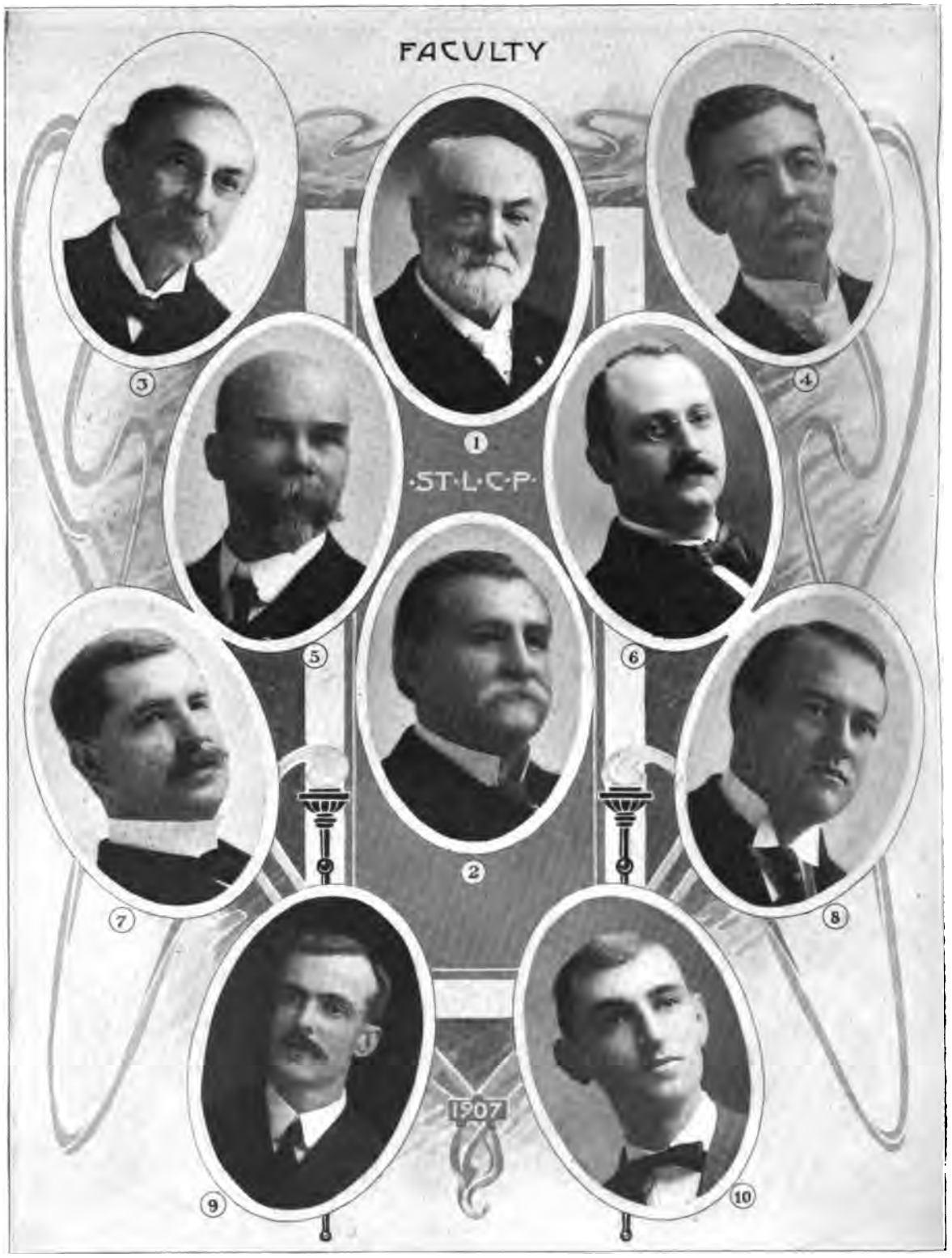

1. Enno Sander, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor Materia Medica and Botany.
2. Otto Augustus Wall, Ph. G., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Botany.
3. James Michener Good, Ph. G., Hon., M. D., Ph. M., Professor of Theory and Principles of Pharmacy.
4. Francis Hemm, Ph. G., Hon., M. D., Professor of Practical Pharmacy.
5. Henry Milton Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., Professor of Microscopy, and Dean of the Faculty.
6. Charles Edward Caspari, A. B., Ph. D., Ph. G., Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
7. Otto Augustus Wall, Jr., Ph. B., M. D., Instructor in Pharmacognosy, and Lecturer on Accidents and Emergencies.
8. Oscar Herman Elbrecht, Ph. B., M. D., Lecturer on Bacteriology.
9. Eugene Peyton Cockrell, Ph. B., M. D., Instructor in Microscopy.
10. Geo. Lang, Jr., Assistant in Chemistry.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

The Alabama Legislature Has Adjourned for a recess till July 9. No legislation has as yet been enacted but no doubt, will be. Our new and much improved pharmacy bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate, and no doubt will be enacted into a law.—[W. E. BINGHAM, Secretary, Ala. Ph. A.

The Missouri Pure Food and Drugs Law which is published in full in the April issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST becomes effective June 1, 1907. Goods in stock on that date may be stamped "on hand" and thus avoid changing labels for new ones in order to comply with the law.

A Bill That Follows Very Closely the "National Pure Food and Drugs Law" was passed by the Vermont Legislature at its last session, was approved by Governor Proctor, December 19, and goes into effect July 1, of this year.

There was considerable legislation pretaining to Drugs and Druggists during the recent session, and the State Association of Pharmacists had a legislative committee, which were obliged to spend considerable time at Montpelier guarding their interests. They succeeded in stopping several obnoxious bills that were introduced, in getting some beneficial legislation and in guiding other bills in the right direction. Other bills drawn in our favor were killed, and perhaps this will include the most important one of the lot, viz. The fifth class license bill as pretaining to druggists.

In regard to the particular bill mentioned, I think that the majority of the druggists in the state were opposed to it. Some of the leaders recognizing the fact, that something of the kind was necessary did their best to have the bill drawn as nearly as possible to conform to the National Law. It was inevitable that we would have to accept something of the kind, and of course, wanted the best. It was considerable of a surprise though, that the bill did really go through. We considered, and had succeeded, we believed, in showing that the National Law was all that was necessary at least for the present. It got through, however, in the rush to "clean up" along at the last of the session.

The time is too short between now and the time it goes into effect (July 1, 1907) for the druggists to clean up their old stocks and get ready their new labels, etc. However, it is my opinion, that after it has been in operation for a while and the druggists get accustomed to it, that they will be better pleased with it than they are at present. I believe it will have a tendency to do away with the sale of drugs and proprietory remedies by grocers and department stores, and will to some extent prevent substitution as practiced by some druggists at present.

It is my hope that the law will be well enforced, and if it is, we will soon see the good or evil of it.—[D. F. DAVIS, member State Pharmacy Board, Barre, Vt.

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Merchant Who Feels Prosperous after looking over his ledger should take a peep at his bank book before taking on any new expenses.

If You are Interested in a question, other pharmacists will likewise be benefited if it is considered in our Quiz and Prescription Case departments.

Grand Opera Would be Able to make frequent and very profitable tours throughout the West, if all operas got the same kind of advertising given "Salome."

While Some Object To Women in pharmacy as clerks or proprietors, all say, "Amen," to the Women's Organization of the N. A. R. D. The most recently formed auxiliary is located in Cincinnatti.

The N. A. R. D. Annual Meeting will occur in Chicago, and preparations are already in progress for a record breaker. Chicago is the city which can reach the high water mark in handling a convention.

The Massachusetts College of Pharmacy anticipates a handsome financial sum left the institution by the will of a local druggist. Litigation has tied up the funds and may deprive the college of its endowment.

The Champion Plan is long since dead, but those who were acquainted with pharmaceutical affairs in this country twenty years ago remember the stir that was made about it at that time. The originator, John W. Champion, of Philadelphia, died recently.

What Would the Pharmacists of Missouri think if the pharmacy law of the state required every registered pharmacist to be a member and pay dues in the Mo. Ph. A.? This is the provision of a law now in operation in South Dakota where it works very well.

Do You Know that a new edition of the National Formulary is on the market, and is a recognized authority in the Pure Food and Drugs Law? Your old edition of the N. F. is ten years behind time and likely to get you into trouble if you follow its formulas.

Michigan Salesmen in Line.—The state association of pharmacists now has a traveling men's auxiliary. The first organization of the kind occurred in Missouri, and is still in a flourishing condition. Since the start, many other states have followed the example set by Missouri enterprising salesmen.

Alcohol Engines are not likely to become common on account of the provision made by the government for the use of denatured alcohol. Experiments conducted on a scientific basis have shown that denatured alcohol as fuel is much more expensive than petroleum or gasoline. The special commission making the report sums up the experiments as follows: "By reason of cleanliness, in handling, increased safety in storage, less offensiveness in exhaust, alcohol will, in part, displace gasoline where the question of expense does not enter."

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MISSOURI PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of foods, drugs, medicines, beverages and liquors, as defined in this act, which are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

Sec. 1. No person or persons, firm or association of persons, company or corporation shall, within this state, manufacture, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his, their or its possession, with intent to sell, any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or cause or procure the same to be done by others.

Sec. 2. The term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease in man or animals. The term "food," as used in this act, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or animal, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Sec. 3. A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: 1. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the latest revised edition of the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity prescribed therein. 2. If its strength, quality or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold: Provided, that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Sec. 4. Food shall be deemed to be adulterated: 1. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality or purity. 2. If any substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the article. 3. If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it. 4. If it is mixed, colored, coated, polished, powdered or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; or if, by any means, it is made to appear to better or of greater value than it really is. 5. If it contain any added substance which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application, applied in such a manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. 6. If it consist wholly, or in part, of a diseased, filthy, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance, or any part or portion of an animal diseased or otherwise unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter, and in case of meats, oysters or fish, sold or offered for sale in the fresh state, if such meats, oysters or fish shall have been inoculated, dusted, powdered, sprayed, rubbed, annointed, washed, sprinkled, fumigated, or in any other manner treated with any of the substances declared deleterous or dangerous by this act, or any antiseptic or chemical preservative or dye stuff whatsoever, whose use and apparent purpose is to mask decomposition, or to give to the meat, oysters or fish a false appearance of freshness or quality. And in the case of dairy products, if any such product be drawn or produced from cows fed on unhealthy or unwholesome food, or on waste slops, refuse, leavings or residue of any nature or kind from distilleries, breweries or vinegar factories, or on food in a state of putrefaction, or from cows diseased in any way. 7. If it contains methyl or wood alcohol in any of its forms. 8. If it be an imitation or sold as or for another article. 9. If, in the case of confectionery, it contains terra alba, barytes, arsenic, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances, a poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health, or vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or narcotic drug; or 10. If it does not conform to the standard of strength, quality and purity now or hereafter to be established by the United States department of agriculture.

Sec. 5. The term "misbranded," as used in this act, shall apply to all drugs and articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of drugs or food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to state, territory or country in which it is made, manufactured, produced or grown, or as to the person, firm or corporation by whom it is made, manufactured, produced or grown.

Sec. 6. In the case of drugs an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: 1. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article. 2. If the contents of the package, as originally put up, shall have been removed in whole, or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package. 3. If the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, eucaine (alpha or beta), chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide; or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein: Provided, that subdivision 3 of this section shall not apply to any drug prepared and sold on the prescription of a duly licensed physician, or prepared by a duly licensed pharmacist for immediate sale upon an order therefor.

Sec. 7. In the case of food, as herein defined, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: 1. If it is an imitation of, or is offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. 2. If it be labeled or branded, tagged, stenciled or marked so as to deceive the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so. If the contents of the package, as originally put up, shall have been removed in whole, or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package. 4. If it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, eucaine (alpha or beta), chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein. 5. If, in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight and measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package. 6. If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, device or design shall be false or misleading in any particular: Provided, that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient shall not be deemed misbranded in the following cases, viz.: (1) In the case of mixtures or compounds which may now, or from time to time hereafter, be known as articles of food under their own distinctive names and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with the statement of the factory or place where said article has been manufactured or produced; (2) in the case of articles labeled, branded, stenciled or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, imitations or blends, and the word "mixture," "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package or container in which they are offered for sale: Provided, that the term "blend" as used herein shall be construed to be a mixture of like substances; not excluding harmless coloring and flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only; and, provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling manufacturers of proprietary foods, which contain no unwholesome ingredient, or substance added to increase the bulk or weight of the finished product, to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require, to secure the freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Sec. 8. If a statement of any of the ingredients of an article of food or drink, or of an article entering into food or drink, is required by law to be stated upon the label or package of such ar-

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ticle, or is stated upon the label of such article, whether required by law or not, such statement and the name and address of the manufacturer or vendor of the article shall be distinctly and conspicuously printed on the label or package in straight parallel lines of plain, uncondensed legible type, well spaced, on a plain ground. The statement of ingredients shall be clearly separated from and not interspaced or confused with other matter, shall specify each and every ingredient by its ordinary name and shall be in the English language. The letters of said type shall be as large as any printed matter on the label or package (except the name of the compound, or chief article named therein, which may be in larger type), and shall not be smaller than 8-point Gothic caps: Provided, that in case the size of the package does not allow the use of type of such size, then the size may, with the approval of the dairy and food commissioner, be proportionately reduced. The required label shall be firmly attached to or printed on the exterior of the package or envelope of the said article, on the top or side thereof, and in plain sight; but the dairy and food commissioner may, in writing, approve specific labels not strictly in accordance with the above provisions if it is his opinion that the information is set forth thereon clearly enough for the reasonable protection of the purchaser.

Sec. 9. Drugs or foods labeled in violation of the provisions of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 10. No person, firm, association of persons or corporation shall deface, erase or remove any label or mark provided for in this act with intent to mislead, deceive, or violate any of the provisions of this act, nor cause the same to be done by others.

Sec. 11. Every person, firm, association of persons or corporation manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser, any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act, upon application of any person or an inspector, analyist or other officer or agent of the state, and tender to such person, firm, association or corporation of the value thereof, shall furnish a sample for analysis of any such drug or article of food which is so in his or their possession.

Sec. 12. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty, as provided for in the national food and drug act approved June 30, 1906, or a guaranty, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party, residing in the state of Missouri, or who shall have filed in the office of the dairy and food commissioner a designation of the name and residence of some competent person, being and continuing a resident of this state, process served on whom shall be valid and exceptable as personally served upon such party in any suit or proceeding under this act, from whom he purchased such articles, to the effect that the same are not adulterated or misbranded in the original unbroken packages, within the meaning of this act. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any person, corporation, firm or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall, in every case, be deemed to also be the act, omission or failure of such employer.

Sec. 14. Any person, firm, association or corporation who shall, within this state, manufacture or produce, offer or expose for sale, or shall sell or deliver, or have in his or their posession with intent to sell, any drug or food, as defined in this act, which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or who shall fail or refuse, upon the application of a proper person, and the tender to him of the value thereof, to deliver to such person a sample, sufficient for analysis, of any drug or article of food in his or their possession, as required by this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be punished for every such offense by a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall, in addition, be adjudged to pay all costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such food or drug. All fines recovered under the Provisions of this act shall be paid to the state treasurer.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, by repealing sections 1 and 2, and enacting three new sections in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 1, 2 and 2a; and by adding eight new sections thereto, to be known as sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; and appropriating money for the enforcement of said act as amended.

Sec. 1. That sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, be and the same are hereby repealed and the following three sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 1, 2 and 2a, in words and figures as follows:

Sec. 1. Within thirty days after this act shall take effect, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a suitable person to be dairy and food commissioner, which office is hereby created, and which commissioner so appointed shall hold office until the first day of February, 1909, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. At the next regular session of the legislature, and every four years thereafter, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a dairy and food commissioner, who shall hold office for a term of four years from the first day of February of the year of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said commissioner shall be subject to removal by the governor for cause, and in case of vacancy in said office from any cause the governor shall appoint another person to fill the same for the unexpired term.

Sec. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the person appointed as dairy and food commissioner shall make, subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state, the oath of office prescribed by the constitution, and shall give bond to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Said commissioner shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars a year, payable in monthly installments, and his actual necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties. He shall be provided with an office by the state board of agriculture at the seat of the state agricultural college.

Sec. 2a. The said commissioner shall have power to appoint a deputy, who shall have the same powers as the commissioner, and who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, payable monthly, and necessary traveling expenses. Said commissioner may also appoint, from time to time, such inspectors as the proper performance of the duties of his office may require, not exceeding six in number. They shall be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year for time actually employed, payable monthly, and actual expenses incident to the discharge of their duties. The persons so appointed shall have power to administer oaths in matters relative to the dairy and food laws, and shall have the same right of access to the places to be inspected as the said commissioner or his deputy. The said deputy and inspectors shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioner, and shall take and subscribe the oath of office and give bond to the state in such sum and with such sureties as may be approved by the commissioner, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The necessary chemical work of the office shall be done by or under the supervision of the chemist of the state experiment station.

Sec. 2. That said act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, be and the same is hereby amended by adding eight new sections thereto, to be known as

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sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, which said sections are in words and figures, as follows:

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the dairy and food commissioner to enforce all laws that now exist, or that may hereafter be enacted, regarding the production, manufacture or sale of dairy products, or the adulteration of any article of food or drug, or the misbranding of the same; and personally, or by his assistants, inspect any article of food or drug made or offered for sale in this state which he may, through himself or his assistants, suspect or have reason to believe are impure, unhealthful, adulterated or misbranded, and to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, any person or persons, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of food or drugs, or dairy products, contrary to the laws of this state. Said commissioner shall make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, and such rules and regulations shall conform as nearly as practicable to the rules and regulations at present established and which may hereafter be established for the enforcement of the act of congress approved June 30, 1906, and known as the "Food and drugs act."

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of any officer entrusted with the enforcement of this act, when he is required thereto by any person, to purchase from the vendor of any article sold or exposed for sale a sample thereof, and submit it for analysis, in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided the person so requiring such purchase and analysis deposits with such officer, at the time such a demand is made, a sum of money sufficient to pay for such sample and analysis. If upon analysis such article is found to be adulterated, within the meaning of this act, such deposit shall be returned to him, together with one-half of the fine so received. But nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude such officer from prosecuting the vendor of such articles so adulterated if the informant should fail to do so.

Sec. 12. The dairy and food commissioner, his deputy, or any one by him appointed, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter during business hours, in the performance of his duties, any factory, store, salesroom, warehouse, laboratory, drug store, or any other place where foods or drugs are stored or exposed for sale, or place where they have reason to believe such foods or drugs are kept or offered for sale; and he may, in lawful manner, procure samples of the said articles of food or drugs, or imitation thereof, suspected of being made or sold in violation of law, and cause the same to be analyzed or satisfactorily tested by the chemist of the state experiment station; and such analysis or test shall be recorded and preserved as evidence, and the certificate of such analysis or test, when sworn to by such chemist, shall be admitted as evidence of the facts therein contained in all prosecutions that may result from such violation; and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to make complaint of such violation in the proper county, and furnish the prosecuting attorney with the evidence thereof, and obtain a conviction for the offense charged. And in the discharge of his duties said commissioner, his deputy and assistants, shall have power to open any cask, tub, jar, bottle or package containing, or supposed to contain, any article of food or drugs, and examine, or cause to be examined, the contents thereof, and take therefrom samples in the presence of at least one witness; and he shall, in the presence of such witness, mark or seal such samples, and shall tender at the time of taking, to the manufacturer or vendor of such food or drug, or to the person having the custody of the same, the value thereof; samples may be purchased in the open market or at the factory, and if in bulk, the marks, brands or tags upon the package, carton, wrapper or other container, and the accompanying printed or written matter shall be noted. The collector shall also note the names of the vendor and agent through whom the sale was actually made, together with the date of the purchase. Samples shall be divided into three equal parts; each part shall be labeled with identifying marks. One of the parts shall be delivered to the person from whom the purchase was made, or, if a guaranty has been given, such part shall be delivered to the guarantor. One of the parts shall be sent to the chemist of the state experiment station and one part shall be held under seal by the commissioner. The parts of the sample so divided shall be sealed by the collector with a seal provided for that purpose. Any person who shall obstruct the commissioner, or any of his assistants, by refusing to allow him entrance to any place which he desires to enter in the discharge of his official duty, or refuse to deliver to him a sample of any article of food or drug made, sold, offered or exposed for sale by such person when the same is requested, and when the value thereof is tendered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars for the first offense, and not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, nor less than fifty ($50) dollars for each subsequent offense.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in any county or city in the state, when called upon by the commissioner, or any of his assistants, to render any legal assistance in his power to execute the laws, and to prosecute cases arising under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. When the examination shows that the provisions of this act have been violated, the said commissioner shall first cause notice of such fact, together with a copy of the findings, to be given to the party or parties from whom the sample was obtained, and to the party, if any, whose name appears upon the label as manufacturer, packer, wholesaler, retailer or other dealer. The parties so notified shall be given opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid. Notice shall specify this date, hour and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be private and shall take place at the office of the commissioner, and the parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney. If the party whose name appears upon the label resides without the state he shall be entitled to reasonable notice by mail, at such address as may, with due diligence, be obtained. If, after such hearing, it appear that said food, drug or dairy product is adulterated or misbranded, or is a substitute or an imitation within the meaning of any law providing against the adulteration, misbranding, imitation or substitution of food, drugs and dairy products, said commissioner, or his deputy, or any person by him duly authorized, shall seize such goods and make complaint before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the city, village or township where such goods are seized; and thereupon such justice of the peace shall issue his summons to the persons from whom said goods were seized, directing him to appear not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the issuing of said summons, and show cause why said goods should not be condemned and disposed of. If the said person from whom the said goods were taken or seized cannot be found, said summons shall be served upon the person then in possession of the goods. The said summons shall be served at least five days before the time for appearance mentioned therein. If the person from whom said goods were seized cannot be found, and no one can be found in possession of said goods, and the defendant shall not appear on the return day, then said justice of the peace shall proceed in said cause in the same manner provided by law where a writ of attachment is returned not personally served upon any of the defendants and none of the defendants appears upon the return day. Unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, or if said goods shall be found, upon trial, to be in violation of any of the provisions of this act or other laws which may now exist, or which may be hereafter enacted, it shall be the duty of said justice of the peace to render judgment that said seized property be forfeited to the state of Missouri, and that said goods be destroyed, or sold by said commissioner, for any purpose other than to be used for food. The mode of procedure before said justice shall be the same, as near as may be, as in civil proceedings before justices of the peace. Either parties may appeal to the circuit court as appeals are taken from justice courts, but it shall not be necessary for the state to give appeal bond. The proceeds arising from such sales shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund: Provided, that if the owner or party claiming the property or goods declared forfeited can produce and prove a written guaranty of purity, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other persons residing in this state, from whom said articles were purchased, then the proceeds of the sale of such articles, over and above the cost of seizure, forfeiture and sale, shall be paid over to such owner or claimant, to reimburse him, to the extent of such surplus, for his actual loss resulting from such seizure and forfeiture, as shown by the invoice.

Sec. 14a. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules

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and regulations aforesaid. If an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court before such publication, notice of that fact shall accompany the publication.

Sec. 15. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the governor, on or before the first day of January of each year, which shall be printed and published. Such report shall cover the work of his office for the preceding year and shall show, among other things, the number of specimens of food products analyzed, and the report of the analyst upon each one when the analysis indicates the same to be contrary to law; the number of complaints entered against persons for violations of law relative to the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs; the number of convictions had, and the amount of fines imposed therefor; an account of the money received and expended by him and his assistants, together with such recommendations relative to the statutes in force as his experience may justify. The commissioner may also prepare, print and distribute a monthly bulletin containing the results of inspections, the results of analyses made, or caused to be made, with proper explanations of the same, and such other information as may come to him in his official capacity, relating to the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs and of dairy products, so far as he may deem of benefit and advantage to the public; also a brief summary of the work done during the month by the commissioner and his assistants in the enforcement of the laws of the state; but not more than ten thousand copies of each of the monthly bulletins shall be printed, which printing shall be done by the state printer and shall be paid for in the same manner as other state printing.

Sec. 16. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and of the act entitled "An act to create the office of state dairy commissioner, and to define his term of service, duties and powers," approved April 8, 1905, as amended by this act, there is hereby appropriated, out of the state treasury, chargeable to the general revenue fund, the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of salaries and all expenses authorized by this act.

Sec. 16a. All articles of foods and drugs in the hands of retailers and jobbers when this law goes into effect may be sold in the condition in which they are found, provided such articles are branded to the effect that the same were on hand July 1, 1907.

Sec. 17. All laws in conflict or inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act, are hereby reapealed.

Prescriptions For Liquor Must be Reported Monthly.

An Act to repeal section 3048a of chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, in relation to druggists and their license.

SEC. 1. That section 3048a of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 3048b.

SEC. 3048b. Every druggist, proprietor of a drug store or a pharmacist shall, on some day of the first week of each and every month, file with the county clerk of the county in which he is doing business a list of all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, prescribing liquors during the preceding month. And said list shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the druggist, proprietor of a drug store or pharmacist, stating that said list so filed is a true list of all prescriptions (filed) (filled) by him or those in his employ during the preceding month. And on failing, neglecting, or refusing so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than $200.

Mr. Fugit, a customer, trying a fountain pen repeatedly wrote Tempus Fugit, and the clerk selected a number of additional pens and politely said: "Mr. Fugit, perhaps, one of these pens will suit better than the one you are trying."

Truth is Beautiful—when it's about your neighbor. When it concerns yourelf it's plain or even ugly.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Alumni Association of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.—Chicago College of Pharmacy held its annual meeting and election of officers on Thursday evening, March 14. Prior to the business session the members took dinner together at the Hamilton Club.

Arrangements were made to hold the annual banquet on the evening of commencement day, Thursday, April 25, at the Hamilton Club. It was voted to raise a fund for a memorial to the late Albert E. Ebert, the alumni to decide as to the form that the memorial shall take. Some of the members proposed a scholarship at the school while others favored co-operation with other societies who are interested in similar projects. The election resulted as follows:

President, D. A. W. Baer, '85; vice-president, F. M. Mares, '85; secretary, A. H. Clark, '04; treasurer, Paul Rudnick, '93.

Executive Committee: W. B. Day, '92; T. I. Scheips. '05; F. M. Meixner, '06; E. N. Gathercoal, '95; C. M. Snow, '02; D. G. Machenheimer, '06.

The Northern Ohio Druggist Association met on March 1, in the lecture room of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, President Ruees in the chair and twenty members present.

The early closing movement is not dropped by the Association, but simply postponed until fall in order that whatever action is taken be inaugurated when the Soda Water season does not act as a hindrance.

One thing which seems pretty clear is that in a city as large as Cleveland, it will be a difficult matter to get ALL the druggists to agree to a stipulated time for closing. On the other hand, there seems no real reason why certain neighborhoods should not have a private agreement. The feasibility of this plan is already demonstrated since in one neighborhood in this city, all the stores are closing at nine instead of ten as formerly. This is the reason why the secretary was directed to report results of the election, by neighborhoods.

There will be given next winter a Laboratory Course in the testing of Foods and Drugs in the Chemical Laboratory of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy; the work to take the entire time of the student from September 15 to April 15. Laboratory instruction in one or a few of the special lines that make up the entire instruction—say the testing of milk or vinegar, assying of drugs—will also be given, at commensurately reduced rates, and if there is a sufficient demand, evening sessions may possibly be arranged.

An Aseptic Thermometer Holder.—A few drops of formaldehyde solution poured into the thermometer case and renewed whenever the odor of formaldehyde begins to grow weak, will keep a clinical thermometer aseptic. A small bit of absorbent cotton should first be placed in the bottom of the case.—[*The Bloodless Phlebotomist.*

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A Recent Newspaper Heading states that "Bowling is a Game of Cheer." Of course that depends a great deal on what the bowls contain.

As Yet We Have Not Had a Great Deal of Experience with the new law. I think it will do good in some ways, it seems, as the government has had to take it up.

In some respects, I think it will not be as great a protection as was expected. Any person now wishing a medicine that has some one of the restricted medicines in it, can buy it when they could not buy cocaine, etc., of the better class of druggists.

Of course in states where their law prohibits the sales, it will be different.

Taken as a whole, no doubt, the Federal Law will prove a great good, but without proper state laws its good will be limited, as far as the drug fiends are concerned.

It will hurt some, and benefit some, and we trust, help the greater number.

It will be watched with a great deal of interest by the board of this territory and some day we may be able to get up a good sound P. F. and D. Law, which will work for the good of all.—[ARTHUR G. HULETT, Phoenix, Secretary Arizona Board of Pharmacy.

Atlanta C. of P. Class Roll.

Graduates Taking The Degree of Ph. G.—Alford, John Thomas, La.; Allgood, Conrad L., S. C.; Aven, Carl Cato, Ga.; Austin, Arch Avery, Ga.; Bennett, Ralph Cleveland, Ga.; Borum, William Alexander, Ga.; Brannen, Joshua, Ga.; Booker, William Franklin, Ga.; Bounds, James Wiley, Miss.; Benison, William Jackson Miss.; Barlow, James Forace, Tenn.; Bedenbaugh, A. B., Warren Forrest, S. C.; Chamberlain, Max E., La.; Crough, Sam Cleveland, Ga.; Cochran, L. P., Ernest, Texas; Collens, L. P., John Wharton, La.; Dickerson, Edward Cicero, Ga.; Eptine, B. S., David Andrew, S. C.; Ferguson, B. S., Virgil Wyatte, Ga.; Faulkner, Charles Amos, Ga.; Franklin, Elbert, Fagan, Ga.; Fields, Homer Lamar, Ga.; Gibson, Charles, Monte Orr, Fla.; Gwinn, L. P.; Wallace Benton, Tex.; Glenn, John Perry, S. C.; Goodwin, William Franklin, Ala.; Goldsmith, James Calvin, S. C.; Handley, Drew Reid, Fla.; Harrison, Jr., John Douglas, S. C.; Harman, Walter Luther, Miss.; Henderson, Thomas Jefferson, Tex.; Habenicht, Leroy Hampton, S. C.; Harley, Lunsford Michael, S. C.; Horton, William Sanders, Tex.; Isbell, William Ernest, Ga.; Izard, Oph, D., Robert Madison, Miss.; King, Simeon Ferdinand, Miss.; Lowry, Samuel Christopher. S. C.; Leslie, Thos. Wylie, S. C.; Moore, Edward Lane, Ga.; McClure, Wilton Hugh, Ga.; Martin, Claude D., S. C.; Moore, L. P., William Shelton, Miss.; McKoin, L. P., Bunnie Mac. La.; McCollum, Thomas Carl, Ga.; Myers, James Henry, S. C.; Mayes, L. P., Joseph Allen, Tex.; Nix, Junius C., Miss.; Pierce, John William, Ga.; Rabun, C. Luther, Ga.; Rust, Edward Walthall, Miss.; Smith, Herbert Aubrey, Fla.; Stanaland, Herbert Groover, Ga.; Summerford, William Harold, Ga.; Smith, Ruric N., Ga.; Snow, Joseph Edrington, Fla.; Smith, Edward Jackson, Ga.; Torbett, Oscar Lee Ashby, Tex.; Turpin, L. P., William Edward, La.; White, Walker Gillespie, S. C.; Willis, Lee Laurence, Fla.; Williams, Jr., William Charles, Ga.; Whitworth, Horace Marett, S. C.; Wellborn, Houston Butler, Miss.; Wood, Mrs. Alice Miller, Miss.

Graduate Taking The Degree of Ph. C.—Byars, L. P., Albert Sidney, Ala.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Thornton-Ferguson.—Mr. W. W. Thornton, a prominent pharmacist of St. Louis, and Miss Mary Francis Ferguson, of Cook Ave., were married recently and are receiving hearty congratulations as fast as the news of the wedding spreads.

G. W. Gaertner, Ph. G., is a medical student at the Department of the St. Louis University. He spends his vacation with pharmaceutical friends at El Paso, Texas.

Herbert C. Schaefer Ph. G., is now with his Uncle, Fred Schaefer, at El Paso, Texas. He was married in June, 1906, to Miss Helen C. Hilpert.

FRED SCHAFER

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy Commencement exercises will be held at Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust Streets, Wednesday, April 24, at 8 p. m. All interested persons are welcome. Dr. John C. Morfit, President of the St. Louis Medical Society will deliver the valedictory address in behalf of the faculty. The banquet will be held at the Jefferson Hotel on Tuesday evening. The examinations are now in progress at the College of Pharmacy.

The Donnell Manufacturing Co., of 612 South Sixth Street, had a very destructive fire in March, which damaged goods to the extent of $15,000. Fortunately no lives were lost or serious accident to any of the 150 employes. Even the white rabbits who know the secrets of the celebrated White Rabbit Easter Dyes escaped with nothing worse than fright and a liberal application of mixed dyes.

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PHARMACISTS AS BANKERS.

It is Pleasant to Note that Many Representative Members of the retail drug trade are actively interested in the banking business. It speaks well for the business judgment of pharmacists and shows what prominent factors the members of this trade and profession are in shaping the business policy of the community in which they live. The following is a list of retail pharmacists who are also bankers or interested in banking, and we will be glad to add to the list as further names are brought to our attention:

F. M. Hewett.....Carbondale, Ill.
Dr. J. S. Lewis, of Toler & Lewis.....Carbondale, Ill.
J. N. Rackaway, of Rackaway & Maxey, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
P. M. Post.....Murphysboro, Ill.
W. M. K. Lyons, of Lyons & Gibson.....Marissa, Ill.
Dr. W. B. Pautler.....Waterloo, Ill.
E. G. Gerding.....Collinsville, Ill.
Dr. J. R. Farthing.....Marine, Ill.
F. & T. Meyer & Co.....Dorchester, Ill.
H. C. Arnold.....Kansas City. Mo.
John Reese.....Newton, Kans.
Edw. Arnold, Arnold Drug Co.....Topeka, Kans.
G. W. Stansfield.....Topeka, Kans.
Chas. Lease of Lease & Gibbons.....Wichita, Kans.
Henry Mehl, of Mehl & Schott.. Leavenworth, Kans.
J. Geo. Wirthman.....Kansas City, Mo.
Thos. Walker, McPike Drug Co.....Kansas City, Mo.
W. B. Kerns.....Bunceton, Mo.
P. C. Flood.....Tipton, Mo.
G. A. Fischer.....Jefferson City, Mo.
A. B. Walker.....Hermann, Mo.
R. A. Moore.....Fulton, Mo.
W. S. Dorsey.....Columbia, Mo.
W. J. Sedberry.....Jefferson, Texas
E. J. Fry, of Fry & Hodge Drug Co...Marshall, Texas
W. L. Williams.....Texarkana, Texas
O. G. Hudson.....Springfield, Ill.
B. H. Rowand.....Barry, Ill.
Anderson Drug Co.....Beardstown, Ill.
Mooney Bros.....Astoria, Ill.
W. D. Berry.....Roodhouse, Ill.
R. J. Murphy.....Paris, Texas
Jake Easton.....Antlers, Ind. Ter.
G. W. Lane.....Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
Tapp & Trimble.....New Boston, Texas
E. O. Loomis.....Wapamicka, Ind. Ter.
C. DuHadway, of DuHadway & Kirk.....Jerseyville
W. C. Reinecke.....Kane, Ill.
S. H. Wyss.....Alton, Ill
S. Broadwell.....Springfield, Ill.
J. F. Kadaisch.....Keokuk, Iowa
Halls Drug Co.....Halls, Tenn.
Wm. Flippin.....Milan, Tenn.
C. L. Moffatt.....Troy, Tenn.
Dr. T. W. Gardiner, of Gardiner & Bowmer, Madisonville, Ky.
W. S. Johnson.....Henderson, Ky.
J. W. Geibel.....Henderson, Ky.
J. M. Crowe.....Morganfield, Ky.
A. C. Read.....Little Rock, Ark.
Thos. B. Badord.....Memphis, Tenn.
R. W. Smith.....Mountain Home, Idaho
W. S. Whitehead.....Boise, Idaho
Grace & Robinson.....Baker City, Ore.
A. Greenlund.....Caldwell, Idaho
Smoot Drug Co.....Provo, Utah
J. D. Gibson.....Salem, Mo.
Dr. J. T. Caffee.....Steeleville; Mo.
J. W. Scott & Co.....Rolla, Mo.
Ed. Hughes.....Dixon, Mo.
Mrs. W. L. Duby.....Dixon. Mo.
Carter Drug Co.....Dixon, Mo.
Dr. J. L. Jones.....Jonesburg, Mo.
Dr. J. A. Brown.....Silex, Mo.
Dr. E. D. Van De Venter.....Laddonia, Mo.
W. H. Skinner.....Pocahontas, Ark.
J. T. Sanders.....Forest City, Ark.
Sam. Farrar.....Lebanon, Mo.
Wm. Price.....Neosho, Mo.
W. J. Leffin.....Joplin, Mo.
W. H. Mitchell.....Seneca, Mo.
S. Bass, Sr., of Bass & Bro.....Terrell, Texas
L. E. Griffith. Jr., L. E. Griffith Jr. Co..Terrell, Texas
E. H. Hanna.....Denison, Texas
J. T. Edwards.....Gainesville, Texas
C. S. Alexander.....Weatherford, Texas
M. S. Bailey.....Rockwall, Texas
A. R. Davis, Hall Davis Drug Co.....Garland, Texas
B. W. Bruce, Bruce & Human Drug Co., Wills Point, Texas
Dr. L. F. Robinson.....Ullin, Ill.
E. S. Lawbaugh & Son.....St. Mary's, Mo.
Geo. H. Wood.....Mounds, Ill.
E. A. Aldrich.....Creston, Iowa
A. C. Hinchman.....Red Oak, Iowa
C. W. Hine.....Stanton, Iowa.
O. D. Tyler.....Lenox, Iowa
Frank Harmon.....Mound City, Mo.
W. M. Hefton.....Hanford, Calif.
Dr. J. J. Chandler.....Lutesville, Mo.
Dr. C. M. Witmer.....Marble Hill, Mo.
J. P. Potter.....Piggott, Ark.
J. R. Hafford.....Rector, Ark.
P. H. Fulton.....Piedmont, Mo.
A. Kinkead.....Irving, Ill.
C. W. Maxon.....Farina, Ill.
D. W. Holstlaw.....Iuka, Ill.
Schwartz Bros.....Salem, Ill,
J. J. Weingaertner.....Belleville, Ill.
Dr. W. A. Trout.....Atwater, Ill.
W. T. Carr.....Trenton, Ill.
B. A. Weaver.....Columbus, Miss.
Gus C. Kendall.....Meridian, Miss.
J. L. Parker.....Birmingham, Ala.
W. A. D'Alemberte.....Pensacola Fla.
J. W. Peagler.....Greenville, Ala.
E. C. Andrew.....Montgomery, Ala.

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists And Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

Want of License Must be Shown. — Dr. Leggat brought suit to recover a balance due him from the defendant Gerrick, for professional services and was given a judgment for $100.00 Defendant asked for a new trial for the reason that it had not been shown that the doctor had a license to practice medicine in the State of Montana. It was held by the Supreme Court of Montana on appeal that the law presumed he had a license, in a civil action, and that it was the duty of the defendant to prove the contrary if that was the ground of his defense. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

Leggat v. Gerrick, 88 Pac. Rep. 788.

Unlicensed Physician May Not Prescribe His Own Medicines.—Defendant was found guilty of practicing medicine without having a license from the state board of medical examiners. The indictment charged him with unlawfully prescribing and furnishing medicine for the sick and with unlawfully professing to heal without having first obtained the necessary license. On appeal he contended that the indictment was insufficient because it did not charge him with prescribing medicines for human beings as distinguished from furnishing medicine for domestic animals. The Supreme Court held that this was an unfounded contention and affirmed the judgment, saying that there is a difference between selling one's own medicines of which he is the patentee and prescribing the same for the sick.

State v. Kendig 110 N. W. 463.

Pure Food.—The public health law of New York requires that all pharmaceutical preparations, sold or dispensed in a pharmacy, dispensary, store or other place shall be 99% pure. The defendant, who was a grocer, sold cream of tartar which contained 74.7% of cream of tartar and the rest in alum. The law makes every proprietor of a wholesale and retail drug store, pharmacy or other place where drugs, medicines or chemicals are sold, responsible for the quality and strength of the commodities, within certain exceptions. The defendant sought to bring himself within one of the exceptions but failed to do so. The Supreme Court in affirming the judgment of the lower court said that the defendant had violated the public health law as a "proprietor of a retail place where chemicals are sold."

State Board of Pharmacy v. Gasau, 102 N. Y. Supplement 539.

Licensed Pharmacist Must be Present at Sale of Medicine.—Tincture of arnica, tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor were compounded by a licensed pharmacist and placed on the counter in bottles sealed and labeled. While the only licensed pharmacist in the establishment was in the laboratory across the street, a sale of the same was made by an unlicensed clerk. An action was brought against the druggist to recover penalties for violating the pharmacy law of New York, which prohibits the sale of medicines or poisons except in the presence and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist. There was a verdict for the defendants in the lower court, but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, saying that the articles sold were medicines and suggesting that at least one pharmacist be in the establishment at every moment during business because the health and public welfare of the community can be threatened in no more perilous way than by the sale of medicines by inexperienced persons.

State Board of Pharmacy v. Mathews et al., 102 N. Y. Supplement 507.

Beer as a Medicine.—Information was filed against Steiner, in the police court of the city of Lincoln, Neb., charging him with the sale of beer, contrary to the ordinances of the city. He was convicted and appealed the case to the District Court where he defended on the ground that, at the time of the alleged sales of beer, the firm of which defendant was a member, held a druggist's permit in full force and effect, to sell malt, spiritous, and vinous liquors for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes, in the city of Lincoln, and that the defendant made no sales thereof, to the purchaser named in the information, or to any other person, other than as a druggist and as a member of said firm. Steiner was sentenced to pay a fine, and the Supreme Court of Nebraska affirmed the judgment of the District Court on the ground that the material question is not in what capacity or relation he acted when he sold the beer, but for what purpose he sold it.

Steiner v. State 110 N. W. 728.

Druggist's Examination a Matter for State Board. —Hovorka was charged in the Municipal Court of St. Paul with practicing as a pharmacist without a license. The law requires the license to be renewed each year and the payment of a fee of $2.00. Defendant was licensed in 1886 and his license was renewed regularly until 1897 when he abandoned that business and took up that of a physician. In 1905 he resumed the business of pharmacy and applied for a license, tendering the fee. He was refused a license unless he take the required examination. This he refused to do and continued the business without a license. His contention on appeal was that he, having been once licensed, had a vested right to have that license renewed upon payment of the fee. The statute provided that one who had once been licensed and had defaulted in payment of the fee may be reinstated within two years after such default, without examination, upon payment of the arrears. The Supreme Court held that it was clearly left within the discretion of the board of Pharmacy to require a new examination where a license has expired by the limitation fixed by the statute and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

State v. Hovorka, 110 N. W. 870.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Pain Killers Club of Reno, Nev., is a prosperous organization of drug clerks. The following being the officers:

Prof. N. E. Wilson, Geo. F. Bowers, A. C. Walter, L. C W. Sherrard, secretary; W. C. Roberts, C. S. Righter, Rob't. McLeod, president; W. C. Morgan, Wm. Boyd, Phil. Baker, Glen Whiddett, L. J. Hodgkinson, Aaron Moorish, Marvyn Haggerty, Frank V. Julien, treasurer.

The club was organized for the purpose of obtaining shorter days of labor for its members and to promote good fellowship.

The proprietors of Reno have agreed to close at 9 p. m., instead of ten or eleven o'clock, as heretofore.

Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the branch held at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Hall on February 28, was called to order by Vice-President Hynson in the absence of President Hancock. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. Mr. Hynson requested Louis Schultze, chairman of the Committee on the Science and Practice of Pharmacy to preside as his committee was in charge of this meeting. Mr. Schultze took the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, Aubrey T. Hill, a prominent English pharmacist who has lately become a resident of Baltimore. Mr. Hill spoke very interestingly on "Some Aspects of Pharmacy in England," first giving the usual experiences of the pharmaceutical apprentice—usually a country youth, from his entrance into a chemist's shop to his successful encounter with the minor and major examinations and subsequent establishment in business for himself. Then Mr. Hill discussed in turn British laws pertaining to the practice of pharmacy, explainining their scope and method of application, pharmaceutical societies and trade conditions, concluding with a high tribute to American pharmacy and especially the United States Pharmacopœia. Prof. Caspari on behalf of the members of the branch expressed their appreciation of Mr. Hill's very instructive speech and proposen a rising vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried. A general discussion ensued and Mr. Hill was called on to further explain several points of his speech.—[E. F. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York Branch of the A. Ph. A.—A meeting of the local members of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to meet at the New York College of Pharmacy on March 15, for the purpose of organizing a Local Branch in New York City.

Mr. Thomas F. Cook was selected as temporary chairman, and Mr. E. J. Kennedy, temporary secretary.

Constitution and By-laws were adopted in accordance with Draft as published on pages 247 and 248 of the August (1906) Bulletin.

It was voted to petition the Council of the A. Ph. A. for authority to organize a Local Branch in New York City which will take in adjacent territory, including New Jersey and Connecticut. The following Officers were elected, viz:

President—Dr. William C. Alpers.
Vice-President—Wm. Jay Schieffelin.
Secretary—Caswell A. Mayo.
Treasurer—Joseph Weinstein.
Dr. George C. Diekman, Chairman Committe on Membership.
Dr. W. C. Anderson, Chairman Committee on Professional Relations.
Prof. H. J. Lohmann, Chairman Committee Science and Practice of Pharmacy.
Thomas F. Main, Chairman Committee Education and Legislation.

The following members of the National organization were present; Frederick C. Niece, Joseph L. Mayer, Clarence G. Stone, Jacob Diner, Edward T. N. Stein, John C. Gallagher, Herman G. Lohmann, Ulrich W. Buker, Frank S. Hereth, G. H. Hitchcock, E. J. Kennedy, John A. Dunn, William Jay Schieffelin, Albert Fischer, Hiland Flowers, Albert M. Roehrig, Wm. F. Macdowell, Cornelius De Jonge, Oscar G. Kalish, Ewen McIntyre, Thos. P. Cook.

Mr. Alpers made a short address urging immediate organization of the branch, the necessity for which action being due to the fact that the coming annual meeting of the parent body was to be held in New York and much would devolve upon the local membership in making the necessity preparations. He thought that the presence of so large an attendance—twenty-seven out of a possible hundred members of the A. Ph. A. in this neighborhood—was a favorable indication of future prospects.

After election, President Wm. C. Alpers, made a brief speech relating his experience in attempting to turn the Manhattan Ph. A. into a local branch of the A. Ph. A.

He wanted the members to miss no meetings and to work to get more new members. Success could be best obtained by attending the meetings regularly. He would preform his duties to the best of his ability.

William Jay Schieffelin, vice-president, said he "dittoed" everything the President had said. He considered that his election was a recognition of manufacturing pharmacy and he had been a member of the A. Ph. A. ever since he had been in business. He referred to high character of the annual volumes of the Proceedings issued by the association, and said that the membership comprised the cream of the best men in the country. Members of the medical profession ahould become honorary members. He also spoke of the various bills affecting pharmacy now before the New York State legislature, referring particularly to those measures relating to the sale of narcotic drugs and pure food and drugs.

It Takes All Kinds of People to make a world. Some people hate to be "handed a lemon," but there is a man named Hicks, out in Lawrence, Kas., who has taken the trouble to grow one for himself.

Local Newspapers containing items of interest to the drug trade should be mailed to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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NECROLOGY.

Mrs. Emily Gerber, daughter of Dr. G. W. Vogt, St. Louis, Mo., died February 6. She leaves a husband and young son who have the sympathy of many friends.

Mr. Edward Wells, the head of the firm of The Wells & Richardson Company, died at Miami, Fla., February 19. We understand the firm will continue in business as usual.

Mike Reidy, of Corunna, Mich., died March 20. He attended many meetings of the A. Ph. A., and was much intetested in such occasions. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

M. Henri Moissan, professor of general chemistry at the Sorbonne and director of the Institute of Applied Chemistry, known especially for his work on fluorine and with the electric furnace, died at Paris, on February 20, at the age of fifty-five years.

Mrs. Catherine Steer, mother of Dr. Justin Steer, died February 28, in her eighty-eighth year. Dr. Steer is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was at one time professor of pharmacy and is now one of the leading practitioners and consulting physicians of the city. His mother was long prominent in St. Louis affairs.

Mark Anthony Burkhardt died at his home in Dayton, O., February 22, 1907, after a long illness. He is survived by a widow, one brother and one sister. One son and one daughter remain of the four children born. Two sons died while the family lived in California. Mr. Burkhardt was for several years president of the Dayton Druggists' Association. He was active in the organization of the N. A. R. D., and was a man who gained the confidence and esteem of all acquaintances. He was an active member of the Knights of Columbus.

John George Polster, of Baxter Springs, Kan., died in February and was buried in St. Louis, February 27. He was a well known pharmacist and perhaps still better known as a republican politician. He was proprietor of one of the finest drug stores between St. Louis and Denver. He was not married but leaves three sisters and two brothers.

Mr. Polster was born in Austria-Hungary in 1840. He came of an old, patriotic family, which fought with and for Kossuth. He came to this country in 1858 and lived in St. Louis from that time until 1870, when he settled at Baxter Springs.

Louis Schreier, a pharmacist of 4460 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, died suddenly March 7, from the effects of a dose of phenol, taken by mistake. Mr. Schreier asked a friend who called on him at his store to have a drink of spirits with him. He poured out phenol into both glasses and swallowed his portion before detecting his mistake. His friend saw the error and avoided drinking the poison. In the case of Mr. Schreier death was practically instantaneous. Mr. Schreier was a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and had only recently opened the store in that locality. He was thirty-seven years of age and married.

Freeman H. Butler, a veteran pharmacist of Lowell, Mass., died at his home in March. He was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1841; but had lived in Lowell since twelve years of age. He served during the war of the rebellion but returned to Lowell after receiving his discharge. He went into business on his own account in 1874. He was prosperous and popular. He served for many years on the State Board of Pharmacy, being one of the original members. He was a member of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, a trustee, and held a diploma of the institute dated 1881. For five years he was treasurer of the Massachusetts Ph. A. He joined the A. Ph. A. in 1874, and was one of the hard workers during the A. Ph. A. meeting at the White Mountains in 1882.

Raymond McInnis Bingham, oldest son of W. E. and Naomi H. Bingham, born at Moss Point, Miss., October 25, 1879, moved with his parents in 1883 to Tuscaloosa, Ala., was educated in the public schools of Tuscaloosa, and the university of Alabama, completing a special course in the university in 1901. He immediately went into his father's drug store, at the same time taking a correspondence course in pharmacy under Prof. H. V. Arny of the Cleveland College of Pharmacy. In the spring of 1904, he received his certificate of pharmacy, by examination, from the Alabama pharmacy board, and has been connected with his father's business ever since. He had built up for himself an enviable reputation as a pharmacist and business man; he kept the books in his father's store and together with him did all the prescription work in the store; he died after a short illness of pneumonia February 26, and was buried 'neath an avalanche of beautiful floral offerings in Evergreen cemetery. Thus ended a life complete, rounded and full of all that was noble and good; he was a pious and consistent Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church. His manner and bearing in the store had made for him many friends and he had the confidence of everybody as to accuracy and knowledge of pharmaceutical subjects and prescription work. His death threw a gloom over the city of Tuscaloosa and made a vacancy in business and his home that can never be filled.

For Vaporization in the Sick Room.—The Province medicale (*Journ. de med. et de Chir.*, July 10, 1906) recommends that a teaspoonful of the following mixture be added to a pint of water and evaporated over an alcohol lamp.

Eucalyptol	10 parts.
Essence of thyme, Essence of citron, Essence of lavender	of each 5 parts.
Alcohol (90 degrees)	100 parts.

Mix.

Or this:

Phenol	50 parts.
Thymic acid	20 parts.
Eucalyptol	10 parts.
Alcohol (90 degrees)	100 parts.

Mix.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Kansas.

Quarterly report of the State Board of Pharmacy for quarter ending February 13, 1907.

Pharmacists registered on diploma from recognized colleges and schools of pharmacy:

T. F. Hamman, Cherryvale; Grover C. Turner, Centerville.

Temporary certificates issued to the following:

H. J. Travis, Pleasanton; O. W. Cass, Almena; M. W. Garrity, Chanute; G. C. Turner, Centerville; J. A. Hughes, Iola.

Duplicate certificates were issued to:

F. G. Summers, Kansas City; W. F. Lake, Topeka.

The following names were restored to the register during this quarter:

B. W. McFall, Coffeyville; W. E. Hines, Coffeyville; H. G. Farris, Moline; J. H. Callahan, Kansas City; C. F. Peters, Wichita; J. Routzahn, Leavenworth.

Merchants' licenses have been issued to the following:

G. W. Congleton, Otego; H. Bicker, Dresden; J. A. Barker, Woodruff; Figge & Bennett, Nashville; Hasley & Lesley, Culver; B. H. Jordan, Waldron; W. R. Lilly, Roxbury; Earle Masters, Hillsdale; M. McNally, Michigan Valley; E. A. Rawlings, Harlan; A. Shook, Hanston; James Wesley, Palacky; E. R. Williams, Climax; George H. Gill, Raymond; Wright & Co., Pollard; J. P. Wilson, Olivet; Burdick Mercantile Co., Burdick; John Mattson, Denmark; Levi Reichart, Halfmound; E. G. King, Olivet; E. T. Almack, Hunnewell; Galena Mercantile Co., Quaker City; F. M. Denton, Southmound; Mrs. F. R. Steinmitz, Hertha; C. J. Anderson, Vilas; A. A. Kewan, Rest; E. L. Murray, Arcadia; Glover Brothers, Redfield; E. J. May, Arma; M. L. Cole, Varck; J. C. Hobson, Lowell; W. Post, Harding; F. P. Achten, Granada; W. C. Bean, Spearsville; H. E. Emisley, Chalk; O. J. French, Corbin; W. C. Hance, Bartlett; C. F. Kathrens, Arrington; Thos. Langan, Doniphan; Ira L. Maxson, Cunningham; C. F. Orbin, Kanona; George Schlegel, Albert; S. W. Taylor, Iuka; R. W. Wohler, Rosette; W. J. Woody, Cedar Bluffs; H. R. Weaver, Atlanta; Charles P. Shive, Patterson; Ray O. Hallam, Crestline; George E. Reeder, Petrolia; C. F. Bucklin, Sawyer; V. I. Soderstorm, Olivet; P. H. Lindly, Havana; John Keys, Protection; Galena Mercantile Co., Neutral; R. C. Crandon, Southmound; Wiltse & Son, Vilas; J. S. Perry, Rest; W. R. Murray, Arcadia; J. Todd, Marmaton; Whiteside & Son, Redfield; C. C. Brown, Arma; Chapman Coal Co., Curranville; Galena Mercantile Co., Lowell; Joshua Green, Berlin; L. R. Straun & Co., Halfmound; A. Boulliot, Demar.

The fourth quarterly meeting was held in Arkansas City, February 13, 1907, at which time sixty applicants were in attendance for examination. The following were successful and were granted certificates as registered pharmacists:

Charles H. Andrews Jr., Wichita; Fred G. Bechtel, El Dorado; William J. Bishop, Junction City; N. F. Cleverdon, Leavenworth; E. B. Dykes, Mackville; L. E. Daniels, Stafford; Frank F. Frye, Garnett; Frank C. Henry, Lenexa; W. L. DeHart, Parsons; Harry W. Julian, El Dorado; Alva H. Johnson, Great Bend; Robert McMillan, Wamego; Walter J. Montgomery, Greenleaf; Reginald D. Roach, Kansas City; Carl O. Selig, El Dorado; C. E. Sands, Junction City; C. W. States, Dodge City; H. J. Travis, Pleasanton; Ray O. Archer, Paradise; Fred L. Burns, Kansas City; T. J. Campbell, Daharpe; John Darst, Iola; James A. English, Sterling; John Leslie Fox, Wichita; Thomas A. Hitchcock, Westphalia; William H. Herron, Topeka; George A. Hibbard, Medicine Lodge; Ray Johnson, Peck; Arthur F. Lowrey, Ness City; F. M. Munson, Clay Center; Jack I. Norris, Marquette; Waldemar V. Riesen, Marysville; G. A. Spray, Grenola; Oliver H. Schrepel, Ellinwood; John A. Sage, St. Mary's; D. W. Weldon, Parsons.

The following received certificates as registered assistant pharmacists:

H. C. Ward, Cherryvale; Earl C. Young, Burden; Frank Whinery, Oxford; Henry A. Luebee, Horton.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Kansas City, Kan., May 23, 1907, beginning at 9 o'clock. Those desiring to take the examination should notify the secretary at least five days before the date of the meeting. The secretary will furnish the necessary blanks on application. W. E. Sherriff, Secretary, Ellsworth, Kan., February 15, 1907.

Illinois.

At the meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy in Chicago, February 19-21, 31 of the 67 applicants for registered pharmacist, 38 out of a class of 62 candidates for assistant pharmacist, and 9 out of the 12 applicants for locality certificates were successful. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists—Albert M. Acton, Oscar H. Alexander, Chas. A. Benson, Paul W. Bob, M. R. Brearton, Jas. M. Caris, Edwin H. Cooper, Wm. O'K. Copps, Mary A. Cusick, Raymond T. Davis, Geo. Eisele, Walter H. Elich, Daniel F. Hodson, Warren B. Jericho, D. G. Knoblock, Jas. A. Loukota, Max Mendelsohn, Abe Meyerovitz, J. E. Miller, Sam'l V. Romig, Jos. Schapiro, Carl H. Schneider, Victor A. Stepps, Jas. H. Toynton, Chas. F. Wilson, Benj. Wolinsky and Chas. R. Yundt, all of Chicago, and Milo E. Becker, Winneconne, Wis.; Wm. E. Claypool, Peoria; Thos. B. Crigler, Lafayette, Ind.; Edwin E. Eley, Rockford; Robt. F. Lees, Kewanee.

Assistant Pharmacists—C. R. Danielson, Jos. T. Dvorak, Reuben R. Gasen, Henry F. Hauth, Fred W. Heitmann, Earl J. Hess, Chas. M. Hynek, Wm. F. Jordan, A. S. Kisner, Arthur S. Krauss, Will D. Lee, Wm. A. Leisten, M. G. Levinson, W. C. Lukenbach, Walter O. Machek, Chas. A. Maisch, Paul L. Matthael; P. F. McQuillen, Harry W. Ohming, John A. Piotrowski, Lester L. Rink, Sam'l B. Robin, Herbert W. Smith, David E. Swanson, Morris Talmage, Wm. R. Tervehn, R. D. Tompkins, Jas. A. Toomey, John J. Urban, Chester Veitch, Dell H. Wolff, all of Chicago, and Wm. C. Adams, Kankakee; Raleigh Earel, Quincy; Geo. M. Hart, Elgin; Harry Lindblom, Rock Island; Steven Patterson, Ottawa; Jos. R. Shine, Mattoon, and Walter E. Tomlinson, Berwyn.

Locality Certificates—Chas. V. Connolly, Hugo E. Dahl, H. P. Ilenberg, Erik Johnson, F. L. Lofstrom, Wm. G. Machler and Edw. H. Windeguth, all of Chicago, and G. J. Foxford, Morris, and John A. Malley, Dwight.

The Board will hold a meeting in Chicago, on Tuesday, April 16, for the examination of the applicants who have not heretofore passed the preliminary test required. An examination will be conducted the following day for all who have been successful in this test in the past.

The next meeting of the Board in Springfield for the examination of candidaes for registration will be held on Tuesday, May 21st.

New York.

The following is a list of those who passed the State Board of Pharmacy at an examination held in Buffalo, February 20, 1907:

Pharmacists—Arthur D. Barnes, Buffalo; Homer E. Dyke, Buffalo; Anna Freda Frey, Buffalo; Neil J. Hughey, Buffalo; George W. Lindner, Buffalo; Thomas H. W. Meredith, Olean.

Druggists—Edward G. Aberle, Buffalo; Frank R. Belliottim, Buffalo; George Henry Devitt, Buffalo; Clarence A. Elliott, Buffalo; Chester McLaren, Buffalo; Howard L. Wright, Buffalo; Herbert E. Warfield, Buffalo; Henry A. Weidman, Olean.

The following changes have taken place since writing you last:

J. S. Hicks, Olean, succeeded by Hicks & Bryant; Radder & Wright, 872 Niagara St., succeed J. E. Franke; J. W. Hoffman, 821 Elk St., succeeded by J. W. Hoffman & Son; G. G. Burnham of Panama, succeeded by Burnham & Lewis; Leadly & Buell of Batavia, succeeded by Leadly Drug Co.; A. V. Jones, Friendship, succeeded by L. J. Waldock; F. A. Schelley has removed his pharmacy from Medina to Newfane; Allen & Thomas of Cuba, succeeded by T. S. Thomas; Geo. W. Keopka, 276 Triangle, succeeded by Keopka Drug Co.

Geo. Reimann, Secretary, Buffalo.

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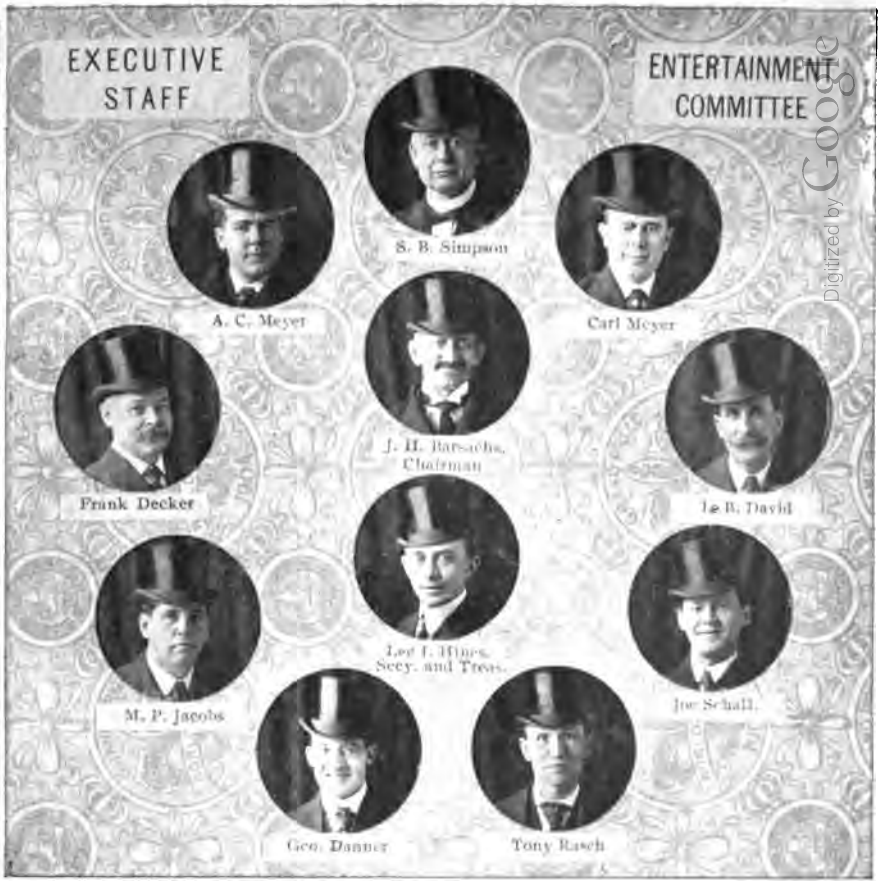
MEYER BROTHERS EMPLOYES MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
Organized June 20th, 1890
ST. LOUIS
380 MEMBERS
$1400 CASH ON HAND
If you are not a member see the Secretary at once
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Several of the Larger Business Concerns of St. Louis, that have many employes maintain their own relief associations. The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., being the chemical and drug houses with such organizations. In some of the establishments it becomes obligatory on the part of the employe to become a member as soon as employed, others leave it optional; some allow an employe thirty days to make up his or her mind, and it is a rule, with both employe and the house, that relief associations of this character should be encouraged. If properly conducted and associated with some entertainment features, they bring relief to the sick and also promote harmony among the working forces. A better feeling exists, there is less strife, consequently better results are obtained from those in the office, and the ones at the bench.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

All Registered Druggists in Missouri desiring to join the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association are requested to communicate with the Chairman of the Committee on membership, W. H. Lamont, 11 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.

The West End Druggists Association seems to be something of a wheel within a wheel in its relation to the St. Louis R. D. A. It is composed of druggists West of Taylor Avenue, and covers a territory between Easton and Chouteau Avenues. It embraces seventeen members with F. A. Moses as president. The special object is the adoption of a uniform price on Borax, Salts and other goods frequently sold but not included in the official schedule of the St. Louis Association.

F. A. MOSES.

Meyer Brothers Drug Co.'s. Employe's Annual Entertainment And Dance, was given under the auspices of Meyer Brothers Employes Mutual Aid Association, at Liederkranz Hall, South East corner, Thirteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue, Thursday evening, April 4, 1907. The program follows:

ENTERTAINMENT—Part I.

1. Overture ..... The World is Our Field,
   Kaltenthaler's Orchestra.
2. Address ..... To the Employes,
   Mr. Theo. F. Meyer.
3. Baby Knight ..... The Singing Child Artist,
   Don't you want a doggie?
   My Creole Sadie.
4. Professor Moorratta ..... Magician,
   In wonderful illusions, etc.
5. Military Caffip.....Chorus and Drill.
   Sixteen young ladies from the South St. Louis Turn Verein under the leadership of Louis M. Kittlaus, Instructor.

ENTERTAINMENT—Part II.

6. Overture ..... A Good as Nature Grows,
   Kaltenthaler's Orchestra.
7. The Four Wise Brothers ..... Quartette,
   In Songs and Specialties.
8. Lillie Stark (an employe of the house) ..... Recitations,
   Guilty or Not Guilty,
   My First Adventure.
9. Edwin Harris ..... Comedian,
   "Laugh and the world laughs with you."
10. Lawrence and Mitchell ..... Biographists,
    Scenic Novelties.

DANCE PROGRAM.

1. Two Step .....The Chaser...Managing and Sales Dept.
2. Waltz..... .....Mme. Modiste.....Purchasing Dept.
3. Quadrille.....Songs of Old.....Billing Dept.
4. Two Step .....23 Skidoo.....Operating Dept.
5. Waltz.....Love Me and the World is Mine....Perfume Dept.
6. Lancers.....All in a Nutshell.....Laboratory.
7. Two Step.....The Policy King.....Drug and Snap Dept.
8. Waltz.....Wedding of the Winds.....Buy Out Dept.
9. Two Step.....Geo. Washington, Jr.....Sundries Dept.
10. Waltz.....Waltz Me Again Willie..Bookkeeping Dept.
11. Two Step..... ....Autumn... ..Sponge and Sample Depts.
12. Waltz...Down by the Meadow Brook...Cigar and Liquor Depts.
13. Two Step.....Someone .....Credit and Claim Depts.
14. Waltz.....The Bell of the Ball.....Paint and Milling Depts.
15. Two Step..Waiting at the Church..Stationery-Printing Depts.
16. Waltz.....The Skater.....Freight and Packing Depts.

The affair was well attended and much enjoyed by all present, the occasion was a great success and will be remembered by those present for a long time, the officers of the Association as well as those of the Execution Committee of the entertainment are portrayed opposite.

Executive Committee consists of J. H. Barsachs, chairman, Lee J. Hines, secretary and treasurer, Frank Decker, S. B. Simpson, A. C. Meyer, Carl Meyer, M. P. Jacobs, L. B. David, Tony Rasch, Geo. Danner, Joe Schall.

Something About The Meyer Brothers Employes Mutual Aid Association. June 20, seventeen years ago, a meeting was called by the employes, whereupon Rules, Regulations and By-Laws were formulated and adopted, and the organization "Meyer Brothers Employes Mutual Aid Association" was called into existence.

The objects of the association are to establish a fund for the relief of its sick and disabled, and to assist in the burial of its deceased members, to cultivate amicable relations among ourselves, to encourage good habits of industry and morality, and to promote the general welfare of each other.

Any employe of Meyer Brothers Drug Co. in good health is eligible to membership.

The dues are twenty-five cents a month. The benefits are seventy-five cents a day and $50.00 in case of death.

The association has come to the relief of many of its sick and disabled members in the past years and expects to keep up the good work in the future.

The membership of the association numbers 380 with a cash balance of $1,400.

Every eligible employe of the house should be a member, which is not only the desire of the association but also that of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

The officers are:—J. H. Barsachs, president; A. C. Meyer, 1st vice-president; Geo. Winterer, 2nd vice-president; Andrew Franz, 3rd vice-president; E. J. Habegger, treasurer; Lee J. Hines, Secretary.

Board of Directors:—Louis Ehrler, J. C. Kane, A. H. Zahn, Joe. C. Schall, Homer Smith, J. Story, Andrew Moffitt, Mayme Ryan, Lulu Platt.

St. Louis Visitors.

E. H. Chinn, Rocheport, Mo.; R. J. Bond, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; W. L. Wingo, Steelville, Mo.; Holland Wheeler, Huron, S. D.; C. B. Dickenson, Huron, S. D.; Geo. W. Evans, Kansas City, Mo.; O. M. Grisham, Winnfield, La.; Dr. G. M. Tinsley, Eldon, Mo.; B. F. Taylor, Marked Tree, Ark.; M. G. Field, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Chas. J. Mulschmann, O'Fallon, Ill.; W. M. Westfall, Oklahoma City, O T.; W. F. Germann, Fort Smith, Ark.; Jos. E. Burke, Scammon, Kans.; Jos. Alexander, Sparta, Ill.; Byron Armstrong, Jacksonville, Ill.; G. R. Summers, Sturgeon, Mo.; Valentine Rice, Carterville, Ill.; John Schoenborn, Boise, Idaho; F. X. Teasdale, Potosi, Mo.; Dr. J. L. Jones, Jonesburg, Mo.; S. H. Winstead, Paducah, Ky.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

Business Continues in Highly Satisfactory volume. The record for the year 1907 in the drug line thus far is without a parallel as to volume of sales, which also extends to collateral lines, and prices throughout the various lines of merchandise carried by jobbers are still on the upturn, the level being higher than it was a year ago. The chief items affected during the past thirty days are covered by advances on Glycerine, Opium, Cod Liver Oil, Oil Lemon, Acetanilide, Morphine, Copaiba, Malaga Olive Oil, yellow, Camphor, Citric Acid and the Citrates, and declines on Chloride Ammonia, Sodium Glycocholate, Sodium Succinate and Quinine.

We append below a list of the principal items affected, together with the current local market thereon:

Advanced.

Acetanilide,
Acid, Carbolic, crude,
Citric, and all Citrates
Benzoic,
Formic,
Tartaric,
Anthemis,
Apomorphia,
Balsam, Fir Canada,
Balsam, Fir Oregon.
Balsam Peru,
Beans Vanilla,
Caffeine,
Camphor, monobromated,
Capsules,
Camphor,
Copaiba,
Chrysarobin,
Cream Tartar,
Cochineal,
Cloves Zanzibar,
Flowers, Saffron, Spanish
Glycerine,
Glassware
Wax Japan.
Iron Phosphate,
Pyrophosphate,
Leaves, Senna.
Lunar Caustic,
Morphine,
Oils, heavy,
Cod Liver,
Newfoundland,
Norwegian,
Olive Malaga, yellow,
Linseed.
Oils, Essential
Almond,
Cassia,
Laurel,
Lemon,
Wintergreen, true,
Wintergreen, natural,
Opium,
Root Culvers,
Dandelion,
Safrol,
Soda Benzoate,
Sodium Thiosulphate,

Declined.

Acid, Succinic
Aloes Cape
Antimony, Black, pure,
Coca Butter,
Flowers, Saffron, American,
Gum Aloes,
Lycopodium,
Menthol,
Oil Cake, ground.
Oils, Ess.
Orange,
Spearmint,
Tansy,
Rose Geranium,
Lavender Flowers,
Quinine,
Meal Cotton Seed,

Quinine.—A further decline of 2c is noted since our last issue. P. & W. on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, quoted at 20c; M. B., 19½; 25-oz. cans, 22c; 5-oz. cans, 28c; 1-oz. vials 31c.

Opium.—Is materially higher due to depleted stocks in primary markets and continued unfavorable weather in growing districts. This staple is very firm at the advanced figures. Gum quotable at $4.35 to $4.40; powdered M. B., $4.85 to $4.90; powdered, P. & W., $5.25.

Morphine.—Owing to the continued advances on Opium, manufacturers have again advanced this item 10c. Quotable figures ¼s, $2.75 to $2.80; 1-oz containers 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Unchanged; 188 proof, bbls. $2.56; ½ bbls., $2.59; 10-gal. cans, $2.72; 5-gal. cans., $2.79; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 7c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Quotably unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls , 45c, with the usual advances for smaller packages.

Denatured.—Quotable figures have been shaded somewhat since our last issue, and the present basis, bbls., 38c; ½ bbls., 42c. Containers inclusive; terms 30 days or 1% for cash 10 days.

Acetanilide.—Advanced 1c; quotable in bulk in bbls., crystal or powdered, 26½ to 29 to 34c; ctns.; 33 to 36c.

Acid, *Carbolic,* Crude.—Advanced; 95%, 47 to 82c, as to quantity; 50%, 33 to 62c; 40%, 28 to 63c; 30%, 34 to 42c; 25% 22 to 37c; 20%, 21 to 32c; 12%, 19 to 26c.

Citric and all Citrates.—Quotable without offer in kegs at 54 to 58 to 62c, in a small way.

Benzoic, German from Toluol.—Advanced; bbls., 35 to 42 to 48c.

Formic.—Advanced to 59c.

Succinic.—Declined to $5.00.

Tartaric.—Advanced; quotably higher, bbls,, 31 to 35½ to 38c.

Aloes, *Cape.*—Declined; 12½c to 20c, as to quantity.

Antimony, *Black,* Pure.—Declined to 19 to 25c, as to quantity.

Anthemis.—Advanced to 35 to 40c, as to quantity.

Apomorphine, *Hydrochloride.*—Advanced to $3.30.

Balsam Fir, *Canada.*—Materially higher; quotable at 60 to 65c. *Oregon,* 45 to 50c.

Caffeine.—Advanced to $3.35 to $3.70; citrated $2.15 to $2.37.

Camphor.—Materially higher, and in light supply. English, $1.36 to $1.45; German, 32s, $1.43 to $1.52; Japanese, oz. tablets, $1.43 to $1.48.

Camphor, *Monobromated,*—Advanced to $2.40; powdered $2.45.

Capsules.—Have recently advanced three times, due to the materially higher market for gelatine. St. Louis brand, 100s, per doz. 60c; 1000s, per 1000, 50c.

Copaiba.—Advanced to 98c to $1.05.

Coca Butter, M. B.—¼ lb. cakes, 12 lb. boxes, declined to 49 to 55c; fingers, oz., 52 to 62c.

Chrysarobin.—Advanced to $3.35 ozs., 30c.

Cream Tartar, pure.—Advanced; bbls. 26 to 30 to 34c, in a small way.

Cochineal.—Advanced to 58 to 70c.

Cloves, *Zanzibar.*—Quotably higher; 23 to 27 to 29c, as to quantity.

Flowers, *Saffron,* American.—Quotably lower; 90c to $1.00.

Spanish.—Advanced; 1 lb. cans $9.50; less quantity 75c per oz.

Glycerin.—Quotably higher; 50 lb. cases, 15c; 100 lb. lots in one delivery, 14½c.

Leaves, *Senna,* Siftings.—Quotable in bales 7 to 12½ to 15c in a small way.

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Lycopodium.—Declined; 22 lb. bundles, 65 to 85c, as wanted.

Menthol.—Declined to $3.25 to $3.85; ozs. 32c.

Meal, *Cotton Seed.*—Declined; tons $30.50; ½ tons, $31.00; ¼ tons, $31.50.

Oil Cake, *Ground.*—Declined; tons, $30.50; ½ tons, $31.00; ¼ tons, $31.50.

Oils Heavy, *Cod Liver, Newfoundland.*—Quotably higher; $1.20 in bbl. lots to $1.55 to $1.75 in a small way.

Norwegian.—Bbl. $40.00 to $1.75 to $1.95 in a small way.

Olive, Malaga Yellow.—Materially higher, and supplies are very limited, owing to reports from abroad that the crop is exceedingly small. Quotable without offer at $1.02 to $1.22.

Linseed.—Advanced; raw, bbls. 40c, 10-gal cans, 51c; 5-gal. cans, 56c; boiled 1c higher, containers inclusive.

Oils, *Essential, Almonds,* Sweet, so called (Oil of Peach kernels)—40 lb. cans, 33 to 42 to 48c; sweet, M. B., true, U. S. P., 40 lb. cans, 64 to 73 to 78c.

Cassia.—Advanced to $1.70 to $1.85, as to quantity.

Laurel, Expressed.—Advanced to 50 to 55c.

Lemon, M. B. Reina.—Advanced to $2.20; Sanderson's, $2.55.

Wintergreen, True.—Advanced to $4.00. *Natural,* Advanced to $3.00.

Sassafras, True.—Advanced to 92c to $1.10. *Artifical,* 59c to 75c.

Orange, Sweet Reina M. B.—Declined to $3.20; Sanderson's, $3.30.

Spearmint.—Declined to $3.10.

Tansy.—Declined to $4.85.

Rose Geranium, Turkish.—Declined to $4.00; ozs. 45c.

Lavender Flowers.—Declined to $3.25.

Safrol.—Advanced to 90c to $1.10, as to quantity.

Sodium, *Benzoate.*—Advanced, bbls. 39 to 45 to 59c; granular 1c lower.

Sodium, *Thiosulphate.*—Advanced; crystals, bbls., $1.95 to 4½c per lb.; small crystals; kegs, $2.15.

Wax, *Japan.*—Advanced to 20 to 25c.

Glassware.—Jobbing discounts have been changed since our last issue and prices are on a higher basis. Acme Squares and Pearl Ovals are quoted at 75% discount; Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals, 75 and 5% Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 80%; Comet Flasks, 80 and 20%, 25 case lots at 85%.

Window Glass.—Discounts remain unchanged on the basis of 90 and 10 for single and 90 and 15 for double.

Turpentine.—Declined since our last issue, and quotations at this writing, bbls., 76c; 10-gal. cans, 85c; 5-gal. cans, 91c; packages inclusive.

The Japanese Pharmacopœia is being translated into the English language by the Nippon Chemical Science Association of Shimo Miyabi Machi Ushigome in the City of Tokio.

OPTOMETRY.

BY W. W. KERR, FULLERTON, CAL.

In the very kind notice you were pleased to give the writer in the January issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in connection with his newly acquired profession of Optometry, you suggested that I give your readers an explanation of that "rather harsh word" and some hints as to the propriety of becoming graduates in that science. I feel a very strong personal interest in the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST by reason of the fact that for several years they were compelled to see, if not to read, my ramblings in its pages, and I always hold myself in readiness to repeat the dose.

Speaking of that word, Optometry, I would like to refute the charge of harshness preferred against it. I can detect nothing in the sound that does violence to the laws of euphony, other than the fact that it is a comparatively new word, and all new words when they first strike the ear, sound, I would not say harsh, but strange and unfamiliar, and I think this is about the most serious charge that can be brought against the word, optometry.

It was adopted by the American Association of Optometrists two or three years ago, to designate that science which pertains to diagnosing errors of refraction in the human eye, and correcting the same by means of lenses, leaving the old word, optician, to apply to those whose business it is to prepare those lenses according to the prescription of the optometrist, making him stand in some such relation to the latter as the pharmacist does to the physician.

As to the propriety of druggists becoming graduates in optometry, I am of the opinion that it is a subject well worthy of their serious consideration. A great many druggists handle spectacles as a side line, and the usual method of selling them is to pile the whole stock of glasses out on the counter and let the customer select for himself the pair that he thinks suits him best. This is objectionable for several reasons. In the first place, it places the druggist in the attitude of selling something that he don't know anything about to a customer that knows just as little about it as he does; a clear case of the blind leading the blind when both are likely to fall into the ditch, a position that no intelligent, conscientious druggist should suffer himself to be placed in. Again, the average buyer of spectacles is not a good judge of the kind of a correction he needs, besides, in trying several glasses, neither of which suit, the muscles of his accommodation become so confused, that they refuse to respond readily to the demands of his vision, and so, even if he is able to select a pair that he thinks is right, he finds, after trying them a few hours, that he can't use them at all and brings them back to go over the same distracting process again, with probably the same success, and during all this time the seller is utterly unable to assist him in the least. Another trouble is, that the only defect that the stock of lenses usually kept in drug stores can possibly hope to remedy, is Presbyopia, or old sight, and the dealer is limited to a single class of customers which probably does not include one-fourth of the number of those who need glasses, and whom he could accommodate if he possesses the necessary knowledge to enable him to test vision and apply the proper correction. Lastly, I would say, it is a profitable business, and this is a clinching argument to the modern, up-to-date drug vendor.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mass. Ph. A. Proceedings for 1906. James F. Guerin, secretary, Worcester, Mass.

N. C. Ph. A. Proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual meeting held in June, 1906. P. W. Vaughan, Durham, secretary.

Tenn. Pharmaceutical Association report of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting. E. F. Trolinger, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

The Miss Ph. A.—Report of the fourth annual meeting held in 1906. O. W. Bethea, Meridian, secretary.

This young organization is in a flourishing condition and issues a very creditable volume of proceedings.

Ga. Ph. A. Proceedings for 1906. This opens with an excellent full page half tone of the president, Dr. W. B. Freeman. The following pages give a carefully prepared account of an interesting meeting.

W. S. P. A. Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting at Breakers Hotel, Long Beach, July 19-20, 1905. Seventeenth Annual Meeting at Steilacoom, Wash., July 9-11, 1906. W. P. Bonney, secretary, Tacoma, Wash.

Pharmaceutical Therapeutics, Presenting the Therapeutic value and dose of prominent preparations recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, whose strength and purity, when supplied under our label, are vouched for by our guaranty. Meyer Brothers Drug Co. 1907.

A second edition of this interesting and instructive booklet has just been published.

The New York State Board of Pharmacy has issued its sixth annual report which contains much interesting information. The board is divided into an Eastern, Middle and Western branch. The secretaries are: Joseph Weinstein, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; Warren L. Bradt, Eagle and Howard Streets, Albany, N. Y.; George Reimann, 405 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lebanon, Past and Present, with Other Rhymes and Jingles, by J. H. Redsecker, Ph. M., Lebanon, Pa.

This is an interesting collection from the pen of an interesting pharmacist who has found time to think of other things than those occupying the daily routine of business. Mr. Redsecker is a prominent worker in his state association and was for many years active in the A. Ph. A. One of the poems was read at the Golden Jubilee meeting in 1902.

The Century Plant, is the title of an exhaustive and interesting illustrated article by Dr. William Trelease, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, which appears in the *Popular Science Monthly* (The Science Press, Garrison, N. Y.) for March. The century plant is closely related to the African Aloe, which alone is sufficient reason for interesting pharmacists in this article, but the author has a way of writing scientific contributions in a popular style which holds the interest of intelligent readers.

The same issue of the *Popular Science Monthly* has another contribution of timely interest to pharmacists. It is on Denatured Alcohol and written by Prof. S. Lawrence Bigelow, of the University of Michigan. The subject is treated in an exceedingly exhaustive manner and we urge our readers to carefully study it.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes.—Containing nearly Ten Thousand Selected Scientific, Chemical, Technical and Household Recipes, Formulas and Processes for Use in the Laboratory, the Office, the Workshop and in the Home. Edited by Gardner D. Hiscox, M. E., author of "Mechanical Movements, Powers and Devices," "Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines," etc. Illustrated. Price $3.00. New York: The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 132 Nassau Street. 1907.

No business man is called upon more frequently than the pharmacist to use just the kind of information which is found in this volume of 787 pages.

The formulas are conveniently grouped, and each one carefully cross-indexed in the alphabetized arrangement. Thus a formula can be found by opening the book to the proper place without consulting an index in the back of the book, as is the usual case. The work contains nearly 10,000 selected recipes.

We have arranged with the publishers of the book so that on receipt of $3.00 from a non-subscriber to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, we can send, postpaid, a copy of Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes and the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for one year. Pharmacists who are subscribers to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and have their subscription paid up to date, will, on receipt of $3.00, receive Henley's Book of Formulas and a credit of one year's subscription to this journal.

At The Final Examination.

Professor—"What would you do in order to throw a patient into a sweat?"

Student—"Send him here to be quizzed."

Lord Curzon Advises the House of Lords to reform itself before the people decide to do the reforming. Our American railroads will do the same thing, if they take the advice of our president. A home-made reform, as compared with a forced reform, is a good deal like a stimulant as compared with a physic.

When in Doubt, ask the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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ADVERTISING TERMS.

If You Do Not Find Your Advertisement, Carefully Observe:

1. Only subscribers are entitled to free advertisements and these notices must not exceed fifty words in length. They are limited to requests for positions or clerks, announcements of drug stores for sale, or the desire to purchase a business. 2. Such advertisement from non-subscribers must be accompanied by one cent per word; otherwise no attention will be paid to the correspondence. 3. A charge of five cents per word will be made for all advertisements not coming under the above specifications. 4. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. 5. Write the advertisement on a separate sheet and on but one side of the paper. 6. To prevent delay, have answers directed to the advertiser's address and not to this office. 7. No letters will be forwarded from this office unless the advertiser sends postage for same. 8. Spell out every word in full; never abbreviate. 9. Copy for advertisements must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

POSITION—Are you registered in Kansas or Nebraska? If not do you want the services of a Lady Pharmacist, capable of managing your business, and at the same time prepare you for State Board Examinations—Years of experience in the work—References on request. Address M. C. W. Stafford, Kansas, care Baugh & Daniels. [4]

HELP WANTED.

DRUG MEN wanted for the United States and Canada. Address F. V. Kniest, N. Y. L. Bldg., Omaha, Neb., U. S. A. [12]

DRUG clerk Wanted, full registered man preferred, that has had experience in country town. Address Phil Wade, Fairbary, Ill. [4]

WANTED—Drug Clerkship in Missouri—Would buy store on easy terms—Registered in Pharmacy and Medicine in Missouri. Address P. O. Box 828, Ottumwa, Iowa. [4]

WANTED—Competent, registered, prescription clerk, familiar with glass, oils and paints, for retail department in a thriving Missouri town. Address No. 19, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

WANTED—Competent drug clerks and registered pharmacists for positions in all States; $50 to $100 monthly. Druggists referred to reliable men, free. National Pharmaceutical Agency, Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. [4]

CLERKS WANTED—Employment Bureau—Clerks desiring situations and proprietors seeking clerks are requested to correspond with the Employment Bureau of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society. Address O. L. Wright, Hoeffken-Finke Laboratory Co., 412 South Sixth Street. [tf]

SALESMAN to write us for open territory to sell our Thymol Iodide; commission basis to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers; we were the first to produce this chemical in industrial quantities in the U. S., and are the largest producers today in the world. American Synthetic Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A. [4]

WANTED—Two or three capable men having had experience in the finishing departments of a Pharmaceutical or Chemical House to act as foreman in the different finishing departments of a prominent house in the West. Address giving experience and salary desired. Address No. 17, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORES for sale all over United States and Canada.. Address F. V. Kniest, N. Y. L. Bldg., Omaha, Neb., U. S. A. [12]

DRUG STORE—In one of the best mining camps in South West Missouri. Town of 1,000. Only store in town. Address Fugitt & Co., Neck, Mo.

WE have many bargains in drug stocks and physician's practices; if you want to buy or sell write, General Exchange & Sales Agency, Beel's Building, Kansas City, Mo. [4]

THE best paying, clean, up-to-date drug stock in North West Missouri. Invoice about $4,500. Cash sales $12,000 a year. Failing health reason for selling. Address No. 16, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

DRUG STORE—In North Missouri town of 1,000. Well selected stock, good trade. Reason for selling, other business. Invoice about $3,000, must be sold at once, a good chance. Address No. 18, care of Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

DRUG STORE—In town of 1,500, two railroads, three coal mines, a good surrounding country, stock about $1,500 will sell at invoice, on account of sickness. I must sell, one other store. Address S. M. East, Coulterville, Ill. [4]

DRUG STORE—In North West Arkansas, town of 3,200. County Seat, average daily cash sales $20, invoice $5,000. Stock and fixtures bought new eighteen months ago. Reason for selling, want to take a medical course. Address Box 95, Bentonville, Ark. [4]

CORNER DRUG STORE—Best in town for cigars and soda fountain business, paved streets will be finished about July 1, interurban cars pass the doors East and West of building, about 6,000 population, splendid chance for a German American druggist. Address No. 14, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A complete set of drug store fixtures. Address C. H. Burdett, Ava, Mo. [4]

INDIAN RELICS—If you have any for sale or exchange, address No. 85, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [tf]

WANTED—Drug Store in Missouri. I have $1,500 cash. Address No. 12, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

WANTED—Drug fixtures must be first class. Price reasonable. Address Lindleys Pharmacy, Stanberry, Mo. [4]

WANTED—A copy of the Proceedings of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1879. Address, No. 85, Meyer Brothers Druggist. [tf]

$75.00 WEEKLY easily made fitting glasses; write today for free Eyebook; it tells how; splendid side line for druggists. National Optical College, 707 Olive Street, St. Louis. [tf]

IF you want to sell, exchange or buy a stock of drugs, or physician's practice, write us at once; we have a proposition for you. General Exchange & Sales Agency, Beel's Building, Kansas City, Mo. [4]

FOR SALE—A bargain, Ten Syrup Tufts Artic Canopy Top Soda Fountain 16ft., Solid Mahogany Top, return counter in use only four seasons, cost $475.00, sell for only $175.00. Box 288, Marissa, Ill. [4]

WANTED—"An experienced drug miller to take charge of Grinding and Milling department of drug importing house. State age, experience and salary required. Address Drawer 64, St. Louis Post Office." [4]

WANTED—Wall Paper Salesmen. Men who have had some experience in handling wall paper, to travel for a Chicago Manufacturer during the fall months. Give full particulars, and state whether or not you have had road experience. Address No. 15, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [4]

SITUATION—Bureau of Information—Clerks seeking situations and proprietors desiring clerks are requested to correspond with the Bureau of Information of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Address Wm. H. Lamont, manager, St. Louis Branch, Eli Lilly & Co., 11 South Fourth Street. [tf]

FOR SALE—Soda fountains, all styles and sizes, on terms to suit; we have also a large number of second-hand, thoroughly remodeled and for sale at a fraction of original cost; the rapid accumulation of "used" fountains taken in exchange for new ones, compels us to name low prices and easy terms to close these out rapidly; don't delay if you want a bargain. Robert M. Green & Sons, 1413-21 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penna. Catalogues free on application. [6]

WANTED—Two or three partners for the purpose of converting an old Established Drug, Paint, Wall Paper and Jewelry business, into a Stock Company.

1906 Business Gross Cash Sales $26,000.00.
Netted a Profit of $10,000.00.

Wanted only active, bright, energetic partners, who are Druggists and familiar with general Notion business. Trade getting too large to handle alone, willing to incorporate for $25,000 or more. Field of activity, can make the business, anywhere from $40,000 up annually. Capital not wanted, as much as wide awake business men. Own our Business Property. Ideal location. Do no Liquor business. Address No. 13, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [5]

Cubans Want Eggs.—So says the consular trade reports. Pharmacy students who are boarding at the regulation places report many eggs which they would rather see sent to Cuba than to the kitchen.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

California has a Pure Food and Drugs Law practically the same as the Federal Law. W. B. Chapman, coast representative of the N. A. R. D., had much to do in securing a law with the national regulations.

The Md. Ph. A., will hold its 1907 annual meeting on a boat bound for the Jamestown exposition. Many pharmaceutical associations have met while afloat and the members anticipate a very pleasant as well as interesting time.

N. F. and U. S. P. Exhibit at the American Medical Association. The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. has arranged to make a large and instructive exhibit of Pharmacopœial and National Formulary preparations at the Atlantic City meeting of the A. M. A., June 4-7.

The Bulletin for Buyers appearing for the first time in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, is a feature of this publication which is certain to appeal strongly to all enterprising retail druggists who are in a position to profit by the many good things furnished monthly in the columns of this pharmaceutical journal. The list of announcements are alphabetized in this number, but will be classified in the May issue in a practical manner for ready reference.

The Market Review in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is an instructive and interesting feature of the publication. In the April number, our readers will find more than usual to attract their attention. Changes in prices have been greater in number during the past thirty days than ever before in the history of our country, with the possible exception of war times. A glance at our review will show that nearly all of these changes are marked as advances. The peculiar feature of the situation is the difficulty in finding any specific explanation for firmer prices. The most that can be said is that the general prosperity of the country causes an increased demand which has drawn heavily upon the sources of supply. Changes are in accord with the laws of supply and demand.

Legal Pharmacy.—Some people seem to actually enjoy legal complications and are never so happy as when entangled in the meshes of the law. Civil suits are to them a pastime and criminal proceedings a means of excitement. Pharmacists, however, seldom belong to this interesting class of individuals. The average pharmacist is a law abiding citizen, anxious to get along with as little legal friction as possible.

It is an old principle in law that ignorance of a statute does not excuse the trangressor. Therefore, pharmacists are particularly anxious to be posted on all of the legal conditions surrounding their calling. This has led the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to arrange for special articles on legal pharmacy, giving in a concise manner decisions and opinions of importance. We invite the careful attention of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to our Department of Legal Pharmacy.

Spices—A Great Opportunity.—The new national law has opened up to druggists another splendid field for profit. We refer to spices. The law has compelled the grocers to handle real spices. Heretofore in most cases the stuff they sold for ground spices was adulterated to such an extent that they were enabled to make prices that the druggist could not compete with, unless he also sold inferior goods. But investigation shows that conditions have changed. Grocery stores are beginning to sell honest goods—because they dare not do otherwise—and that means that the druggist can compete with them on an equal basis. No less than four chemists have spoken to the writer lately about this opportunity for the druggist to build up his spice trade. There are other things, too, like cream of tartar, flavoring extracts, and so forth, which the druggist now has a chance to handle with profit. The New York State Board of Pharmacy during 1906 gathered numerous samples of cream of tartar from both druggists and grocers. A disgracefully large percentage of grocers' samples were found to be grossly adulterated, while on the other hand every sample obtained from a drug store was pure. No doubt the inspectors will find conditions changed this year, when all food purveyors are being forced to be honest.

Worry less about the new law, and do more watching for the trade advantages it brings.—[*The Apothecary.*

Missouri Pharmacists at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.—The above snap shot was taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in 1904 during the meeting of the A. Ph. A. at Kansas City, Mo., the occasion being an excursion to the fort as a part of the local entertainment. To the left stands the late August T. Fleischmann, of Kansas City; next is Charles Ford, of Denver, Col., who shouted for Missouri on this occasion; then comes William Bard, of Sedalia, Mo.; next, Professor Francis Hemm, of St. Louis; to the right is A. M. Koehrig, of the U. S. M., and P. H. S., who was for years stationed in St. Louis and graduated from the College of Pharmacy.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1907. No. 5.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROHTERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, is one of the few practicing physicians on the committee of revision of the U. S. P. He is also fourth vice-president of the U. S. P. convention. He is dean of the Medical School of the Northwestern University and holds the chair of practice of medicine in that institution. The doctor is much interested in pharmacopœia work and can be depended upon to better the relations between pharmacists and physicians.

DR. N. S. DAVIS.

"Blame where you must, be candid where you can;
And be each critic the goodnatured man."—GOLDSMITH.

Julius Otto Schlotterbeck, Ann Arbor, Mich., secretary-treasurer, American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the May issue.

EDWARD MALLINCKRODT.

Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April.

In Order to be Professional, it is not necessary to entirely discard commercial rules and regulations. The physician who renders his patients professional service has a right and, in fact, does his duty in seeing that he is properly compensated. The pharmacist who in a professional manner dispenses only the best of medicines and in the most scientific manner should demand pay for professional services. Pharmacists and physicians who, like those in Alton, Ill., get together and discuss the business side of life's work, do in not any way belittle their professional standing.

Completely Denatured Alcohol.—Consists of 100 parts ethyl alcohol, 10 parts methyl (wood) alcohol, ½ part benzine; or 100 parts ethyl alcohol, 2 parts methyl (wood) alcohol, ½ part pyridin basis.

Index to Advertisements, Page 4.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 6.

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Editorial

Goods Lost or Damaged in Transit cause an endless amount of trouble for every one concerned. Some topics for editorial discussion have just sufficient promise in them to be attractive, but this problem is one which, if correctly solved, means dollars and cents, as well as general amity between shipper and buyer. With the transportation company as an important go-between, we feel that much of the misunderstanding and cause for complaint is due to a lack of correct information on the part of the person receiving the goods. In a few instances it is due to a lack of precaution in carrying out information already at hand. These facts have led us to comment upon the subject in a practical manner bringing out terse statement of facts rather than a long discourse upon the possibilities, probabilities, legal versions and moral rights which might be interwoven to such an extent that the reader would lose track of the real facts in the case.

It is a well known fact that when a shipment is delivered to the carrier in good condition, the title to the same passes from the shipper to the consignee, and the railroad company, in performing its function, acts as the agent of the consignee.

Proceeding from this premise it is obviously the duty of the consignee to protect himself by taking exception to the condition of a shipment, which has been damaged, at the time when delivery is taken, and have such exception noted on his freight bill. If the carrier has been instructed to deliver a shipment to a drayman, such drayman becomes the agent of the consignee, so that if the drayman gives a clear receipt to the carrier, the latter is absolved from liability and consignee's recourse lies through his drayman.

Great care should be exercised when accepting shipments from the carrier as a claim for loss filed against it, supported by a freight bill showing on its face the exceptions noted thereon by their agent at the time of delivery, is the best evidence that can be adduced and usually results in a prompt adjustment.

Thus far the subject has been confined to claims arising from loss or damage which can be detected by external appearances, but there is another claim which is most difficult to bring to a successful ending, arising as it does, from the fact that a loss by reason of pilferage or damage by breakage does not permit of detection until after a clear receipt has been given to the carrier and the drayman.

In such case it becomes the duty of the consignee to report the loss to the railroad company's agent (preferably by letter, retaining copy, and delivered by special messenger) and insist upon his prompt inspection. This should be done immediately upon discovery that a case or cases have been robbed, or part of contents broken and usually manifests itself after the lid or lids have been removed. The entire shipment should be held a reasonable length of time to permit of inspection, after which a claim, supported by an affidavit alleging the loss, should be filed with the agent who made the inspection, so that his report may accompany the papers to the freight claim agent.

In filing claims against the carrier, a compliance with their rules will insure a more expeditious handling, and probably the principle rule is that claims for loss or damage should be accompanied by the original freight bill and bill of lading, and the original invoice or a certified copy thereof, together with a concise statement of the loss.

Claims for overcharge should be supported by the original paid freight bill and bill of lading, and in cases involving classification, by a certified copy of invoice.

While on the subject of claims it would not be amiss to say a few words regarding tracing.

A great number of receivers of freight, under an erroneous impression that the movement of a shipment is expedited, request that a tracer be started the same day or the day following its delivery to the carrier, which places an unnecessary burden upon them and has a tendency to retard the expeditious movement of a legitimate tracer, that is, a tracer following a shipment that has been unnecessarily delayed.

A shipper should be requested to trace only after a shipment is past due, and after formal demand for the goods has been made upon the railroad company's agent, except in the case of a part of a shipment checking short, in which event more prompt results may be obtained by filing claim for the shortage.

The Wide Awake Merchant is Careful to Anticipate His Wants According to Conditions as They Exist in securing goods. There is a general complaint all along the line that it is impossible to promptly execute orders for certain lines of goods. We constantly hear the expressions, "We could handle no more business if it were offered to us," "Business is in excess of facilities," or "We are badly oversold." This condition among manufacturers naturally reflects on the jobber who with difficulty fills orders for the retailer who, in turn, must make excuses to the consumer.

The serious feature of the condition is the disturbed effect it produces in business. The question of relief is one that also bothers those who are forced to ask, "How long will this condition continue?" The answer is not a satisfactory one. The trouble seems to be largely a question of labor. The scarcity of help in the trades is marked not only in this country but in England and Europe. The prosperity on one hand causes an unusual demand and on the other hand we find systematic strikes among workmen. Just how long this condition will continue it is difficult to say. It is teaching dealers, both wholesale and retail, to order well in advance and make promises with reserve.

The cost of production of manufactured articles is also increased in this country by the recent wave of sentiment against permitting children to work in

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factories. This condition, coupled with the general prosperity of the country, which enables parents to send children to school a greater proportion of the year than formerly, has deprived factories of the services of children. In many instances considerably higher prices must be paid grown persons, who are capable of turning out very little, if any, more work per day. One result of the rush of business for factories has been the elimination of cheaper grades of goods and a scarcity of goods upon which factories make the smallest profit. As an example, sea island twine has been very scarce for a year or more because the factories can make a better profit on other classes of goods.

Retailers should anticipate their wants sufficiently in advance to offset any ordinary delay, and also order in larger quantities than usual to avoid running out of goods.

By ordering from the larger distributing centers where stocks are more complete and comprehensive, merchants will not experience the same inconvenience on account of omissions and delays.

The Unification of Potent Remedies was provided for by an international convention held in Brussels in 1902. The government of Great Britain has recently ratified the articles of the convention. The governments previously signing the agreement are Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Switzerland. This agreement is really international as far as Europe, England and the United States is concerned. The Pharmacopœia of the United States was one of the first, if not the very first, to adopt the regulations of the convention. The only country which has refused to sign the agreement is Portugal. The agreement prescribes the Latin titles of certain potent remedies as well as their strength, and in some cases the method of preparation. According to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the following are the general provisions in addition to regulations covering certain specific drugs:

(*a*) No potent medicament shall be presented in the form of a wine; (*b*) tinctures of potent drugs shall be prepared by percolation, and shall be of strength of 10 per cent.; (*c*) fluid extracts of potent drugs shall be of a strength of 100 per cent. It is further agreed that the normal drop-measure to be officially recognised shall have an external diameter of exactly 3 millimètres, and shall give, at 15° C. with distilled water, twenty drops pre gramme.

It is interesting to note that conservative England reserves the right to modify the formulas from time to time in points of detail as medical and pharmaceutical science progresses. She also reserves the right to make exceptions in the case of some of the British colonies and possessions.

Who Owns the Prescription and Who Has a Right to Refill the Order?—These are by no means new questions recently bruited about but are as old as the custom of writing prescriptions. They are also as perplexing as they are ancient and bid fair to hold the attention of pharmacists, physicians and patients for generations to come. The most that can be done is to arrive at a common understanding of custom as well as law whereby as little friction as possible will result from inconveniences arising from a document in which three parties have an interest but no one an absolute ownership.

The subject is just at present receiving much attention from the members of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. The versatile secretary of that organization has outlined the subject for discussion and calls attention to many points originally overlooked. We commend to the careful consideration of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the report of the recent meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, as published elsewhere in this issue. It is not safe to predict or even to hope that the prescription will ever be satisfactorily fathered, but if the pharmaceutical and medical organizations will take the subject up and by co-operation agree upon certain general principles, the prescription will no longer be subject to the lines of Tom Hood, when he wrote:

Rattle his bones over the stones,
He is only a pauper whom nobody owns.

Why Does the Mississippi River form such a sharp dividing line in the sentiment of pharmacists, in regard to re-registration? In Illinois pharmacists must be registered annually. A grade of assistant pharmacist is also in vogue and even the apprentices must register. Just across the river in Missouri, pharmacists have been registering since the passage of the law in 1881. The records of the board of pharmacy show thousands and thousands of registrations, but not a single re-registration, nor has the board any way of knowing who are making use of their certificates, who have died, or who have given up the drug business. A mild effort was made to introduce a bill in the present legislature providing for re-registration in Missouri. It did not receive even half-hearted support from the pharmacists of the state and it looks as if once registered in Missouri means registered for life. We do not care at this time to discuss the question of re-registration, but we would like to have pointed out the real cause for such a difference in sentiment between the pharmacists just across the river from each other. The columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are open to our readers in Illinois and those in Missouri who feel that they can throw light upon the subject.

The Demand for Competent Drug Clerks is evidenced in many ways. Just at this season when colleges of pharmacy are turning out their crops of graduates, we usually find the supply exceeding the demand but, this year, the colleges of pharmacy report that each graduate has from one to three positions waiting for him.

One Million Prescriptions is a large number and requires many years of work. Theo. Metcalf & Co., of Boston, have during seventy years passed the million mark in their list of prescriptions.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Denatured Alcohol regulations, amended regulations, and new regulations, come so thick and fast that it is difficult to keep up with them.

Do Not Steal Your Neighbor's Drug Clerk.—A pharmacist of Atlanta, Ga., is defending a suit brought by the proprietor of a store whose clerk he lured away by offering an advance in salary.

The Druggist is Known by various titles in this country. A new law in Missouri affecting his business describes him as "druggist, proprietor of a drug store, or pharmacist". In the earlier days of legislation he was referred to as an apothecary.

Who Owns the Prescription?—Those A. Ph. A. branches which have taken up this question for discussion meet with no difficulty in securing comments and opinions. They, however, fail to settle the question, and these organizations will, no doubt, continue to work the fertile field.

The Government Does Not Guarantee the purity of goods under the Pure Food and Drugs Law, and the Secretary of Agriculture has given a public interview, stating that he will proceed to prosecute those firms who endeavor to mislead the public on this point. It is the manufacturer who does the guaranteeing, not the Government.

Pure Food and Drug Regulations are now to be formulated and passed upon by a new board, consisting of Dr. H. W. Wiley (chairman); Fred W. Dunlap, recently of the University of Michigan, and George McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture. This is looked upon as a victory for those who have contended that Dr. Wiley was arbitrary in his rulings as long as he had everything in his own hands.

Whon Death Once Visits a Family there is no knowing where it will stop. Such is an expression frequently heard. This can be repeated with some force at the present time, when we realize that death has recently called from the scientific world three of the greatest chemists and scientists of the close of the old and the beginning of the present century. We refer to Mendeleeff, the father of the periodic law of elements; Moissan, the inventor of the electric furnace, by means of which extremely high temperatures are attained, and Berthelot, an eminent chemist and distinguished statesman, who, more than any other one person, studied the history of chemistry as revealed in ancient books and manuscripts, and in archæological remains.

Women in the Drug Store continue to increase in number and evidently are gaining in favor. One of the early and constant advocates of women as drug store helpers is Charles R. Sherman, of Omaha. The only objection he seems to find after several years of experience is that "a most frequent fatality which seems to overtake young women is getting married". To this Mr. Sherman does not seriously object, as long as the supply is equal to the demand.

N. F. Preparations of Greatest Importance to Norfolk Physicians.—The Norfolk (Va.) Medical Society and the Tidewater Association of Retail Druggists held a joint meeting and appointed a committee to pass upon the merits of patent medicines. The joint meeting endorsed the followiug twelve N. F. preparations:

Elixir of terpin hydrate, compound digestive elixir, compound elixir of viburnum opulus, alkaline antiseptic solution, solution of iron peptonate with magnesia, essence of pepsin, compound syrup of hypophosphites, syrup of citro-iodide of iron, compound acetanilide powder, magnesia magma, glycerinated elixir of gentian and soluble antiseptic powder.

If each county and city medical and pharmaceutical association would select lists of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations of importance in their particular localities, it would enable the committee on revision of these standard works to issue volumes of still greater practical value.

Spices and a Live Druggist.—An article on this subject appearing in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March calls attention to the advisability of the retail druggist stocking spices at the present time on account of the agitation caused by the enactment of the Federal Pure Food Law. Our expressions evidently have struck a sympathetic chord in the minds of the retailers.

The drug trade seems to have awakened to the fact that it is now or never if they wish to regain the spice business which has slowly but surely gone into the hands of the retail grocer. They have learned to appreciate that the general public, in order to be guaranteed prime quality, must call on the druggist for their spices.

One of the St. Louis jobbers recently introduced a line of spices expressly for the drug trade and they report an unprecedented demand for this class of goods. Their representatives have been called upon to place the line on the shelves of almost every druggist in the city. Their country salesmen report a constantly increasing demand for these goods and no doubt other jobbers will follow the example. It now behooves the retailer to display spices to advantage and to endeavor by persistent efforts to convince the public that the spice business belongs legitimately to them; that they can secure from their druggist goods of the best quality and nothing but the best quality; that instead of drawing from the bin a ground spice mixed with dust and foreign matter, that they will secure an attractive canister, which will preserve the strength of the spice. In selecting an olive oil, vinegar, preserve or other condiment, we are extremely critical, but in securing spice with which these condiments are flavored we sometimes become careless. Spices, being the foundation of flavors, should be carefully considered and the goods of a reliable miller should be given the preference rather than those shipped by an irresponsible concern.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Seventeen State pure food and drugs laws are reported and other States to be heard from.

If Ordinary Souls weighed a pound, the finest of scales would require improving to catch the weight of some of them.

Philadelphia Pharmacists and the N. F. and the U. S. Ph.—The Retailers' Association of the Quaker City has just appropriated $1,000, to be used by a special committee having in charge the work of popularizing the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary preparations among the physicians in that city.

Were They First Effervescence?—On page 130 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April we commented upon the manner in which Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville mixed Seidlitz Powders for administration. We learned that the original article appeared in the *Druggists Circular* for February, 1907, page 227.

$2,000 For The Procter Monument Fund.—John Wyeth, of the firm of John Wyeth & Brother, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1854, has in the name of himself, his firm and his brother, subscribed $2,000 for the William Procter, Jr., Memorial Monument Fund. This is about double the sum previously subscribed by other persons, and places the movement on a very firm basis.

Not Fond of the Law.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges complains because the pharmaceutical press is giving so much attention to the Pure Food and Drug Laws and other legislation affecting pharmacy. A pharmaceutical journal must not expect to have every feature interest all of its readers; and, then again, an editor should remember that,

"No thief ere felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

What Will Become of the New York Board of Pharmacy?—It is now proposed by State legislation to do away with the board and transfer its work and powers to the State board of health. Of course the movement is meeting with bitter opposition, but it has back of it the strength and judgment of Dr. William J. Shieffelin, of the New York Board of Pharmacy. No one can question the doctor's sincerity in this movement, and it is not well to belittle his influence.

The Mo. Pure Food and Drugs Law, published in full in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, has been carefully studied by many of our readers. As pointed out by some of them, the two parts of the law, known as Senate Bill Nos. 47 and 48, conflict on some points, such as the disposition of fines. It is believed that the Dairy Commissioner will make a ruling giving preference to 47. As soon as this is done, legal complications are likely to follow, and some one will test the law and call upon the courts for a decision.

The Man Who Does Not Advertise is about as well advertised as any class of individuals—that is, he is constantly given free advertising space by various publications, who point out the false position which he occupies. One of the best tributes to his weakness that we have seen comes to us all the way from Bangalore, India, where it appeared in the "*Inventor's Guide*", and reads as follows:

The man who does not advertise simply because his grandfather did not, ought to wear knee breeches and a queue.

The man who does not advertise because it costs money, should quit paying rent for the same reason.

The man who does not advertise because he tried it and failed, should throw away his cigar because the light went out.

The man who does not advertise because he doesn't know how himself, ought to stop eating because he can't cook.

The man who does not advertise because somebody said it did not pay, ought not to believe that the world is round because the ancients said it was flat.

Are the U. S. P. and N. F. as Useful in Your Locality as They Might Be?—In other words, do these standard authorities contain formulas for preparations most frequently prescribed in your locality? If not, it is incumbent upon you to make up a list of the preparations frequently dispensed in your locality but not contained in either of the above works, and mail duplicate copies to Joseph P. Remington, 1832 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman committee on revision of the U. S. P., and C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky., chairman committee on revision of the N. F. This information will be of value in preparing future revisions. If the physicians and pharmacists of your locality will follow the example of those at Norfolk, Va., and make out a list of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations most frequently dispensed, the information will also assist the revision committees in their work.

How Pharmacists May Contract Contagious Diseases.—The following editorial item from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* will interest every pharmacist who fills prescriptions: "Physicians in Austria are reported to have found it necessary to specify that in case of refilling all prescriptions used in infectious diseases a new bottle shall be used. A number of suspicious cases of infection have emphasized the possible danger of infection from bottles taken from the sick room. In a recent case in this country a drug clerk raised the question whether or not bottles returned from scarlet fever patients might have been the cause of his taking the disease. The possibility is certainly a present one, especially if the bottle were wrapped in the patient's room and in paper that had been handled by the patient. The conveyance of any one of several diseases by this means should be borne in mind by physicians and pharmacists. The latter, to prevent error in the transmission of the number of the desired prescription, could have a germicidal garbage-can, into which the messenger could drop the bottle after having held it up for the reading of the number by the pharmacist. The danger is not a pronounced one, but in epidemics every precaution should be taken."

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

About "Kargon."—We put up the mixture for 75c. Instead of using 3 oz. Syr. Sarsaparilla Co., we use 2½ oz. This allows us to make a 4-oz mixture. Otherwise we would have to put it in a 6-oz. bottle. The prepared mixture should really bring $1.00; but the form in which the ad. appears appeals to the reader as a cheaply prepared medicine, and as a result we usually hear the customer whistle when the price is mentioned. We have about two-thirds of the buyers to get refills.—[THE KREBS PHARMACY, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

In Regard to the Price of Kargon.—My price has been 85c to fill this prescription and I think this is very reasonable for same, but will submit so the will of the majority as to price.—[H. E. WILHELM, Braymer, Mo.

Your Article on Illinois Board Matter (p 110 March '07) is good although not quite correct. Mr. Bodemann had been reappointed, was in his fourth year of second term and was neither removed nor asked to resign but his successor appointed. The air is heavy with explanations, what is the real truth? We are asked to believe that the appointment shows the opposition of the Govenor to Ill. Ph. A. dictation and we are told that the one appointment was made because the Governor was led to believe that a local and national association wanted the appointment and in view of the fact that these associations deny this, the druggists feel the appointments were obtained by fradulent representations and this is why the Druggists do not have the confidence in their Board that is essential.—[G. W. MORRELL, Fernwood, Ill., March 20, 1907.

Pharmacists Should Study the N. F.—I note the good work which has been going on in regard to the use of preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary. We have recently had a joint meeting between a few of our physicians and a representative of the Retail Druggists Association. The druggists requesting us to use the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. I wish I had time to tell you some of the incidents which occurred upon my sending in a few prescriptions relative to N. F. preparations a few days after this meeting.

One druggist, in his bewilderment, asked me if there was not some other preparation I could substitute in place of emulsion of petroleum. It certainly appears to us, as if the druggists in this section are not all of them prepared for this matter, but however, I am continuing to use these preparations, and have for some years.—[C. P. AIMAR, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

A Progressive Missouri Pharmacist.—In looking over the *N. A. R. D. Notes* I came across a bill before the Oregon Legislature that makes a general store displaying a sign indicating that drugs and medicines are for sale therein a pharmacy and subject to the provisions of the pharmacy law; and another bill that provides that general merchants or dealers cannot sell proprietary medicines without first obtaining a permit from the board of pharmacy, and such a permit not to be issued to general dealers in towns and neighborhoods where there are drug stores.

After having studied the question I came to the conclusion that we, as druggists of the State of Missouri, are badly in need of just such a law, as we are deprived of rights and profits by the cut-rate general dealers of medicines. I am proud of our Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, and think that we should have protection by the legislative body of our grand old State of Missouri. The druggists are laboring under many an obstacle in my section of the country, and I know of no other means of correcting same unless we all pull together, work together and legislate together. Come on now, lets all take a hand in this finative question and we the druggists and jobbers will reap the reward; we can not expect anything unless we put our shoulders to the wheel of progress—a push with untiring hopefulness.

I am not much of a writer, so will ask you to publish these few remarks and probably others will tumble and help get a bill like this before the legislature.—[K. C. GARNER, Crosstown, Mo.

An Advertisement Which Brings Results.—Walter H. Cousins, of Munday, Texas, sends us the following which he runs in local papers the first of the year. We will be pleased to hear from other readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST who have special advertisements particularly suitable for local papers.

Friends and Customers—We are about to hand you a dime's worth of information done up in about thirty dollars worth of talk. We are glad to hand you the happy Goo Goo with great slugs of gratitude for your business for the past six years, more especially those noble sons of Adam who have forced on us enough of the filthy lucre to fill our weather-beaten face full of glad wrinkles and to square the story of their lives on the page allotted to them in our catalogue of dead beats. Permit me to say to the guy who jarred loose from his hard hammered sheckles to pay his drug bill, shake, old sport, I am your everlasting friend and will do anything on earth I can for you up to and including manslaughter.

However, I would say "Nixie" to the specimen who is out to sell doctors and druggists experience. We have had ours, and used up bales, boxes and barrels of it while going through that innocent eye-tooth period when we stood ever ready to give two tens for a five, to sell money purses on credit and to loan money to tramps. If you are one of this class don't try to work the ancient and time-honored shell game on us unless you are out with a search warrant hunting a first class funeral with the flowers omitted. When January the first catches you in the red there is something phoney doing that is going to queer your credit. When you want the goods you don't have time to discuss your financial standing or your capacity for liquidating honest debts. Better do the liquidating stunt now and save your eloquence to out talk some book agent or lightning rod vendor.

Remember, that a last year's account looms up on a new ledger about like Sis Hopkins at a banquet or an old maid at a mother's congress. Stagger around some warm sunshiny afternoon and see if we are talking to you.

Our mission on earth is to make others happy for cash.

Your friend, Cousins.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Illinois Pharmacy Law. (62)—If you desire to place your secret preparation on the market in Illinois, we suggest that you correspond direct with the secretary of the board, at Springfield, F. C. Dodds.

The Mo. Ph. Bd. (63) will meet at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg) the second Monday in June, at 9 a. m. This is the week of the Mo. Ph. A. convention, so advantage can be taken of special railroad rates. The secretary of the board is Charles Gietner, 208 South Broadway, St. Louis.

Text Books at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. (64)—The following are required:

United States Pharmacopœia, National Standard Dispensatory, Caspari's Practice of Pharmacy, Wall's Pharmacognosy Notes, Wall's Lessons in Latin, Gray's First Lessons in Botany, Sturmer's Pharmaceutical Arithmetic, The Microscope by Gage, Manual of Simon's Chemistry, Muter's Analytical Chemistry.

A Sizing Preparation for Lantern Screens. (65)—The formula given below is one which Mr. H. E. Bishop sends to *The Camera*, as having answered well in his hands. He states that he used a screen painted with this mixture for about four years, while engaged in the projection business; the coating was pliable, and did not easily crack. The ingredients are:

Glycerin	1 pound
White glue	1 pound
Zinc oxide (French)	2 pounds
Hot water	1 gallon

It is applied to the screen while hot, and the fabric is best stretched on a smooth surface while doing the work and while it is drying. A gallon, says Mr. Bishop, will cover a screen ten feet square.

Pharmaceutical Periodicals of America. (66)—We are constantly receiving inquiries for a list of such publications. The following are the ones on the exchange list of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST:

Alfred Vogeler Drug Review, 217 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.
American Druggist, 62 West Broadway, New York City.
American Journal of Pharmacy, 145 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Apothecary, The, 145 High Street, Boston, Mass.
Apotheker Zeitung, 104 John Street, New York City.
British Columbia Pharmaceutical Record, Victoria, B. C.
Bulletin of Pharmacy, Detroit, Mich.
Bulletin of the A. Ph. A., 36 Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.
California Druggist, Los Angeles, Cal.
Canadian Druggist, 20 Bay Street, Toronto, Can.
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, 287 King Street, Toronto, Can.
Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, Alumni Report, Cincinnati, O.
Claflin's Druggist, Box 373, Providence, R. I.
Druggists Circular, 100 William Street, New York City.
Drug Topics, 95 Fulton Street, New York City.
Drugs and Sundries, The Stein-Gray Co., Cincinnati, O.
Drugs, Oils and Paints, 644 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Drug Market, Eastern Drug Co., 8-20 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
McPikes Bi-Monthly, Seventh and Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Medico-Pharmaceutical Journal, 27 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merck's Report, Station "O", New York City.
Meyer Brothers Druggist, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Midland Druggist, 511 Outlook Building, Columbus, O.
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, Box 1144, Montreal, Can.
National Druggist, Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.
N. A. R. D. Notes, 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern Druggist, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
New Idea, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.
New Orleans Drug Market Review, Tchoupitoulas and Gravier Streets, New Orleans, La.
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 100 William Street, New York City.
Oklahoma Druggist, First and Robison Streets, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha Druggist, Omaha, Neb.
Pacific Druggist, 23 Second Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Drug Review, Portland, Ore.
Pharmaceutical Era, 90 William Street, New York City.
Pharmaceutical Review, Madison, Wis.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Alumni Report, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Druggist and Market Review, 421 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Practical Druggist, 108 Fulton Street, New York City.
Retail Druggist, 422 Hammond Building, Detroit, Mich.
Rocky Mountain Druggist, Denver, Colo.
Southern Drug Journal, Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
Spatula, 74 India Street, Boston, Mass.
State Board Journal of America, Washington, D. C.
Tradesman, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Voice of the Retail Druggist, The, 69 Murray Street, New York City.
Western Drug Record, Kansas City, Mo.
Western Druggist, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggist, Room 76, 339 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Wisconsin Druggist, 1701 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Food Inspection Decision 46, as Amended. Fictitious Firm Names.

F. I. D. 46, issued on December 18, 1906, on the subject of fictitious firm names, is hereby amended to read as follows, for the purpose of obviating any ambiguity that may have existed in the original decision. The amended portion is set in italics.

The following extract from a letter is typical of a question frequently asked:

In connection with our manufacture of flavoring extracts, we produce an article containing a certain percentage of artificial coumarin and vanillin. This product has been placed on the market under the name of———and Company, a fictitious firm, although dealers have always understood that it was our product. Is there any objection to our continuing to brand the product as manufactured by———and Company?

The same question has frequently been asked by importers who state that they desire to assume the responsibility for particular brands.

It has been held by the Attorney-General (F. I. D. 2) that—the words "* * * Daisy Sugar Corn, ——— ——— Company, Milwaukee, Wis.," clearly imply that the goods referred to are manufactured or prepared by that company in Wisconsin. The general public, unfamiliar with trade practices, would inevitably reach that conclusion.

Regulation 18 provides that if the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture be given, they must be the true name and the true place. It would appear, therefore, that the use of a fictitious name in such a manner that it would be understood to be the name of the manufacturer would be clearly a violation of Regulation 18. It is apparent that the provisions of Regulation 18 will not be fulfilled by the nominal incorporation of a fictitious firm. The regulations require that goods must be actually manufactured by the firm represented on the label as the manufacturer.

When a proper name, other than that of the manufacturer, is placed upon a label it must not be used in the possessive. For instance,

CHARLES GASTON'S
OLIVE OIL
BORDEAUX

can only be properly used on an oil manufactured by Charles Gaston at Bordeaux. The same is true if the designation

GASTON'S
OLIVE OIL,
BORDEAUX

be employed.

On the other hand, the word "Gaston" might be used in an adjective sense, and not in the possessive case as qualifying the words "olive oil," in a manner that would indicate that it represented a brand and not a manufacturer, as

GASTON OLIVE OIL,

Or,

OLIVE OIL, GASTON BRAND.

In such case, however, neither given name nor initials should be employed. The word "Gaston" should be in the same type as "olive oil" and in equal prominence, thus forming a part of the label.

The phrase "Olive Oil, Charles Gaston Brand," may be used, in which case the name of the actual manufacturer should appear, in order that no false indication of the name of the person or firm manufacturing the product may be given.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1907.

Declaration of the Quantity or Proportion of Alcohol Present in Drug Products. (F. I. D. 54.)

54. Declaration of the quantity or proportion of alcohol present in drug products. 55. Method of stating quantity or proportion of preparations (containing opium, morphine, etc.) used in manufacturing other preparations. 56. Names to be employed in declaring the amount of the ingredients as required by the law. 57. Physician's prescriptions: The status of packages compounded according to physician's prescriptions and entering into interstate commerce. 58. The labeling of products used as food and drugs as well as for technical and other purposes. 59. National Formulary appendix.

The question of stating the percentage of alcohol present in the drug products has caused a multitude of inquiries. The following questions along this line serve as examples:

Is it necessary to give the amount of alcohol present in U. S. Pharmacopœial or National Formulary products? It seems to me that such a requirement is absurd, and not contemplated within the spirit of the act. None of them are patent medicines. Will I be compelled to tell how much alcohol is present in such goods.

If we apply for and obtain a serial number, must we in addition to putting this number on our labels state the per cent of alcohol?

Will it be necessary to give the per cent of alcohol present in such products as ether, chloroform, collodion, spirit of nitrous ether and similar preparations?

The law is specific on the subject of declaring the amount of alcohol present in medicinal agents, as can readily be seen from the following language: "An article shall also be deemed misbranded * * * if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol * * * contained therein." No medicinal preparations are exempt, whether they are made according to formulæ given in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary or formulæ taken from any other source. The serial number, with or without the guarantee legend, does not exempt a preparation from this requirement. The law does not make any statement as to the amount of alcohol that may or may not be employed. It requires, however, that whatever amount be present shall be set forth on the label. The percentage of alcohol given on the label should be the percentage of absolute alcohol by volume contained in the finished product. The manner in which it should be printed is shown in F. I. D. 52.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriclture, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1907.

Method of Stating Quantity or Proportion of Preparations (Containing Opium, Morphine, Etc.) Used in Manufacturing Other Preparations. (F. I. D. 55.)

Many inquiries are received as to the method of stating the quantity or proportion of preparations (containing opium, morphine, etc.) used in the manufacture of other preparations. Of these the following are typical:

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If the label on the bottle were to bear the words "Tincture of Opium," I reason that as this is a definite preparation, constituting a preparation of opium, and so definite as to its composition that to any intelligent person it expresses definitely all that it is desirable to express, the use of this title alone should be sufficient. I feel that as a preparation it is distinct from opium, and if this particular tincture is used in the manufacture of a preparation the mention of it alone should be sufficient.

Where extract of tincture of cannabis indica, or extract of opium, is employed in making other drug products, would it not be complying with the law if the use of such articles be clearly indicated on the label as prescribed by the law, or is it necessary to give the actual amounts of the drugs themselves represented by these preparations?

Names of drug products bearing any of the names of the ingredients enumerated in the act are construed as representing "preparations" within the meaning of the act; and if the same are clearly declared upon the label as required by Regulations 17 and 80, it will not be necessary to give the actual amount of the primary drugs used or represented by such article. It is desirable, however, that the word or words used in the law shall constitute the first part of the name of the product. For example: "Opium, Tincture of;" "Cannabis Indica, Extract of," followed by the amount of tincture or extract used.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 18, 1907.

Names to be Employed in Declaring the Amount of the Ingredients as Required by the Law. (F. I. D. 56.)

Many inquiries are coming to this Department relative to the names that may be employed in declaring the quantity or proportion of the ingredients, as required by Congress.

The following are representative:

The word "alcohol" has received so much unfavorable notoriety during the last few years that we hesitate to place it upon our labels. Could we not employ some other words in place of it, such as "cologne spirits," "spirits of wine," "pure grain alcohol," etc.?

Would it be satisfactory for us to use "Phenylacetamide," or the following formula, C_6H_5 (CH_3CO), for the chemical acetanilide?

One of our preparations contains trichlorethidene alcoholate, which would undoubtedly under the law be considered a derivative of chloral hydrate. Will it be satisfactory for us to use this name on our trade packages in giving the amount of this chemical present in the product?

In the manufacture of some of our products we use opium. It would, however, be a financial loss to state this fact on the label. Could we not say this preparation contains 20 grains of the concentrated extract of the *Papaver somniferum* to the fluidounce?

Dover's powder is mentioned in the regulations as one of the preparations of opium. It would seem sufficient at first glance that Dover's powder as a preparation, if mentioned on the label, would be all that could be required as to opium.

One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain drugs in medicines, and the above terms do not give the average person any idea as to the presence or absence of such drugs. In enumerating the ingredients, the quantity or proportion of which is required to be given upon the principal label of any medicinal preparation in which such ingredients may be present, the act uses only common names, and the permission to use any but such common names for any ingredients required to be declared upon the label is neither expressed nor implied in any part of the law.

The term used for acetanilide is "acetanilide" and not phenylacetamide. No reference is made to the use of the chemical formula in designating the presence of chemicals. The words "chloral hydrate" appear in the act, but not the chemical name trichlorethidene glycol. It can readily be seen that if the act were not closely adhered to in this connection there would soon be such a confusion and multiplicity of names and phrases that one of the objects of the act would be defeated.

The names to be employed in stating the quantity or proportion of the ingredients required by the act to appear on the label of all medicinal preparations containing same are—

First. Those used in the law for the articles enumerated; example, "alcohol," not "spiritus rectificatus."

Second. In the case of derivatives: (*a*) The name of the parent substance used in the act should constitute part of the name; example, "chloral acetone," not "trichlorethidene dimethyl ketone." (*b*) The trade name, accompanied in parentheses by the name of the parent substance; example, "dionine (morphine derivative)."

Third. Names of preparations containing the name of some ingredient used in the act. In such cases the name used in the act should constitute the first portion of the name of the preparation. (See F. I. D. 55.)

Fourth. Common names (such as laudanum, Dover's powder, etc.) of preparations containing an ingredient enumerated in the law, provided such name or names are accompanied in parentheses by some such phrase as "preparation of opium" or "opium preparation," followed by the number of minims or grains, as specified in the regulations; for instance, "laudanum (preparation of opium), 40 minims per ounce."—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1907.

Physicians' Prescriptions. The Status of Packages Compounded According to Physicians' Prescriptions and Entering into Interstate Commerce. (F. I. D. 57.)

Packages resulting from the compounding of physicians' prescriptions under the food and drugs act are the subject of many queries, of which the following are representative:

If a druggist compounds a physician's prescription and sends it into an adjoining State, will it be necessary to state upon the label the amount of alcohol, morphine, etc., that may be present?

Supposing a regularly licensed practicing physician has patients located in various States of the Union and supplies medicines to them through the mails, by express, and otherwise, do such packages come under the provisions of the law, and, if so, can the required information be given in pen and ink on the label?

We treat drug addictions on a very gradual tonic treatment reduction plan. For instance, if John Doe writes for information as to the home treatment for his addiction, I send him a symptom blank which contains, among other questions, an inquiry as to the kind of drug he uses, how he uses it, the length of time he has used it, etc. In addition to giving me a complete history of his case, he states he is using 10 grains of sulph. of morphine

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(each twenty-four hours), hypodermically or internally, as the case may be. In prescribing in his case I immediately put him on just one-half of the amount he reports as his daily allowance, combining same with a bitter tonic.

It is necessary for the reduction in drug cases to be made without the patient's knowledge. It is, of course, understood by all physicians that you can not trust a drug habitue to properly make his own reductions, for, as a matter of fact, if he knew to what extent I was reducing his daily allowance of opiates, he would imagine the reduction too rapid, he would get frightened, and would take to his former drug for relief. Treatment prepared in this way I do not think would come under the head of a proprietary preparation or a patent medicine, as I prescribe the contents of each bottle to meet the requiremenis of each individual patient. All instructions as to the conduct of treatment and the use of auxiliary remedies are given by letter; consequently there are no printed labels or cartons containing any claims concerning the efficacy of this treatment.

I would be pleased to have you inform me whether in your opinion I would be violating the pure-food law in any manner, shape, or form should I continue to label my preparations as I am now doing, and having them prepared in———and forwarded direct to my patients in this and other States.

If a package compounded according to a physician's prescription be shipped, sent, or transported from any State or Territory of the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia by a compounder, druggist, physician, or their agents, by mail, express, freight, or otherwise, the label upon such package is required to bear the information called for by Congress. If, however, the patient himself, or a member of his household, or the physician himself carries such package across a State line, and such package is not subject to sale, it is held that such package need not be marked so as to conform with the law, because such a transaction is not considered one of interstate commerce.

The package may be marked so as to comply with the act by either stamp, pen and ink, or typewriter, provided all such written matter is distinctly legible and on the principal label, as prescribed in Regulation 17.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1907.

The Labeling of Products Used as Foods and Drugs as Well as For Technical and Other Purposes. (F. I. D. 58.)

Frequent requests for information relative to the proper labeling of products bearing the names of foods and drugs, but used for technical and other purposes are received. The following are typical:

We will kindly ask you to advise us in regard to the new law that governs the line of oils. We manufacture a compound product, so-called "turpentine," which contains pure turpentine and a very fine petroleum product. It is used in most branches where pure turpentine is used, with the exception of medicinal purposes, for which we do not sell it.

We understand that if we were to sell any cotton-seed oil so branded as to indicate that it was intended to be used as a food, as, for example, under the brand "Blank Salad Oil," it would be necessary to observe the requirements of the law referred to; but we are in doubt and would be glad to have your opinion as to whether a sale or shipment of this oil (for lubricating purposes) under the ordinary trade brand of cotton-seed oil, and without anything to indicate that it was of a quality suitable for use as a salad oil, would subject us to the provisions of the act.

During personal interviews the question of marking chemical reagents has also been discussed.

Products used iu the arts and for technical purposes are not subject to the food and drugs act. It is, however, a well-recognized fact that many articles are used indiscriminately for food, medicinal and technical purposes. It is also well known that some products employed for technical purposes are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act. Inasmuch as it is impossible to follow such products into consumption in order to determine to what use they are finally put, it is desirable that an article sold under a name commonly applied to such article for food, drug, and technical purposes be so labeled as to avoid possible mistakes. The ordinary name of a pure and normal product, whether sold for food, drug, technical, or other purposes, is all that is necessary. Pure cotton-seed oil or turpentine may be sold without any restrictions whatever, whether such article is sold for food, medicinal or technical purposes, but it is suggested that a cotton-seed oil intended for lubricating purposes, or a so-called turpentine consisting of a mixture of turpentine and petroleum oils, used by the paint trade, be plainly marked so as to indicate that they are not to be employed for food or medicinal purposes. Such phrases as the following may be used: "Not for Food Purposes," "Not for Medicinal Use," or for "Technical Purposes Only." or "For Lubricating Purposes," etc.

In order to avoid complication it is suggested that chemical reagents sold as such be marked with such phrases as the following: "For Analytical Purposes," or "Chemical Reagent," etc.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1907.

National Formulary Appendix (F. I. D. 59.)

The National Formulary is one of the standards recognized under the law. The question has been asked a number of times whether the appendix of this authority would be construed as part and parcel of the book itself. On page IV of the preface is distinctly stated that the formulæ collected in the appendix of the National Formulary are "no longer designated as 'N. F.' preparations." This shows that these formulæ are not integral parts of the book under the law, which covers only those products of the National Formulary recognized as such by this authority. By this it is understood that if a drug product is sold under a name contained in the appendix of the National Formulary, it will not be necessary for such product either to conform to the standard indicated by the formula or to declare upon the label its own standard strength, quality, and purity if a different formula is employed in its manufacture. Such articles are, however, subject to the law in every other respect, as is the case of other medicinal products not recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.—JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture Washington,, D. C., March 13, 1907.

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Food Inspection Decisions.

60. Minor Border Importations. 61. Cocoa Butter Substitutes. 62. Guaranty on Imported Products. 63. Use of the Word "Compound" in Names of Drug Products. 64. Labeling of Sardines.

(F. I. D. 60.) Minor Border Importations.

Inquiry has frequently been made regarding the application of Regulation 33 (requiring a declaration to be attached to the invoice) to foods and drugs brought into the United States in small quantities by farmers living near the border. One correspondent says:

Farmers along the border are in the habit of occasionally bringing in, in their own teams, maple sugar in small quantities, also butter and like articles of food products of their own raising, and offering the same for entry at the different offices of the frontier. * * * The main question is as to whether or not the affidavits and other proof required by the pure-food law shall be required in these instances of minor importations of this class of articles.

Considering the nature of these importations it is held that Regulation 33 does not apply to them and that they may be imported without the declaration. Such products are subject to inspection, however, and if found to be in violation of the law will be excluded. —[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1907.

(F. I. D. 61.) Cocoa Butter Substitutes.

A manufacturer writes:

We use in the preparation of chocolate sticks a guaranteed pure production of cocoanut oil. May this product be sold merely as confectionery, and not as chocolate sticks? If not, would it be satisfactory for us to mark the product as "Chocolate sticks prepared with substitute butter?"

Regulation 22 prohibits the sale, or offer for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia or in any territory of the United States, of a food or drug product which bears no label whatever if said product be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article. It would clearly be a violation of the law to sell an article which was made in imitation of chocolate, even though it be sold under the general name of a confection. Such an article should be labeled in such manner as to correctly represent its true nature.

Regulation 25 (*a*) provides:

When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance not injurious or deleterious to health, the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label.

It is held that cocoa butter is the only fat that can properly be used in chocolate. The declaration of foreign fats merely as "substitute butter" is apparently not sufficient; the nature of the fat employed should be stated.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1907.

(F. I. D. 62.) Guaranty on Imported Products.

Many inquiries of the following type have been received by the Department.

We will take it as a favor if you will advise us if (since our goods are all imported and so must pass the custom-house before being sold) the fact of their having passed the customs authorities and the Department of Agriculture examination is not in itself a guaranty that they conform with the pure-food laws as defined by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, liquors," etc.

The Department makes a systematic inspection of imported foods and drugs when they arrive at the custom-houses; and while such inspection does not include an examination of samples taken from every package of the aforesaid articles, it is sufficient to indicate that the article is suitable to enter the country and be sent into interstate commerce as long as it retains its identity in the unbroken package. If imported foods and drugs are taken from the original packages and repacked, they become subject to inspection as if of domestic origin, and the persons handling and selling said articles are not immune from prosecution in the event that a subsequent inspection discloses that all or any portion of said foods or drugs are adulterated or misbranded according to the provisions of said statute or the regulations made thereunder.

Only a wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States can give a guaranty within the meaning of said act. A foreign manufacturer or other foreign dealer can not give the guaranty prescribed in said law, nor can the agent of such foreign manufacturer or dealer give said guaranty unless such agent be a resident of the United States and unless he actually sells the goods covered by the guaranty.

The person who owns and sells imported goods can make a guaranty for the purpose aforesaid, though the goods may be shipped directly by the firm of whom the guarantor buys them to the customer of the guarantor. —[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1907.

(F. I. D. 63.) Use of the Word "Compound" in Names of Drug Products.

Many inquiries are received concerning the use of the word "compound" in names of drug products. There seems to be a general impression that this word can be applied as a corrective to many misbranded products. The following extracts serve as examples:

You have on file our formula (active agents—croton oil and cascara), and we would ask if it is possible to call the same "castor pill compound" and comply with the regulations?

This liniment has been in use for forty years. The ingredients, each separately and collectively, are sanitary and highly curative. The one ingredient after which it was named happens to be present in the least proportion. Can not the compound be called by the name "Compound Sassafras Cream?"

An eminent jurist writes:

I shall be glad to know the views entertained by your Department as to when a druggist has satisfied this act by a label or printed matter which he puts on the package or bottle in relation to a compound. Take, for example, the product put on the market as Cascarin Compound, or Aloin Compound. I am impressed with the fact that such label must have added a statement as to what the other ingredients of the compound are. This may not mean, and probably does not mean, that the formula must be given or the exact proportions, but a purchaser has the right to know what is in the compound in order to determine for himself, or to receive proper advice, as to whether it is safe to be used.

In no case can a preparation be named after an ingredient or drug which is not present. The word

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"compound" should not be used in connection with a name which in itself, or together with representations and designs accompanying same, would be construed as a form of misbranding under the act.

It is held that if a mixture of drugs is named after one or more but not all of the active medicinal constituents (not vehicle) present in a preparation, the word "compound" can be used in connection with the name, (*a*) provided the active constituent after which the product is named is present in an amount at least equal to that of any other active medicinal agent present. Example: If it is desired to make a mixture consisting of oil of sandalwood balsam copaiba, and castor oil, and call this product "Oil of Sandalwood Compound," the oil of sandalwood should constitute at least 33⅓ per cent of the entire mixture. Or (*b*) provided the potent active constituent after which the product is named is present in sufficient amount to impart the preponderating medicinal effect. Example: If a product is named after the active constituent, strychnine, the strychnine or one of its salts should be present in sufficient amount to produce the preponderating medicinal effect of the preparation. Or (*c*) provided the complete quantitative formula, as outlined in the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, be given on the principal label. A declaration of the complete quantitative formula, however, does not exempt the manufacturer or dealer from giving the information required by the act in the manner prescribed by the regulations. The ounce shall be the unit. The amounts of the ingredients present (excepting alcohol, which is to be stated in per cent) shall be given in grains or minims, and if it is desired the metric equivalent may be given in addition.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1907.

North Carolina Legislation.—Our State Legislature has just passed a Pure Food and Drug Bill. It is the same bill as the one passed by the National Government with one or two exceptions. In our bill the prescriptions of regularly licensed physicians, dentists and veterinary surgeons and U. S. P. and N. F. preparations are exempt from the label requirements.

The Board of Agriculture of the State has authority to make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act.

In the appointment of a Drug Inspector under the provisions of the Act the Board of Agriculture has to confer with the Board of Pharmacy. The provisions of the bill do not apply to drugs on hand at the passage of the Act. Nor does it go into effect until July 1, 1907.

The Chicago Conference Anti-Narcotic Bill has also been enacted into law, with the following changes, hydrate of chloral was stricken from the bill and retail pharmacists of the State have a right to sell to habituees personally known as such to the seller. This bill was the one adopted by the State Association at its last meeting.

An amendment to our pharmacy law was passed allowing the Board of Pharmacy to define and designate what are non-poisonous domestic remedies. Our law allowed the general dealer to handle patent medicines, and non-poisonous domestic remedies, and our board wanted authority to fix a list of what they considered household remedies—the Legislature has given us this authority.

The above-mentioned bills are now being printed in pamphlet form and, as soon as completed, copies of the same will be sent you for publication. Every bill that was objectionable or detrimental to the best interest of the profession of pharmacy of our State was defeated. —[F. W. HANCOCK, Secty.-Treas. N. C. Board Pharmacy, Oxford, N. C.

California Conditions.—During the recent session of the Legislature of this State there were numerous bills introduced of interest to pharmacists. There was an entirely new Poison Law introduced, one section of which is aimed particularly at the sale of narcotic drugs, and reads as follows:

"The sale of morphine, codeine, heroin, opium and cocaine, their salts, compounds or preparations is hereby prohibited, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, licensed to practice in this State, except preparations of opium containing less than two grains of opium to the fluid ounce."

The balance of this Poison Bill is very similar to the poison laws now in effect in other States.

A bill affecting the itinerant vendors of drugs, nostrums, etc., was introduced, which charges a fee of $100.00 for a license to conduct the business of an itinerant vendor of drugs, medicines and nostrums in this State for a period of six months next ensuing the date of such license, said license to be issued by the Board of Pharmacy and is transferable only at their discretion, the fee for such license going into the Treasury of the Board for its maintenance.

What is known as the Ten-Hour Law which restricts the working hours of drug clerks to a period of not to exceed sixty hours in six consecutive days, which has been in effect for two years, was amended by placing such law under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Commissioner and making it his specific duty to enforce its provisions.

Several Pure Food and Drugs Bills were introduced in both the Senate and Assembly. The bills that finally became law were what were known as Senate Bills Nos. 29 and 30, introduced by Senator McCartney. The provisions of these bills conform very closely to the National Pure Food and Drugs Act.

The present Pharmacy Law was amended in several respects, the most important changes being as follows: In future the Board of Pharmacy will hold meetings every four months, instead as at present every three months. The fees for examination are as follows: Every applicant, whether for examination as assistant, licentiate or registration, on experience without examination, must accompany his application with a fee of $10.00, which is retained by the board

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whether registration is granted or not. Should an assistant be successful in his examination, certificate is granted to him without further fee. Should a licentiate be successful he pays an additional fee of $5.00 for his certificate. Should registration be granted to an applicant without examination, he pays an additional fee of $15.00 for investigation, registration and certificate. In other words, it will cost a successful assistant $10.00, a successful licentiate $15.00, and a successful credential applicant $25.00.

A general dealer in rural districts, whose place of business is two miles or more from a pharmacy, conducted by a regular registered pharmacist, will be granted a General Dealers' Permit upon payment of the fee of $12.00 in advance, such permit giving him the privilege of selling ordinary drugs and household remedies, when put up in packages, by a registered pharmacist and bearing his label, proprietary remedies that are put up under the supervision of a registered pharmacist in the State of California, which proprietaries have been registered with the Secretary of the State of California. Patented medicines which are registered, trade-marked or copyrighted in the United States Patent Office are exempt.

Section 14 of the present Act has been changed so that a duly authorized deputy of the board may examine applicants under the new law, and issue said applicants temporary certificates to practice pharmacy.

Under the new law a person who has served an apprenticeship of three years must take the examination as assistant pharmacist, and no one who has been employed more than three years in the study of pharmacy can be registered as an apprentice.

The new law also provides for the re-issue of certificates, which may have been lost or destroyed, requiring a fee of $3.00 for such re-issue.

While we do not believe the Pharmacy Law of California is perfection, we do think it is now about as good a law as can be found operative in any other State. The various bills above referred to have all been signed by the Governor, and will become effective within sixty days after his approval. The board has been very active in enforcing the provisions of the Pharmacy Law, having made five arrests within the last ten days, and have good evidence in twelve other cases of violation, and the end is not yet. Many of the prosecutions are necessitated by the carelessness of new comers to the State, who do not comply with the provisions of the law making it necessary for every person to have a certificate to practice pharmacy, and enabling them to do so by procuring a temporary certificate.—[CHAS. B. WHILDEN, Secretary California State Board of Pharmacy.

The Maine Legislature has Adjourned and we can breathe free again for two years.

There was more drug legislation introduced at this session of the Legislature just adjourned than in any previous session.

Some of this legislation was vicious, indeed, but we were on the ground at all times, and we feel very well satisfied with results.

The Board of Pharmacy has taken actions on lines as suggested at our meeting at Indianapolis regarding exchange of certificates; also added National Formulary to list of standards, and have a privilege of drawing on the Treasurer of State for any balance he may have in our favor. We thought it hardly right to furnish revenue to the State.

Chapter 180 contained in original bill many bad features, but, as passed, we think it all right.

We all hope that our next Legislature will take as much interest in the welfare of the druggists as this 73rd has done.—[CHARLES H. DAVIS, President Me. Ph. A., Bangor.

New Hampshire Druggists Were Treated Very Kindly by the State Legislature at its recent session, the usual lot of bills looking to the breaking down of the pharmacy laws being conspicuous by their absence.

A Pure Food and Drugs Law was enacted. This is similar to the National Law, there being but few changes, and those of a minor nature. Food preservatives are barred with the exception of table salt, saltpetre, cane sugar, vinegar, spices and wood smoke. Benzoate of soda may be used to the extent of one tenth of one per cent in such articles of food as the State Board Health may decide cannot be successfully marketed without it. The amount, however, must be stated on the label.

The law goes into effect October 1, 1907 and the work of carrying out its provision is placed in the hands of the State Board of Health.

The bill had the endorsement of the drug trade generally, and we are not looking for any serious trouble from its enforcement.

Another bill that was passed and that interests druggists to a considerable extent, was one prohibiting the sale of adulterated ice cream. Under the provisions of this law nothing but cream, milk, eggs, sugar and a neutral flavor can be used, and it must contain at least fourteen per cent of butter fat. This bars out gelatine, corn starch, flour and the various so-called ice cream powders that have been so extensively used in the past.

Among the bills that did not pass were several that were intended to prohibit the granting of licenses to druggists in no-license towns.

These had the endorsement of the brewing companies and large liquor dealers, who believe that if such a law was enacted the towns could vote for license. It was also favored by the prohibitionists, from a different motive, of course. It was a strange combination, and a difficult one to overcome, and it was only by persistent effort that the fight was won.

Two prominent druggists were members of the legislature,—Ben O. Aldrich, commissioner of pharmacy, in the House, and Chas. G. Shedd in the Senate. They were very active in looking after the interests of their fellow druggists, and it was due to their efforts more than anything else that trouble was avoided.—[H. E. RICE, Secretary, Nashua, N. H.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

BY DR. OTTO A. WALL.

A lecture delivered before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 22, 1907.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Mr. President and Fellow-Members of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy!

DR. OTTO A. WALL.

Permit me to express my sincere gratification at your vote of appreciation and thanks for my efforts at Indianapolis, and since then in the journals, on behalf of rational pharmaceutical education.

Missourians Not Anti-Educational.

You know me well and long enough to remain uninfluenced by the misrepresentations of some of my opponents in the journalistic controversy, who tried to make it appear that I am an enemy of better pharmaceutical education; you not only know that our *Alma Mater* has always aimed to march in the very front rank when it meant *real* advancement, but also, that our college has never been tempted to introduce fads or pose as an advocate of "higher education" under any false pretence.

You must therefore have been surprised to read accusations in the pharmaceutical press, both in contributed articles and in the editorial captions and comments, accusing me, as well as the St. Louisans and Missourians generally, of "anti-educational" efforts, or of having "cast slurs on the State of Missouri," or of having "disgraced the State of Missouri."

It is needless to reply to comments of this kind, because you and the pharmacists of our territory know the "Missourians" and know that such accusations are untrue.

The A. Ph. A. Program.

I have here the program for the section on Education and Legislation of the A. Ph. A., which I pass around for your inspection.

You will please note that the question of "higher education" in pharmacy was not the only, nor even the main issue raised by this program at Indianapolis; the subject of education was but one comparatively subordinate part of a scheme which threatens to start an avalanche of legislation, that, having once acquired momentum, would soon be beyond the control of the A. Ph. A. and the Conference of Faculties, and that may involve pharmacy and pharmaceutical education in one common and general disaster.

To me, the "one year in high school" feature was not the important point; the main danger I saw in the program was the effort *to limit by law* future accessions to the drug business; the paramount duty, as I saw it, was to try to prevent any such legislation, if possible!

It is almost appalling to think what may be the final outcome of an agitation to take the control of pharmaceutical education out of the hands of pharmacists and educators, and place it at the mercy of politicians and demagogues in our various state legislatures.

Better Education in pharmacy depends less on preliminary prerequisites, especially a pseudo-educational test of one year in high school, than on improved methods of teaching in some of the state university schools of pharmacy.

There is a demand for technical business education in pharmacy, but the majority of our colleges of pharmacy insist on offering academic professional education, and this makes college education in pharmacy unpopular. Rational technical education in pharmacy is not possible until we realize that pharmacy is a *trade* or *business*, and only in a very remote sense a profession. Pharmacy is tending more and more to business, pure and simple; it will never again come as near being a profession as it has been in the past, all A. Ph. A. resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding. When the old-time professional druggists who are still amongst us will have passed away, "professional pharmacy" will also be dead, and on its tombstone we may inscribe: "Died from over-legislation!"

I hope to show you that the St. Louisans and Missourians who opposed this program at Indianapolis, were really greater friends of better education than some of our critics, because we advocate more rational methods of obtaining it, than did some of those who spoke and voted for the program.

An analysis of the proposed program of the A. Ph. A. shows that the underlying principles were the following:

First: An appeal for more legislation.

Second: An attempt to dictate one only permissible method of qualifying for the drug business.

All else was merely incidental details.

Under the more or less visionary belief that the second and third propositions were appeals for "higher education" it was planned to demand one particular, high-sounding, but vague and untrustworthy pseudo-educational requirement—"one year in high school"—when, what we need, is more definite and universally attainable preliminary education, to be proved by a reasonable entrance examination.

I will read to you the second and third propositions:

2. "The age of seventeen years and a preliminary education of one year's satisfactorily completed high school work, or its educational equivalent, should be the minimum prerequisites to the practical pharmaceutical experience or apprenticeship demanded by the laws, and no drug store experience acquired at an earlier age or before the attainment of the preliminary education prescribed, should be accepted as sufficiently effective to satisfy the intent of the law."

3. "The age and preliminary general education prescribed for legally sufficient drug store training should also be prerequisites for admission to schools of pharmacy."

These proposals may have been made in good faith,

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but they were evidently crudely conceived by gentlemen who were but very superficially acquainted with the educational systems and conditions in our various states, and the program proposed a fictitious educational test which gives a false impression of "higher educational requirements," when in reality it prescribes no educational standard at all, but merely limits the number of available apprentices to the drug business to a very small percentage of our American youth. Its supposed efficacy of elevating pharmaceutical education is at best illusory; while the claims of some of its advocates, that every child in our country could obtain a high school education free of cost, were either deliberate braggadocio, or were based on dense ignorance of actual educational conditions.

The Craze for Legislation.

Personally I have always been opposed to the tendency toward unnecessary legislative regulations concerning the drug business, or any other business; but it seems that in consequence of the long-continued and oft-reiterated accusations of ignorance and incompetence ascribed to pharmacists by some professors in the pharmacy departments of our state universities, the unjust but nevertheless perennial accusations of dishonesty in "substituting" by the manufacturers of some "proprietaries," and the apparent acknowledgment of the truth of these accusations by the druggists themselves, as shown by the (to me) inexplicable clamor for more and ever more "laws" to regulate and control the trade, our legislative bodies have been impressed with the idea that pharmacists are essentially abettors of crime and vice, and to a certain extent criminals themselves, that need regulating by the strong hand of the law, and they regulate and legislate accordingly.

If the claim is true that such laws are necessary for the protection of the public, let the public clamor for the laws and pay for their enforcement; but sensible druggists ought to realize that the above-mentioned influences lower the standing of pharmacists in the estimation of the public.

Archbishop Ireland recently spoke as follows about the present tendency to over-legislation:

"In the intentions of the fathers of the Republic, political liberty was to be the guardian and the protection of civil liberty. It was thought, and rightly so, that citizens being in a manner the law-makers, no laws would be enacted that would go beyond limits, to the damage of civil freedom.

"We have too many laws; our legislatures are too anxious to increase the bulk of the statute book. As things are tending we shall have so many laws, that, wrapt around as it were, by serried mail, we shall become prisoners, forbidden to stir or walk.

"It certainly were so, if the bills coming year by year before the sessions of Congress or the various State Legislatures were to be turned into binding enactments.

"The mania for legislation frequently shelters itself under the name of moral reform. Far from me, to oppose prudent legislation in the betterment of morality. But far from me, also, to seek moral legislation, which, at best, promises no results to compensate for the abridgement of public civil liberty, which assumes so to cover the ground of morals that no room remains for the free-willed action of conscience, which by its pettiness and narrowness annoys and irritates, and defeats rather than assists the very purpose it proposes as its justification."

Compare the broad-minded Americanism of this celebrated prelate with the petty and un-American recommendations for legal regulation of the drug business, approved at Indianapolis by the A. Ph. A., under the hypnotic influence of university academicians. Every liberty-loving American druggist should use his influence against the multiplication of regulations affecting the drug business. In several states the druggists had to watch and fight "fool legislation" during this winter; why lend any further aid and support to such annoyances by praying for more?

Did the unfair stamp-tax of the Spanish-American war and the petty rules and regulations in regard to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, prove insufficient to convince druggists of what they may expect from National legislation? Is the almost insane precipitancy of some of our state legislatures to enact similar laws and "to go the central government one better" not enough to make druggists wish for a cessation of legislative regulation?

Instead of clamoring for more laws, either by National or State governments, patriotic druggists should deprecate all further attempts to regulate pharmacy, or should use their influence towards repealing some of the laws already enacted. As it is now, the druggists form one of the most regulated classes in this country, and this is largely due to their own pernicious activity in soliciting regulation of their trade.

The Motif of My Indianapolis Paper.

If you will carefully read my Indianapolis paper, which was published in the *Practical Druggist* for December 1906, you will find that it is not a protest against better education, nor even mainly a protest against one year in high school, but *a fervent appeal to desist from demanding more legislation concerning the drug business.* This latter was the main burden, the essential motif, of my paper, and of my subsequent articles in the pharmaceutical journals; but this point has been ignored by all who have pretended to reply; which merely proves the old adage that "there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see."

I compared pharmacy to the fabled wizard of old, who conjured up the demons of evil to do his bidding; "after burning his incense, wafting his wand, and invoking Beelzebub, the evil spirits made their appearance from every quarter of the earth and air; but the wizard had forgotten the formula for exorcism and he was not able to command them back to hell, and so they overwhelmed and destroyed him."

Fight Against Legislation in New York.

Pharmacists have conjured up the evil demons of pharmacy-legislation, and this winter it was necessary to watch freak bills and prevent their passage in many a state legislature.

Merck's Report for March 1907, says: "A conference of representatives of the pharmaceutical associations of New York State was held at Albany on February 5, to consider different bills that have been introduced at this session of the legislature, and some of which are of a nature decidedly inimical to the inter-

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ests of the druggists. That this fact was appreciated is shown by the following resolution which was carried by a rising vote: 'Resolved, that it is the opinion of the delegates here convened that the time has come when the druggists of the state must take radical action to protect their interests; if they do not, others will take action and laws will be passed ruinous to their business and most detrimental to the profession of pharmacy.'" *

The New Yorkers at Indianapolis were the loudest and most insistent clamorers to invoke the demons of "more legislation;" it is but poetic retribution that they should also be among the first to begin exorcisms to lay the pests.

Ruin Threatening Pharmacy in New York.

In an editorial article in the *Druggists Circular* for February, 1907, entitled: "Dangers Confronting New York Druggists" we find the following: "Startling as is the statement, it was nevertheless made by a successful and conservative man a short time ago, that the druggists of New York state are face to face with possibilities of being driven out of business.

"Legislation—the seemingly insane desire of everybody to get on the statute books some law to regulate something—is what is threatening the drug business of the entire state.

"This, in brief, is the situation that confronts pharmacists in this state each year. It is the situation now. If nothing were done to counteract the persistent efforts of these clamorers for law, and more laws, and still more laws, the possibility which Mr. Stoddart describes might soon be a reality."

Compare with this quotation from the *Druggists Circular* what I said at Indianapolis:

"But now-a-days we have an un-American habit, imported along with a lot of other foreign curses, of thinking 'there ought to be a law . . . . . ' whenever things do not come our way of wishing; and the *law* is invoked for every trifling discomfort, until finally the law itself becomes the greatest of all discomforts and oppressors."

"Even pharmacists are falling into this vicious foreign habit of thinking. Often the very men who left their European homes to escape the oppressive supervision of their every action by a paternal government find that the servility inculcated in the minds of the governed for generations cannot be eradicated in a single generation in themselves, and from sheer force of habit they continue to say: 'There ought to be a law. . . . . '"

Yet on another page of the same issue of the *Druggists Circular* from which I quoted the above strong condemnation of the "seemingly insane desire of everybody to get on the statute books some law to regulate something," and "the persistent efforts of these clamorers for law, and more laws, and still more laws," this journal says that my protest against this same craze for more pharmacy laws was the unpopular side of the question!

Oh, Consistency! Thou art a jewel!

*It has been proposed in the New York legislature to take the right of examining and registering pharmacists away from the state boards of pharmacy and place this power under the control of the Board of Regents of the State University of New York; and also, to take the duty of prosecuting and punishing the violators of the pharmacy laws away from the state boards of pharmacy and entrusting it to the State Board of Health. If the present trend of legislation is not checked, the pharmacists of New York state, and eventually of our whole country, may yet be burdened with more humiliating legislative regulations and restrictions than the liquor-sellers. Isn't it about time to fight *all* further pharmacy legislation?

The General Danger of Legislation.

In New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, Minnesota and many other states, fool and freak pharmacy legislation is threatened; and that we escaped the infliction of silly legislation in our own state of Missouri, was largely due to the vigilance and tact of Prof. Caspari, of our own college, who devoted much time to arguing with legislators at Jefferson City, and convinced them of the injustice and absurdity of some of the contemplated legislation.

The Proper Object of Legislation.

In my paper at Indianapolis, I conceded that possibly it may be necessary to have state boards of pharmacy to examine applicants for registration, to ascertain their fitness to conduct drug stores, but I denied the right of the state to enact laws to dictate the particular manner and method in which this fitness is to be acquired, or to ask *when*, *where* or *how* it was obtained.

If the applicant is incompetent, he should not be allowed to conduct a drug business; but if he is competent, he should be registered and allowed to practice pharmacy regardless of *when*, *where* and *how* he got his education and knowledge.

The attempt to decree that a man may not become a druggist unless he has gone one year to high school, is as narrow-minded and as bigoted, as it would be to say that no man can go to heaven unless he is a Presbyterian, or has been immersed at baptism. The state has no more right to dictate to what schools a young man must go, than it has a right to dictate that a man must go to a certain church, or go to church at all!

I opposed the whole program of the committee on education and legislation of the A. Ph. A., because it asked paternal state governments to dictate details of personal behavior and study which do not concern the state, and the enactment of which into laws would be encroachments on personal liberty.

According to my way of thinking, the whole program demanded the abridgment of civil liberty, and this consideration alone condemned it utterly.

One Year in High School.

I have neither time nor inclination to refer at length to the fact, that one year in high school can be obtained by only a *very small* percentage of American children. I think it must be conceded, in the light of facts I have published in various journals, that there are many states in which it is impossible to ask this pseudo-educational high school prerequisite qualification; it would inevitably destroy pharmaceutical college education altogether in most of our states if an attempt at strict enforcement were made.

Let us see, however, whether this one particular and permissible mode of obtaining education—"one year in high school"—is a real test of preliminary education, or whether it is an educational test at all.

I believe that I can demonstrate that it is no more a definite educational standard by which to determine a boy's or girl's fitness to become an apprentice to the drug business, or to enter a college of pharmacy, than

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a fifty-foot india-rubber tape-line would be a definite and reliable standard of length for U. S. government surveys.

The proposal to make one year in high school a *sine-qua-non* in pharmaceutical education is as uncertain and indefinite as it is objectionable, for the following reasons:

High schools are not part of the educational systems of all the states; therefore the demand for this requirement cannot be made general.

"One year in high school" does not represent any definite time devoted to education.

"One year in high school" does not mean any definite amount of study, nor does it represent a definite course of studies; therefore it can have no definite "educational equivalent."

"One year in high school" does not mean the same thing in different states, nor in different sections or districts in the same state, nor in different schools in the same city or even in the same high school.

Public schools are in a state of evolution which will probably eventually do away altogether with "high schools," as at present understood, except in the larger cities; and it would be a hindrance to the best development of our public educational systems to place too much stress on the high school during such formative period.

"One year in high school" is not universally obtainable at the present time, and to demand it as a condition to "higher" or college education would not only be unfair to a vast majority of the children of this country, but it would limit college education to the favored few, and prevent the masses from getting better education. This requirement would greatly reduce the attendance at colleges of pharmacy, without producing any compensating good effects.

Time as an Element in Education.

Before proceeding further, let me say a few words about *time* spent in study. If you have read the articles written by some of the university professors, as, for instance, the paper by Prof. Wulling, Dean of the Minnesota University School of Pharmacy, in a recent number of the *Northwestern Druggist*, you might get the impression that there is only one essential element in education, *time*. Other considerations, such as ability of the students and still more so the ability of the teachers, the rational selection and arrangement of studies and applicability of required work to the ultimate object of the education, the plenitude or paucity of illustrative material and apparatus, etc., seem to be comparatively negligible quantities in judging the value of an education.

Yet I believe that much of the work done in some of our pharmacy schools is so utterly irrelevant to the drug business, that four years spent under that kind of instruction would not qualify a high school graduate to become a good drug clerk, when two years attendance at a good technical school would make a good drug clerk of an equally bright boy or girl who had never gone to high school at all.

This seems to have been proved by the comparatively large proportion of failures before state boards of pharmacy, of graduates of some quite pretentious university departments of pharmacy, as compared with the successful records of students from much less pretentious but more practical technical colleges or schools of pharmacy.

When I consider *mere time* in speaking about high schools, I do not wish to be understood as endorsing this exaggerated estimation of this one element of education, but I do so to prove that high school education is very variable and uncertain, and that "one year in high school" means little or nothing from the standpoint of time, on which some of our educators seem to place such undue stress.

How Much Time Does One Year in High School Mean?

In Missouri a boy or girl may enter high school when he or she has completed the work in the eighth grade or eighth year. The state of Missouri as a state provides no high school facilities for the children within its borders; where there are high schools, they are maintained by the individual school districts, and if a child lives in a school district that has no high school and it wants to get a high school education, it must go to some other district that has a high school and pay tuition there.

But the point I want to make now is in regard to the *time* spent under instruction before going to high school; there are many schools in Missouri in which the annual term is less than four months; in a very large number it is from four to six months and in the largest proportion between six and eight months; then, in a less number of schools, over eight months.

Suppose a boy attends a school in his home district in which the school term is about six months; the eight grades would mean an attendance at school for about forty-eight months; high schools are only to be found in more densely settled districts where the school term is usually longer; suppose the boy referred to goes to some town to attend high school in which the term is nine months, and the total attendance at school *including one year in high school*, would be about fifty-seven months.

But this by no means implies that he himself had fifty-seven months of schooling! It would so imply only if the grammar school from which he came, had eight rooms, one for each grade and a separate teacher for each grade; but a town having such a school would no doubt also have at least a "one year high school," and he would not have needed to leave home to attend high school.

As a matter of fact there are many schools in which there are less than that many rooms and teachers, and in which each room accomodates and each teacher instructs two, three or more grades.

The net time available for instruction in each grade must be ascertained by dividing the total school time by the number of grades taught by the one teacher; taking for granted that few children will be able to qualify for high school from schools having three or

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more grades in one room, especially as such schools usually also have the short annual school terms, we will suppose that the boy (or girl) of whom we were speaking went to a school with two grades in each room; the *actual time* devoted to the education of any one grade would therefore be only one-half of the total time of forty-eight months, or twenty-four months (but spread out over eight years), which, plus the nine months in high school, *makes thirty-three months actually devoted to the education of such a boy or girl!*

Yet he or she would be entitled to a certificate of having attended one year in high school and would be entitled to enter a college of pharmacy!

In Illinois, as we are told in the "Report on Education for 1905," all schools requiring two or more teachers are classified as "graded" and the practice of organizing a more or less distinct department of the school for grades above the eighth and designating this department the "high school" has become general.

From the primary two-room graded school, a pupil can therefore graduate with one-fourth of the actual personal schooling that he would receive in an eight-room graded school, terms being equal; if the school has a six-months' term, the individual pupil would have schooling equivalent to one-fourth of forty-eight months, or twelve months; add six months for the instruction beyond the eighth grade and the equivalent of eighteen months schooling thinly spread out through nine years ("eighteen months for learning and ninety months for forgetting") will enable such a pupil to present the necessary academic form of fiction of "one year in high school" which will admit him to matriculation in a college of pharmacy.

Then take the case of a boy or girl graduating from a grammar school in the City of St. Louis; eight years of attendance at school with an annual attendance of about ten months, means about eighty months of school attendance, and as there are no rooms in the schools of St. Louis in which several grades must be taken care of by one teacher, this whole eighty months was applied to the education of every pupil.

While the boy or girl who had thirty-three months of instruction in the rural schools of Missouri (including one year in high school) is to be permitted to enter a college of pharmacy, the boy or girl who has had eighty months of instruction in the best public schools in the state of Missouri, the grammar schools of St. Louis, is not to be permitted to go to a college of pharmacy! He must go for one year more to high school, or ninety months in all, before he is to be considered mentally equal to the rural boy or girl with thirty-three months of schooling!

All other things being equal, more time under instruction means more and better education, but in itself mere time is a comparatively unimportant and subordinate feature in education; otherwise a boy or girl who has completed the fifth or sixth grade in our city schools should be (and probably is) at least as well fitted to go to a college of pharmacy as some of the pupils from country districts who have completed the local grammar school course and have had one year in high school in addition.

In the above comparison I have purposely omitted reference to the qualifications of the teachers, which very important element in education is usually much better in the city than in the country districts; and therefore the same time ought to give better results in city schools than in country schools. Yet the A. Ph. A. plan demands from one and a half to five times as much school attendance from the city boy as from a country boy, before he is permitted to enter a college of pharmacy!

What is a High School?

In Maryland any school may become a high school, accredited to the state university, by adding *one teacher* to teach the high school studies. The grammar school course consists of six grades or six years, and the average annual term of the seventy-one "high schools" in the state is about nine months. A boy or girl can therefore enter the seventh grade (or first high school grade) after fifty-four months of school attendance, the *actual* instruction or schooling varying according to the number of grades taught together in one room. If two grades were taught together in one room, he could go to a high school after twenty-seven months of *actual individual instruction* in the primary grades, for instance; and the four grades in high school may in turn be divided up in a similar manner.

Even if a boy or girl goes to the best schools in the state of Maryland, say in Baltimore, he or she would be qualified to go to a college of pharmacy after an attendance at school for only sixty-three months, while the A. Ph. A. plan would require ninety months of school attendance from the boy or girl in St. Louis.

Studies in High Schools.

It is hardly necessary to go into details to prove that with so great a variation in the time devoted to school attendance necessary to have the proposed prerequisite qualification of one year in high school, the scope of studies cannot be the same.

Therefore, if this pseudo-educational test were incorporated in our state laws, it would be possible that some boys or girls could be admitted to colleges of pharmacy with barely one-fifth the education of others who would be excluded because they had not acquired a certain arbitrary qualification which means nothing from an educational standpoint.

Don't conclude, however, that the Maryland schools are inferior to our own. On the contrary, as I shall show a little later on, the Maryland plan, perhaps perfected in some details, is probably the plan that must ultimately be adopted in all the states, if we want to bring "higher education" within the reach of all the children.

Another thing to which attention may be called here, is, that some pupils who have had one year in high school may not have completed nearly as much work as some others who have not yet concluded their first year in high school. In Baltimore, for instance, the "first year in high school," is the seventh grade,

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but little or nothing in advance of the seventh grade elsewhere except that the second half of this year introduces one half year in geometry and Latin.

Therefore: "One year in high school" does not mean a definite amount of study or an advanced curriculum of studies, and cannot be considered a fair comparative educational test, standard, or prerequisite qualification.

Apropos of this prerequisite requirement, I quote from the *Indianapolis News* (Sept. 8, 1906) as reprinted in the *Indiana Medical Journal:* "The whole matter of education demands a constant adjustment to the new conditions of American life. Our public schools are said to be the best in the world. They should be much better than they are. There is still a vast deal of humbug in what we call, in a general way, 'education;' much ignorant activity, and a pious misdirection of honest endeavor."

The "Old" and "New" Education.

This is largely due to the differences of opinions between academicians of the old type of educators and the practical educators who advocate the "new education."

Academicians believe in education for education's sake alone, without caring whether it can be utilized in any practical way; in fact, education that cannot be turned to practical use, is preferred by many of these old-school educators. At one time academic training was intended for the youth of the leisure classes, amongst whom it was considered to be beneath the dignity of a "gentleman" to work with hands or brain for a living. To be a "gentleman," one had to do nothing, except ride after hounds and get drunk after dinner, or perhaps serve the government in the legislative, diplomatic, army or navy departments, or by being a minister in the state church. Later on the academic education was extended also to include the professions of medicine and law.

Thus, the needs of only the "gentlemen" and the learned professions were considered by academicians during the period in which our present systems of education were developed. Concerning the masses, the ordinary public, academicians generally held (and still hold) the opinion so drastically expressed in the celebrated apothegm of the late lamented Mr. Vanderbilt.

Modern practical educators, on the other hand, realize that the fight for supremacy among nations is along industrial and commercial lines, and they demand practical technical education for the masses—education that will help young men and young women in their life occupations after they leave school. Judged from this stand-point, the correspondence schools of our country are doing more *real* good than all the state universities and the mendicant endowed universities "which depend for their continued existence upon the price of oil" put together.

The conflict between these two educational tendencies has only begun within the last few decades, but unfortunately the greater power and the control of our universities and other institutions of the "higher education" is still largely, if not mainly, under the domination of the academicians.

Only quite recently an Eastern academician expressed regrets that some branches of the higher mathematics had been turned to useful purposes in electric engineering, because, as he said, it destroyed their educational value as pure mental drill.

Academics in High Schools.

The academicians held that grammar schools were preparatory schools for high schools; high schools in turn were properly preparatory schools for colleges, and these again were training schools for universities. Therefore it was necessary, as far as possible to exclude from grammar schools, high schools and colleges all branches of study that savored of utilitarian tendencies; efforts were made, and are still being made today, to render high schools valueless to the mere plebeians who want to go into business; to those poor misguided beings, who, as one New York academician expressed it, are "lured by the will-o'-the wisp of commercial enterprise."

This academic tendency in pharmaceutical education we may call for our present purposes the "New York Idea," because the New York contingent at Indianapolis was the most active in attempting to foist academics onto pharmacy.

As an example of the academic tendency in education let us take a look at the high school education in New York State (Report for 1905):

The syllabus of 1893 "provided, to be sure, four-year courses in English and Latin, three year courses in Greek, German and French, a two-year course in Spanish, and year courses in algebra and plane geometry. . . . In addition to these, however, it contained forty-four courses limited in extent to a half year, and six others restricted to a period of ten weeks." . . .

"It appears from records of all students graduated in June 1905. . . that forty-three per cent of all the counts were based upon courses running half a year or less.

"We obtain a more comprehensive view of the extent to which the work of the schools has been given to half-year courses, when we learn that of all the answer papers written by students in the schools during the year 1903-4, sixty-five per cent were founded upon the fifty short courses laid down in the syllabus of 1900."

Now, to you and me it probably would have occurred that this preference for the optional short courses of study was due to a popular demand for instruction that could be put to some practical use. If you and I had been the governing Board of Regents we probably would have taken the hint and lengthened some of these short courses and shortened some of the academic courses, such as Greek for example, or even have made the latter courses optional, or cut them out altogether. Not so the academicians in New York! With characteristic disregard of the needs of the masses, the authorities formed another "syllabus" (of 1905,) as follows:

The long-course studies, such as Greek, Latin, algebra, plane geometry, etc., were left undisturbed. I quote from the Report (p. 260): "(1) All half-year courses, except three in biologic science, have been abolished; (2) an additional year has been given to German, French and Spanish; (3) a year has been added to the total amount of time that may be given to the study of history and civics; (4) the six short 'parallel courses' in English have been discontinued; (5) a four-year progressive course in the

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study of the English language and literature, and in the practice of English composition has been prescribed in place of two-years' study previously required; (6) a one-year course in elementary biology designed for the first year has been supplemented by more advanced year courses in botany and zoology; and (7) the syllabus in physical geography has been extended, by including selected topics relating to structural and dynamic geology and the phenomena of the solar system."

The "Ignis Fatuus—Commercial Enterprise."

Does the professor who boasted that he never intentionally and knowingly either learned or taught anything that might be applied to some useful purpose, live in New York?

It was a New York educator, who, referring to his speeches at the Indianapolis A. Ph. A. meeting, wrote in the *American Druggist* for October 29, 1906: "What I wished to plead for and now feel that I so imperfectly presented was for the immature boys in the American schools lured by the *ignis fatuus*—commercial enterprise."

Commercial enterprise an *ignis fatuus!* Business a will-o'-the wisp? It certainly takes a differently constituted brain than my own to grasp the meaning of this academic gem!

The one year in high school of the course of studies just described is obligatory by legislative enactment for all who want to become apprentices to the drug business in the State of New York, and it is proposed as soon as possible to demand a diploma from high school, before allowing a young man to enter the drug business as an apprentice, or to enter a college of pharmacy as a student!

The Academic Theory of Education.

Let me show you the attitude of academicians to education. Prof. Woodward, the founder of our own Manual Training School, and one of the foremost advocates of *rational technical* instead of *academic* training, quotes a Harvard professor as giving the following definition of "higher education" (italics mine):

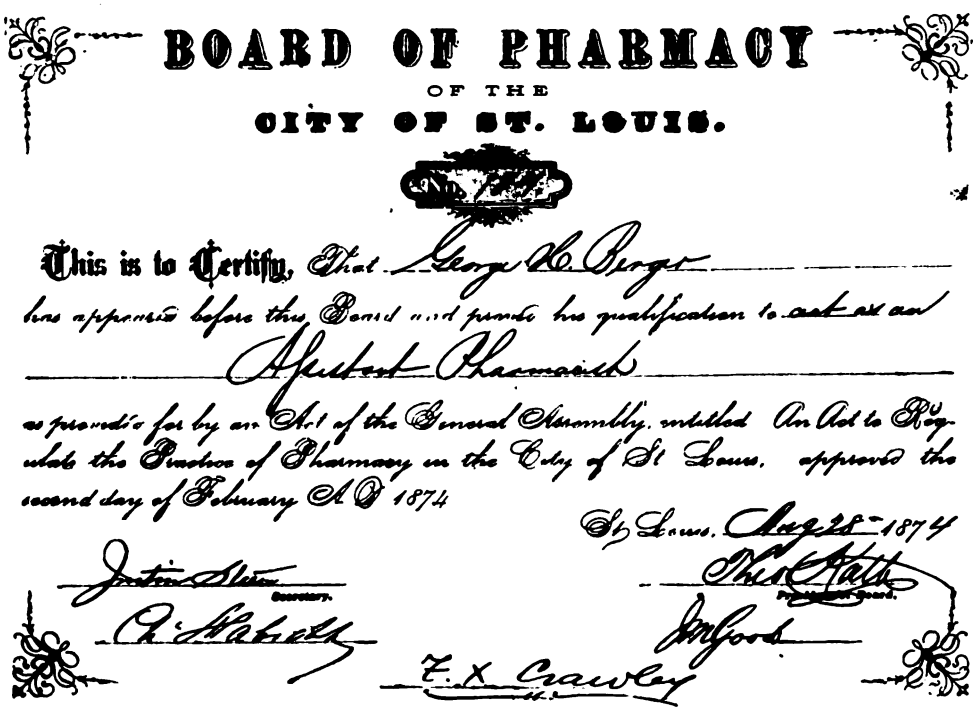
"The practical aim of a general education is such training as shall enable a man to devote his faculties intently to matters which of themselves do not interest him. The very fact that the abstractions of mathematics must generally seem repellantly lifeless, is part of the secret of their educational value."

This same Harvard professor praised the "older education" because it *"through daily hours throughout all their youthful years, compelled boys, in spite of every human reluctance, to fix their attention on matters, which, of themselves, could never have held attention for five minutes together."*

Prof. Woodward comments:

"This advocacy of ten or twelve years of uninteresting studies, none of which could hold the attention for five minutes unless they were forced upon the student—as the best preparation for dealing with the interesting matters of real life, such as earning one's bread, building a home, rearing a family, contributing to the common weal and achieving the highest success—this remarkable doctrine is the product of our own age. No ancient or medieval teacher, so far as I am informed, ever promulgated or defended it. The credit or discredit of its authorship belongs to our own day and generation."

[*To be Continued.*]



BOARD OF PHARMACY
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

No. 247

This is to Certify, That George H. Berger
has appeared before this Board and proved his qualification to act as an
Assistant Pharmacist
as provided for by an Act of the General Assembly, entitled An Act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in the City of St Louis, approved the second day of February A D 1874

St Louis, August 28th 1874

Justin Steiner
President.

Thos Gatti
Secretary.

R. H. Meade

J. M. Good

F. X. Crawley

G. H. Berger, of Carlyle, Ills., was interested in a certificate of registration issued to Francis Temm, September 18, 1874, which we copied in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Mr. Berger files a prior claim as shown by the above document.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

A Word From Miss.—In regard to the Pure Food Law will state that I think this law is a good one, inasmuch as it discountenances fraud and dishonesty and protects the public from misrepresentations and impurities; and while it may cover a great many unnecessary goods, yet there is so much good to be derived from its operation that the objection becomes small.

I believe that our Legislature, in course of time, will take some action in regard to such a law, and I don't believe that same would meet with any formidable opposition by the pharmacists of this State.—[B. L. CLARK, Pres. Miss. Phar. Assoc., Kosciusko.

List of Food Inspection Decisions.

F. I. D. 1-39 practically concern imported foods only and were not issued under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.

F. I. D.
- 40. Filing Guaranty.
- 41. Approval of Labels.
- 42. Mixing Flours.
- 43. Relabeling of Goods on Hand.

F. I. D.
- 44. Scope and Purpose of Food Inspection Decisions.
- 45. Blended Whiskies.

F. I. D.
- 46. Fictitious Firm Names; also F. I. D. 46, as amended.
- 47. Flavoring Extracts.
- 48. Substances Used in the Preparation of Foods.

F. I. D.
- 49. Time Required to Reach Decisions on Different Problems Connected with the Foods and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.
- 50. Imitation Coffee.
- 51. Coloring of Butter and Cheese.
- 52. Form of Label.
- 53. Formula on the Label of Drugs.

F. I. D.
- 54. Declaration of the Quantity or Proportion of Alcohol Present in Drug Products.
- 55. Method of Stating Quantity or Proportion of Preparations (Containing Opium, Morphine, etc.) Used in Manufacturing Other Preparations.
- 56. Names to be Employed in Declaring the Amount of the Ingredients as Required by the Law.
- 57. Physicians' Prescriptions: The Status of Packages Compounded According to Physicians' Prescriptions and Entering into Interstate Commerce.
- 58. The Labeling of Products Used as Food and Drugs as well as for Technical and Other Purposes.
- 59. National Formulary Appendix.

F. I. D.
- 60. Minor Border Importations.
- 61. Cocoa Butter Substitutes..
- 62. Guaranty on Imported Products.
- 63. Use the word "Compound" in names of Drug Products.
- 64. Labeling of Sardines.

THE PURE FOOD LAW.

BY STUART MACLEAN.

When comes at last the day of Pure Food Law,
Your family will gaze at you in awe
When you go home and tell them what you saw:
A lady priced some Old Virginia Ham,
The grocer came and said, "Pardon, madam,
But the 'Virginia' part is epigram."
And whispered, "Sawdust, starch, and benzaldehyde."
Then when you chanced to speak of buying cheese,
The grocer's boy fell down upon his knees
And said, "Potato flour's in it, please?"
And when a pound of coffee you would buy,
And asked some questions, he would not deny,
But "Tanbark, beans and chicory" reply.
They mentioned that the costliest jellies, too,
Had been prepared especially for you
With zinc oxide and gelatine and glue.
When purchasing a pound of sweetest butter,
The clerk of "gypsum" some light word would mutter,
Or phrase like "salicylic acid" utter.
They told of copper salts in your French peas,
Of sage leaves in your choicest Ceylon teas,
And asked if sand in sugar would displease?
I say, all this will happen when we get
The Pure Food Law in motion—bu you bet
They haven't started doing this way yet.

—[*Northwestern Druggist.*

Druggists' Fire Insurance.—For some months officers and members of the St. Louis Retail Druggists Association have considered the advisability of organizing a fire insurance company exclusively for retail druggists.

In course of an investigation of the subject it became apparent that such a company on the inter-insurance plan would be beneficial to druggists throughout the country, since it would result in their being able to procure fire insurance that is safer and more satisfactory at about half the cost in the companies that do a miscellaneous business.

It was found that in many other lines the better class of firms have been patronizing that form of insurance for years with most satisfactory results. In addition to a lower cost and safer insurance, it has been the experience of all that in case of fire, adjustments are made with more facility and less annoyance, and the assured enabled to receive his money in the shortest possible time which is an important factor in the case of misfortune due to fire.

The subject was taken up at the March meeting of the Association, and the results of the investigation put before the members. The organization has already been formed and is known as Druggists Indemnity Exchange.

The affairs of the Exchange are supervised by an advisory committee, among which are the following representative druggists of St. Louis:

Chas. R. Judge, president of Judge & Dolph Drug Co., and secretary St. Louis Retail Druggists Association; E. H. Wolff, president of Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.; Fletcher V. Johnson, vice-president of Johnson Bros. Drug Co., and president of the St. Louis Retail Druggists Association; Edward F. Pirner, Theo. F. Hagenow.

J. W. Daugherty has been selected as an attorney and manager and will have charge of the underwriting and office of the Exchange in the Rialto building, St. Louis.

Membership in the Exchange will be confined to retail druggists that are established and reliable, and those of other towns and cities will be invited to affiliate.

St. Louis Visitors.

Dr. J. E. Siess, Winnfield, La.; J. B. White, Winnfield, La.; Dr. W. H. Kerr, Falls City, Neb.; C. F. Renoe, Mokane, Mo.; R. A. Cotrill, Anniston, Mo.; W. R. Hodges, Marshall, Tex.; F. Priesmeyer, Moberly, Mo.; A. G. Bedell, Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. D. Drake, Bolivar, Mo.; S. B. Archer, Portland, Ore.; C. R. Zake, Moberly, Mo.; E. M. Laakman, Farmington, Mo.; H. H. Brown, Muskogee, I. T.; Mrs. L. B. Mattix, Duluth, Minn.; R. J. Parker, Monett, Mo.; Geo. W. Tate, Muskogee, I. T.; S. D. Cunningham, Silverton, Col., Jno. S. Gibson, Hope, Ark.; A. C. Stoddart, of Stoddart, Mg. Co., San Francisco Calif.; J. C. Thygeson and bride, Nebraska City, Neb.

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FROM A DRUG CLERK'S DIARY.

A Week's Experience in a Retail Drug Store in a Country Place.

BY HARRY N. FORCE, PH. G.

[Continued from page 52.]

"If You Ever Should Practice Medicine," said the doctor one day, "you will appreciate what it means to a country doctor to ride up to a house where he has a patient whose prognosis is doubtful and see the feather bed and the bed clothes all out on the fence. My early experience soon taught me that this was a pretty sure sign of death and one time during the second year of my practice I caused quite a commotion in a certain neighborhood by reporting one of the prominent men dead when he was not. I had given him up any way, in my own mind, and when I reached the hill overlooking my patient's farm and saw the bedding out on the fence and a group of neighbors in the yard I took it for granted that he was dead and turned my horse around and started back. On my way I met several of the neighbors who asked how Abe Cole was and I made them all an answer that he was dead. When I arrived home I told my wife that Abe Cole had died. One of the editors got a hold of it and announced that 'Abraham Cole, one of the most prominent farmers of Jasper Township had died.' Imagine my surprise a few days later when passing through Abe Cole's neighborhood to learn that he was sitting up and would be out in a short time and had sworn vengeance on the editor and doctor for reporting him dead. I succeeded in pacifying him, however, and even collected my bill. But it taught me a lesson which I have never forgotten.

"This Reminds Me of a Superstition which may be of interest to you. When a person dies on a feather bed, if his spirit goes to wear a crown in the better land there will be found in the bed a small crown formed of the feathers, but if his future abode is to be in the other place no crown will be found. I have heard people solemnly declare that they had seen these crowns.

"Many Cures For Warts.—There seems to be more superstitions in this country about warts than on any other one subject," continued the doctor; "one way to cure them is to take a string and tie a knot in it for every wart which you have. Then pick each wart till it bleeds and put a drop of blood from each wart on a knot. Bury the string and when it rots the wart will get well.

"Did you ever hear of buying warts? There is a superstition in this country to the effect that if you can get some one to pay a sum of money, no matter how small, for warts that they will get well.

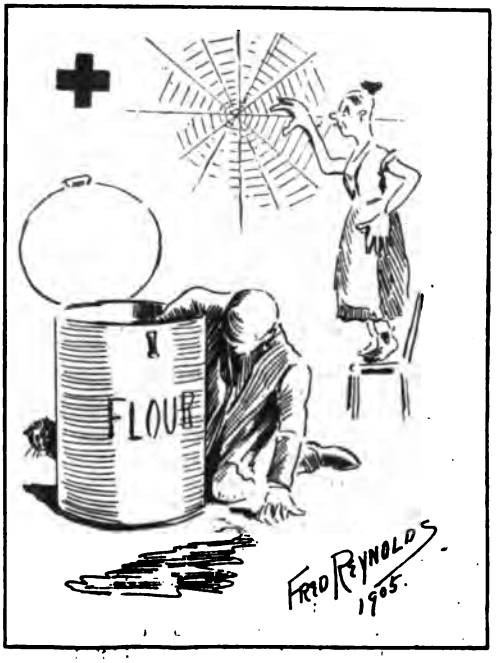
"Another superstition in regard to the cure of warts is to take a pebble from under the eaves of a house and rub it around a wart three times. Then give it to the person having the warts and let him hide it in the eaves-drip of a house and the warts will go away."

The doctor refilled his pipe and smoked reflectively for a few minutes and then continued: "While riding through the hills one day I was hailed while passing a cabin and on going in found that the dozen or so children at the place were suffering from the whooping cough. I made my way in through the gaping, whooping crowd of tow-headed youngsters and took a seat by the fireplace. Sitting on the floor was one of the smaller children trying to cough and eat bread and milk from a bowl with a spoon while one of the older girls held a very dirty old black cat near. The child would take a spoonful and then give the cat some from the same spoon. Upon inquiry I learned that they believed that this was a cure for whooping cough."

[*To be Continued.*]

If the Congregation of that Tennessee minister puts implicit faith in what he says, it must be a happy lot now-a-days, for he says that hell is a place of strong drink, tobacco, base-ball, theaters and peek-a-boo shirt-waists. What other inducements for a permanent home could a poor sinner ask?

Cremations in Great Britain.—The cremations carried out in Great Britain during the year 1906 were as follows: Golder's Green, N. W., 298; Woking, 140; Manchester, 90; Glasgow, 44; Liverpool, 46; Hull, 17; Darlington, 13; Leicester, 12; Birmingham, 25; Leeds, 15; Ilford (City of London), 23; Bradford, 13; and Sheffield, 6—making a total of 742. In 1905, the total was 604. The establishments at Hull, Leicester, Leeds, Ilford, Bradford and Sheffield are owned by municipal bodies.



Don't try to stop the bleeding cut with flour or cobweb.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pp. 380, to 385, 392 to 382 and 419; January, 1907, pp. 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pp. 72, 73; March, pp. 102, 108; April, p. 149.)

The Ebert A. Ph. A. Fund will be increased by about $5,000 as a result of a provision in the will of the late A. E. Ebert, who established the fund when president of that organization. The interest on the fund is available under certain conditions for defraying the expense for original pharmaceutical investigations. Mr. Ebert was a man who showed his intense interest in the welfare of pharmacy, by both acts and words.

Albert E. Ebert and party at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., during the visit of the A. Ph. A. to that place after the annual meeting at Kansas City in 1905. Reading from left to right the party consists of: Dr. M. G. Motter, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Evans, Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; Prof. H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md., and the late Albert E. Ebert, Chicago.

Albert E. Ebert and I Were Very Warm Friends for several years last past. I often think of the many pleasant, happy and profitable hours I spent with him. After a time spent with him, I always found that my store of knowledge had been increased by many valuable and always interesting ideas. He was by nature absolutely honest in every act and thought, and the fact that he sometimes acted a little bit impulsively, only proved that fact. His general knowledge, and especially his pharmaceutical information, were of such character and were imparted to us in such a characteristic manner that the impression is indelible and permanent. The fact that he had so many loving friends, and the heartfelt and richly deserved tributes that have been bestowed upon his memory, are as grand a monument as man can have.—[C. E. CORCORAN, Kansas City, Mo.

Albert E. Ebert Resolutions of the board of trustees of the U. S. P. C.:

WHEREAS, Albert Ethelbert Ebert, one of the original members of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, elected in 1900, died November 20, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of trustees desire to express their full realization of the loss which has been sustained and the service which was rendered the cause of pharmacy by him during the half century of his constant and useful professional activities.

Resolved, That we testify to his six years of valuable service as a trustee, his earnest conviction of duty and the constant exercise of his abilities in watchful care for pharmaceutical interests. Be it further

Resolved, That the board of trustees take some action looking to the perpetuation of the memory of the life and work of Albert E. Ebert.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the committee on Ebert Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association and to the pharmaceutical and medical press of the United States. Signed,

Committee: SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD,
JOSEPH P. REMINGTON,
HENRY M. WHELPLEY, Chairman.

Spices in Drug Stores.—Most druggists sell spices. They do not sell enough of them, because they do not push them as they should.

They take no pains with the stock or with the prices, and the result is that, though they claim to be selling better spices than the grocer and at the same figure, the plain, unvarnished truth of the matter is that they sell no better goods, ask a little more money for them, and do not handle them nearly as well as the "slob" of a grocer.

WHAT THE DRUGGIST SHOULD DO.

What the druggist should do to make a hit with his spice business is, first, to find a line that he *knows* has purity and strength, then keep the stock up always, and keep it clean. Stock all the varieties and put them up in convenient sized tins and sell them as cheap as the grocer sells his best grade, *guaranteeing every can absolutely*.

When the business is conducted in this manner, it will appeal to the best trade in the community and can be profitably advertised with a certainty of getting good and ever-increasing returns.

NEW FEDERAL LAW HELPS.

The new federal food and drugs act is helping the druggist win back his spice business. Grocers are now compelled to sell *real* spices or suffer the penalty of the law. And there is a difference even in the real article—this is where the *real* druggist's superior knowledge of selecting goods should come in.—[*N. A. R. D. Notes*.

Self Control is going down into the cellar to swear, instead of doing it before the children.

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N. F. ERRATA.

In the National Formulary, third edition, which with the exception of a few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, indicated by an asterisk (*), have been corrected in the edition supplied after March 15, 1907.

Page 4, Aqua Sedativa, 2nd line formula: 3 fluidrachms, not fluidounces.

*Page 6, Campho-Menthol should be Camphor-Menthol.

Page 12, Elixir Bismuthi, 2nd line from end of monograph: the word Citrate should be Tartrate.

Page 17, Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, 3rd line from bottom of page: the word Citrate, should be Tartrate.

Page 18, Elixir Cinchonae, Ferri et Bismuthi, 2nd line from end of monograph: the word Citrate should be Tartrate.

Page 20, Elixir Cocæ, 2nd line of formula: 2 fluidounces, not 1 fluidounce.

Page 21, Elixir Curassao, 2nd line of formula: 60 grains, not minims.

Page 24, Elixir Ferri Lactatis: This formula has been modified and the text reconstructed, as below.

Page 80, Elixir Hypophosphitum, 5th line of formula: 420 Cc | 14 fluidounces, not 250 Cc | 6 fluidounces.

*Page 84, (Elixir Pepsini, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, p. 88), 3rd line from top of page (84): 0.0008 Gm., not 0.006 Gm.

Page 84, Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi: This formula has been modified and the text reconstructed, as below.

Page 85, Elixir Picis Compositum, 4th line of formula: 12 fluidrachms, not 6 fluidrachms.

Page 87, Elixir Potassii Bromidi, 1st line of formula: 5 1-3 troy ounces, not 5 3-8 troy ounces; 1st line of directions: 825 Cc., not 325 Cc.

Page 40, Elixir Sodii Hypophosphitis, 2nd line of titles: Hypophosphite, not Hyyophosphite.

Page 42, Elixir Terpini Hydratis, 1st line of formula: 17.5 Gm., not 17.05 Gm.

Page 56, Fluidextracta, 9th line of text: place a period (.) between the numerals 456 and 892, so as to read 456.892 grains.

Page 58, (Fluidextracta) Process C, 7th line of text: Insert a bracket ")" after fluidounces.

Page 68, Glyceritum Bismuthi, 4th line from bottom of page: 300 Cc. (or 10 fluidounces), instead of 150 Cc. (or 5 fluidounces).

Page 80, (Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi, p. 79), 3rd line from top of page (80): 0.002 Gm., not 0.03 Gm.; on 4th line: 0.005 (1-18 grain), not 0.06 Gm. (1-16 grain).

Page 84, Liquor Ferri Albuminati: This formula has been modified and the text reconstructed, as below.

Page 84, Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis, 2nd line of formula: 6 3-4 troy ounces, not 6 1-4 troy ounces.

Page 86, (Liquor Ferri Iodidi, p. 85), 1st line of note (p. 86): 81 per cent., not 85 per cent.; 2nd line: 11 volumes, not 15 volumes.

Page 87, (Liquor Ferri Oxychloridi, p. 86), 3rd line from top of page (87): insert a period (.) between the figures 3 and 5, so as to read 3.5 per cent.

Page 90, Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus, 3rd line of directions: 250 Cc., not 360 Cc.

Page 91, Liquor Magnesii Sulphatis Effervescens, 3rd line of directions: strike out "of about" and replace by the word "holding."

Page 92, Liquor Morphinæ Hypodermicus, 1st line of directions: insert "and Salicylic Acid" after Morphine Sulphate."

*Page 94, Liquor Pepsini Aromaticus: Strike out the third title, "Aromatic Liquid Pepsin"; in 4th line of formula: change 4 drops, to 8 drops.

Page 98, Liquor Sodii Carbolatis: Strike out the third title, "Phenol Sodique."

Page 100, Liquor Strychninæ Acetatis, 3rd line of formula: 6 fluidrachms, not 6 fluidounces.

Page 101, Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus, 1st line of directions: 4000 Cc., not 5000 Cc.; on 2nd line: 128 fluidounces, not 160 fluidounces.

Page 101, Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus, 2nd line of directions: 4000 Cc. (or 128 fluidounces), not 5000 Cc. (or 160 fluidounces).

Page 104, Mistura Adstringens et Escharotica, 3rd line of formula: Zinc, not Zince.

Page 110, Mistura Guaiaci, 3rd line of formula: 220 grains, not 150 grains.

Page 118, Mistura Splenetica, 3rd line of formula: 200 minims, not 200 grains.

Page 118, Pasta Ichthyoli, Unna, 1st line of formula: Ammonium, not Ammoninm.

Page 147, Spiritus Sinapis, title, Sinapis, not Sinapsis.

Page 150, Syrupus Bromidorum, 6th line of formula: 32 Cc., not 82 Cc.

Page 158, Syrupus Calcii Iodidi, 6th line of formula: after "of each," insert a comma (,) and the words "a sufficient quantity."

Page 159, Syrupus Ferri Lactophosphatis, 5th line of formula: after "Syrup (U. S. P.)", insert a comma (,) and the words "a sufficient quantity."

Page 160, Syrupus Ferri Saccharati Solubilis, 1st line of formula: 102 Gm. | 3 3-16 troyounces, not 80 Gm. | 2¼ troyounces.

Page 162, Syrupus Mannæ, 2nd line of formula: 24¼ troyounces, not 23¼ troyounces.

Page 168, Syrupus Morphinæ Compositus, 1st line of directions: 64 Cc , not 32 Cc.

Page 169, Syrupus Sennæ Aromaticus, 9th line of formula: Diluted Alcohol, not Distilled Alcohol.

Page 169, Syrupus Sennæ Compositus, 1st line of formula: 4 1-4 fluidounces, instead of 1024 minims. In first line on page 170: insert a period (.) between the numerals 0 and 52, so as to read, 0.52 Gm.

Page 170, Syrupus Stillingiæ Compositus, 1st line of formula: 8 fluidounces, not 4 fluidounces.

Page 178, Tinctura Ferri Citro-Chloridi, 2nd line of formula: 425 Gm. | 13 troyounces, not 410 Gm.—12¼ troyounces.

Page 178, Tinctura Ferri Chloridi Ætherea, 1st line of formula: 59 Cc. | 15 fluidrachms, not 45 Cc. | 690 minims.

Page 182, Tinctura Pectoralis, after 2nd line of formula: 64 Cc. | 2 fluidounces, not 32 Cc. | 1 fluidounce.

Page 195, Vinum Pepsini, 4th line of formula: 21 fluidounces, not 23 fluidounces.

Page 199, Appendix, 4th line of page: Preparations, not Prepation.

Page 205, Emplastrum Asafoetidæ, 3rd and 4th lines of formula: 280 grains, not 75 grains.

Page 206, Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ, 2nd line of formula: 1 1-2 troyounces, not 2 troyounces; 3rd line: 4 1-2 troyounces, not 6 troyounces.

Page 207, Emplastrum Picis Cantharidatum, 5th line of directions: insert the letter "o," omitted in the word "troy."

Page 219, Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis, formula: change the Apothecaries quantity from 10 and 20, to 11 and 21 fluidounces respectively.

Page 219, Liquor Ferri Acetatis, 1st line of formula: 800 Gm. | 25 3-4 troyounces, not 1000 Gm, 32 troyounces. Insert ("U. S. P. VIII") after "Solution of Ferric Sulphate."

Page 220, Liquor Ferri Citratis, 1st line of formula: 840 Gm. | 27 troyounces, not 1050 Gm. | 33¾ troyounces. Insert ("U. S. P. VIII") after "Solution of Ferric Sulphate."

Page 221, Liquor Ferri Nitratis. 1st line of formula: 145 Gm. | 4 3-4 troyounces, not 180 Gm. | 5¾ troyounces. Insert ("U. S. P. VIII") after "Solution of Ferric Sulphate."

Page 230, Syrupus Ferri Bromidi, 2nd line of formula: 1140 grains, not 1122 grains.

Page 240, Vinum Colchici Radicis, 2nd line of formula: 5 fluidounces, not 5¼ fluidounces; 1st line of directions: 27 fluidounces, not 26¼ fluidounces.

Page 242, List of Preparations Added to Formulary, 1st column, line 16: "Durum" not "Dura"; 2nd column, line 2: after "Ichthyoli," add the word "Unna."

Reconstructed Formulas.

Liquor Ferri Albuminati.

Solution of Albuminate of Iron.

	Metric.	*Apothecaries'.*
Dry Egg-Albumen.....	40 Gm.	580 grains.

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Solution of Ferric Oxychloride(N. F.)	150 Cc.	4½ fluidounces
Alcohol	120 Cc.	3¾ fluidounces
Arromatic Elixir (U. S. P.)	400 Cc.	12⅛ fluidounces
Solution of Sodium Hydroxide (U.S.P.), Distilled Water, of each, a sufficient quantity.		
To make	1000 Cc.	32 fluidounces

Dissolve the Egg-Albumen in 2000 Cc. (or 64 fluidounces) of Distilled Water, strain the solution through muslin, and add the Solution of Ferric Oxychloride previously diluted with 2000 (or 64 fluidounces) of Distilled Water. Dilute 12 Cc. (or 3 fluidrachms) of Solution of Sodium Hydroxide with 100 Cc. (or 3 fluidounces) of Distilled Water, and cautiously add a sufficient quantity of this fluid to the iron-albumen mixture to exactly neutralize it. This is shown by the fine, light precipitate, first formed, becoming flocculent and settling to leave a clear and nearly colorless supernatant liquid. Wash the precipitate rapidly with Distilled water, by decantation, until the washings give but a faint cloudiness with silver nitrate test solution. Then drain the precipitate on a muslin strainer, transfer it to a porcelain dish, immediately add 10 Gm. (or 145 grains) of Solution of Sodium Hydroxide, and while stirring add Distilled Water—not exceeding 150 Cc. (or 4¾ fluidounces)—until the precipitate is dissolved. Finally, add the Alcohol and Aromatic Elixir, previously mixed with enough Distilled Water, to make the product measure 1000 Cc. (or 32 fluidounces).

4 Cc. (1 fluidrachm) of this solution contain about 0.026 Gm. (⅜ grain) of metallic iron in the form of Albuminate.

Average dose: 8 Cc. (2 fluidrachms).

Elixir Pepsini Et Bismuthi.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

	Metric,	*Apothecaries'.*
Pepsin (U. S. P.)	8.5 Gm.	128 grains.
Glycerin	125.0 Cc.	4 fluidounces
Glycerite of Bismuth (N. F.)	125 0 Cc.	4 fluidounces
Distilled Water	250.0 Cc.	8 fluidounces
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.)	500.0 Cc.	16 fluidounces

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Glycerin and Distilled Water; add the Glycerite of Bismuth and Aromatic Elixir and mix.

4 Cc. (1 fluidrachm) contain 0.034 Gm. (½ grain) of Pepsin, and 0.13 Gm. (2 grains) of Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.

Average dose: 8 Cc. (2 fluidrachms).

Note.—If desirable this Elixir may be colored by the addition of 2.5 Cc. (40 minims) of Caramel.

Elixir Ferri Lactatis.

Elixir of Lactate of Iron.

	Metric.	*Apothecaries'.*
Lactate of Iron, in crusts	17.5 Gm.	266 grains.
Potassium Citrate	58.5 Gm.	768 grains.
Water	120.0 Cc.	4 fluidounces
Arromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity.		
To make	1000 Cc.	32 fluidounces

Dissolve the Lactate of Iron and Potassium Citrate in the Water with the aid of a little heat. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make 1000 Cc. (or 32 fluidounces) and filter.

4 Cc. (1 fluidrachm) contain 0.065 Gm. (1 grain) of Lactate of Iron.

Average dose: 4 Cc. (1 fluidrachm).

It Served Him Right.—That Ohio minister who was arrested for bigamy ought to have known better than to have married the thirteenth wife.

The Next Pharmacopœia.—According to the report published in the last issue of *The Journal* the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention is taking active steps for the issuance of the 1910 Pharmacopœia. The prospect of greater interest in the Pharmacopœia being manifested by the profession is a hopeful sign of the times. *The Journal* is glad to be made the official organ of the Phamacopœial Convention, if thereby it may aid in making the book a more practical one for physicians, and thus promote its use among them. We trust that practitioners generally will take more interest in this book and will suggest improvements, for it ought to be for physicians what it has long been for pharmacists, an exceedingly valuable hand-book and guide.—[*Journal American Medical Association.*

Dr. James H. Beal, Chairman of the Council of the A. Ph. A. and one of the trustees of the U. S. P. Convention is a student of ethnology and American Archæology. He spent considerable time in these departments at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. The above snap shot was taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST at the Cliff Dwellers' in St. Louis. The professor is accompanied in the picture by a veteran Hopi Indian chief, known as Te Te.

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GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

The Meyer Brothers Drug Company Employe's annual entertainment and dance took place at Liederkranz hall April 4, and the program, given on page 169 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, was carried out in a pleasing manner. Over fifteen hundred persons attended the function. The following address to the employes was made by the president and manager of the firm:

The Value of Cooperation.

BY THEO. F. MEYER, PH. C.

"Our committee of arrangements has asked me to address you. I presume the purpose is to have a short "stunt," for the members of that committee know that I am a poor talker. Or perhaps there is some design in this to expose my incapability as a speaker. Someone remarked to Senator Sorghum: 'When a man makes a speech he ought to be able to tell all he knows in ten minutes.' 'Yes,' answered the Senator, 'but it takes hours sometimes to conceal what you don't know.' Well, I am not going to try to hide my ignorance by many words, but I will confess to you that I am a failure as a speech maker, and I will oblige the committee by cutting it short.

THEO. F. MEYER.

"It is indeed gratifying to me, as it must be to all of you, to see such a large and fine looking assembly here, all come here to enjoy an evening of social pleasure. We are working hard and it is but right that we should have some play. Working together and playing together draws us closer to one another, and is sure to result in greater accomplishments. Many of us have seen the house outgrow not only its former quarters in Second street, but also the capacity of its present location, and we have those among us who have seen the house grow from modest beginnings after the terrible civil war more than forty years ago. Most of us remember with love and affection the grand and noble man who laid the foundation of this magnificent commercial structure as far back as 1852, gradually, but solidly building this impressive monument to his honorable, fair and capable business management, and we glory in his success, gratified that it was his privilege to see the structure well advanced. We miss his guiding hand and we long to see his beneficient and inspiring face; though gone before, we feel the influence of his life and his activities, and inspired by his glorious example we strive to build that monument to greater and greater proportions, picturing to our mind an ever growing enterprise, the pride of those who have helped to build it.

"It is alone by earnest and honest co-operation among all of us that we can accomplish the best results, and I say it with much pride that nowhere is there a more loyal, earnest and intelligent corps of hard workers than it is my great privilege to be associated with in the house with which we are connected. Ever willing to perform the work which a rapidly growing business entails, our house has built up a business which stands foremost in the world in our line. Counting on this loyalty, knowing the capacity for doing great things, we can undertake to reach out for more business, confident in our ability to serve our customers better and more satisfactorily than others. It is truly a great thing to have the support of such a force as it is our good fortune to have associated with us.

"Working together, playing together, enjoying our work as though it were play, and indulging in play to improve our spiritual and physical life, will make us the more fit to accomplish the purpose of our Creator in putting us here.

"With meakness, humility and diligence, apply yourself to the duties of your condition. They are the seemingly little things, which make no noise, that do the business."

A Number Not on the Program.

At the close of part one of the official program, President J. H. Barsachs of the M. B. D. C. M. A. A., spoke as follows:

Friends, I thank you on behalf of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. M. A. A., for your hearty appreciation of our program as far as we have carried it out. We have more in store for you. More laughs and more fun, but I have been requested by a special committee to suspend the regular program for a few minutes at this juncture and I fear, my friends, that a tragedy is about to be enacted. I am commanded to announce "THE BOSS ON THE CARPET" or "TAKE YOUR OWN MEDICINE." Just what all this means remains to be seen.

The curtain was then raised and revealed the heads of the various departments seated on the stage. It soon developed that a "grievance committee" had been organized to "publicly express private opinions about the methods of management followed by the head of the firm." The novel nature of the individual complaints reveals the pleasantry which was intended and enjoyed by all concerned. The following are sample complaints with the nicknames of the speakers:

J. J. Redmond (Quicksilver)—"When I was taken in" I was promised many things, and got them—such as profits, salesmen's scalps and job lots. The sample room, under my management, has grown to be "a white elephant" with many trunks. I have not lost my "*grip*" but asked "The Boss" for a trunk factory and automatic machinery to make work easy.

Frank Amlar (Phony)—I have asked for half the office, double the force, no telephone calls to answer, and nothing to do but look cheerful.

Wm. Graham, (Cash)—I find money is a burden and I have asked that we be relieved of handling any except *new money*. If you have "cash" please make a "note" of it. "I am out of coin," and have no use for "light weights." Because I am "making change" all the time is no reason why I should be charged with a mint of money.

R. A. Rice (The artful Kickdodger)—I feel that I have a serious grievance, but don't like to complain. If we could get all city orders in by 10 a. m. in the morning, we could deliver them by 12 o'clock at night. I am afraid I have said too much.

A. H. Higble—In view of the fact that we have an Aero Club, I desire an appropriation for a balloon. I'll furnish the gas.

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Geo. Danner (Slow Service)—The traffic department demands consideration. At "any rate," all shipments should be ready before 9 a. m. We are "quick as lightning" and therefore should have electric delivery wagons.

Ed. Mitchell (Ex angel of Commerce)—To facilitate business, I have repeatedly asked that salesmen be furnished typewriters and also an assistant to keep books and answer their correspondence. The salesman should not be expected to do anything but "take orders," tell us our faults and the nice things they hear about us.

Frank Decker (Supe)—I have asked that all orders be up-stairs before we start to work in the morning. It will be a satisfaction to look at them and we will know just how hard to work. We should have a checker to check each checker and men to open the boxes to see if the packers pack all the goods.

J. H. Barsachs (the Devil)—Unless I get more room, "the devil will be to pay." I need more presses to make good impressions. "The Boss" seems to think we are always "cutting up" but has never been able to get "proof." I don't know what "type" of printing is wanted, but many things should be "corrected."

W. G. Steininger—(Duckbill)—The complaints of others will dwindle into insignificance when compared with mine. I have asked "The Boss" to relieve my department of pricing and billing. I can hardly find time to go snipe hunting, which recreation is essential to the peace of the department. The typewriters in my department are "all write" but the "adders" strike so rapidly they are dangerous. I don't like to "take water," particularly when it's not on the "Bill."

Henry Flair (Lights Out)—I have repeatedly asked for a refrigerator plant in the boiler room. I should also be furnished with smokeless fuel, a boy to tell the firemen when to fire up and blow the whistle. The electric lights, like many other "things" don't shine when they "go out," and, therefore, I do my best to prevent their going. "I get "hot" when I think of the "cool" way some of the "fans" in the office act. My department is the only one that should have the privilege of "smoking" during business hours.

John Sherman (Sands)—I have plenty of sand and never "take water" but I want a chamois farm in Switzerland, a sheep ranch in Florida and Mediterranean baths to remind my Greeks of home.

Henry Boardman (Karbiron)—I am sorry to be obliged to tell the truth, but occasionally it is necessary. *Pacific* means have failed and I feel *blue*. "The Boss" must consider me *green* and does not treat me *white*, so everything looks *black*. Perhaps he thinks I have a *yellow* streak in me. I went to "The Boss" yesterday and asked for a larger paint factory. I have also asked to have the noon hour lengthened and the balance of the day shortened.

E. H. Helbig (Zoo Mo)—It will require a dictionary to tell all of the Laboratory troubles and to save time I will suggest that we get the "Boss" on the carpet before going any further.

A special committee was then appointed to escort Mr. Meyer to the stage where standing upon a strip of carpet, he listened to the chairman say:

"Mr. Meyer, you have been invited to appear before this special grievance committee and in order to lessen your embarrassment, I present this bouquet. It is from the employes of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., and intended for your esteemed wife, Mrs. Theodore F. Meyer. I assure you that what we have said is intended for your own good, and we want you to take it in the same spirit that it is given. I can frankly say that our expressions of grievance have *hurt us* quite as much as they have you. Please accept this bouquet as a token of our sincerity."

Mr. Meyer appreciated the situation and was thankful that he had not been formally presented with the quadruple life size oil painting of himself which stood just back of the committee. But the real surprise came when S. B. Simpson caught Mr. Meyer's attention and said:

"Although the members of this committee have expressed themselves quite freely, please remember, the worst is yet to come."

There is a familiar quotation which runs as follows:

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

We therefore hope that you, whom your employes regard as such, have relished the proceedings thus far.

It is very seldom that an opportunity such as this is presented, consequently it was unanimously determined to take advantage of it.

During the many years you have been identified with the business your honored and lamented father established, you have directed your energy towards making it the "Greatest Drug House in the World."

The result of your efforts are known to all, but you have also endeared yourself to its employes who love you as a friend, admire you for what you have accomplished, and have entire confidence in your judgment.

The loyalty of the employes is a natural consequence, and knowing your inclination to "hide your light" they wish to show publicly the character of the man at the head of the largest institution of its kind, and how he is regarded by those who know him best, which is unfailing evidence of true worth.

It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that I accepted the honor of presenting to you, in their behalf, this magnificent

"Grand Fathers Clock."

as a token of their love, friendship and appreciation.

The mammoth oil portrait was drawn one side and revealed an elegant clock which chimed the sentiment of love and esteem borne Mr. Meyer by all of the employes.

"It will serve as a constant reminder to you of the place you hold in their hearts, for with it goes their best wishes for you and yours, which we know you value above all.

"Whenever you hear its voice please consider that the good wishes of your employes are embodied in its tones, not only for you, but also for Mrs. Meyer, as well as for your children, and all who are near and dear to you.

"Accompanying the clock is this parchment scroll which I will read for the benefit of those who may not have the opportunity of doing so.

Theodore F. Meyer Testimonial Clock

"The accompanying grand father's clock No. 75418 was presented to Mr. Theodore Frederick Meyer, of St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., President of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., April Fourth, 1907, by the employes as a token of their appreciation of his efficient management of the business and his uniformly just and liberal treatment of us all."

Employes of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
Dated April 4th, 1907.

"The committee that selected this splendid testimonial are indebted to the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co., for the courteous treatment accorded.

"In conclusion I wish to assure you the employes all feel that under your wise and just administration the results cannot fail to be what you and those who are associated with you are striving for—A Still Greater Meyer Brothers Drug Co."

This incident came as a complete surprise not only to Mr. Theodore F. Meyer himself but to all of the

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several members of the family associated with the firm. The committee in charge took the matter up only a few days before the presentation and met with such

universal, hearty and prompt cooperation that the entire fund was collected, the magnificent grand father's clock purchased and all arrangements completed so quietly that not a word had reached the ears of the Meyer family. It is easy to realize that under these conditions Mr. Meyer was quite at a loss to know what to say. He, however, true to his record of meeting emergencies, "collected his wits" and responded in a manner which showed by expression more than words how thoroughly he appreciated the token of esteem. It was an occasion on which was exemplified the motto of the Chicago V. D. A., "Cheers for the living; tears for the dead," and the item under this heading on page 129 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April expresses the unanimous sentiment of the 700 employes of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company who were present.

As near as we can remember, Mr. Meyer spoke in substance as follows:

When I was called upon to appear in this case I realized that I was up against it, bnt I anticipated trouble, and looked for a pitfall, that I might avoid it. It did not occur to me that I would be honored in this way, and that my good wife should be shown such courtesy.

For this handsome testimonial I express my most cordial thanks, while I do not need it as a reminder of the pleasant relations existing between us, I esteem it highly as a token of your friendship and good will for me.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

Five Hundred Years Before Christ Chemical Processes were Used by artificers and chemical theories occupied the thoughts of philosophers. Those were the days of magnificent generalizations. The study of natural events had not been portioned out in small allotments. The thinkers were free to wander where they chose; there were no boundary walls to scale.

In the middle ages freedom of inquiry was almost impossible. Confined by the necessities of a theological system, naturalists interpreted nature according to rules promulgated by an authority outside themselves. The results of the study of material changes were recorded in the only language which men were allowed to speak. As that language was artificial, the study of nature lacked reality. Nevertheless something was gained. Forbidden and unable to roam at will, those whose instincts forced them to examine natural events looked more closely at what came within the range of their vision. Natural phenomena were divided into groups: one branch of inquiry was separated from other branches; a beginning was made in the classification of the sciences. In gaining some freedom of inquiry, men of science were greatly helped by the painters, the sculptors, and the poets of the Renaissance. The artistic interpretation of nature was allowed when the scientific interpretation of nature was forbidden. The modern fear of beauty was unknown in those days.

The connections between composition and properties gradually became a definite object of investigation. The history of the advances and the backslidings which have marked that investigation is the history of chemical ideas.—[From A History of Chemical Theories and Laws by M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M. A.

Are You ready for spring trade?

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

Cut Rate War on Wines and Whiskies.—The most talked-of thing in Cincinnati to-day among druggists is a cut-rate war on wines and whiskies which is being waged between some of the largest drug stores and retail liquor houses. The slashing of prices of popular brands of whiskies was started some months ago. For years druggists have paid the annual Dow tax of $350, in addition to the Government tax of $25 a year. About a year ago the Dow tax was superceded in Ohio by what is known as the Aiken law. The Aiken law provides that all persons retailing liquor in Ohio shall pay a tax of $1,000 a year. Druggists in Cincinnati, and especially cut-rate druggists, have been gradually making the retailing of whiskies and wines an acknowledged part of their business. The result was that after a time the cut-rate drug stores commenced cutting prices on the popular brands of whiskies and wines. Cut after cut was made, the stores' trade in liquors gradually growing larger. The public has been benefiting by the fight. Low as have been the prices of whiskies in the past months at these cut-rate drug stores and at a few of the larger retail liquor stores, they are now far lower in price.

The Ohio Valley Druggists' Association is experiencing a period of growth, expansion and new life unprecedented in that organization. The members at a recent meeting decided to boom the organization and make it much larger in membership and in its field of endeavor. To this end Mr. Harry Freking was chosen as official organizer. He has already met with much success in securing new members, and the future promises great things for the association. One of the first problems taken up by the association is the effort to bring physicians and pharmacists closer together, and to have them work more in harmony than in the past. To this end Organizer Freking secured the services of Col. J. B. Duble, of the *Apothecary*, of Boston. Col. Duble has spent several days in the city assisting Mr. Freking with his work, and this week addressed a large meeting of druggists and prominent physicians in the Music Verein hall, on the meaning of the pure food and drugs laws, their intricacies and effect. He explained the laws, and went into detail in explaining certain provisions which have given druggists so much trouble in past months. He characterizes the laws as being of the greatest benefit to the public, and the final success of honest pharmacists and physicians to prevent the public from being imposed on by fakirs in the medicine business. His address was highly appreciated from beginning to end, and was closely followed by the large audience. After the meeting a committee of twenty or more prominent druggists was appointed to meet at some time in the near future to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. The two committees are to discuss the feasability and the advantages to both druggists and physicians in the use of the U. S. P. and National Formulary.

Dr. D. Este Weatherhead, vice-president and general manager of The Weatherhead Pharmacy Co., at Sixth and Vine Streets, having put on the finishing touches this week. The firm's large advertisement in the daily newspapers announces "we beat all prices on high-grade, bottled-in-bond whiskies and fine wines. We sell them 2 cents lower than any advertised prices in Cincinnati, not only to-day but every day. A corkscrew free." This advertisement has fairly set the drug trade ablaze with excitement, and retail liquor dealers are on the point of distraction. A few of the brands and their prices below, as advertised by Weatherhead, will give some idea to what extent the price war has advanced. Weatherhead's advertised price on Mellwood is 71 cents; Lancaster, 81 cents; Green River, 77 cents, and Old Oscar Pepper, 73 cents a quart bottle. Other popular brands are cut in the same or even greater proportion. The public is fairly falling over itself to take advantage of the price-slaughter, and hundreds of bottles of the advertised brands are being sold daily by the Weatherhead firm. This last cut was made in opposition to Hamberger, proprietor of a fine grocery, liquor house and cafe, in Race Street. Dr. Weatherhead took note of the prices qnoted by Hamberger on the brands advertised, and going through his long list of brands from start to finish, cut each one from 2 to 5 cents below the prices named by Hamberger. The Weatherhead prices are now from 2 to 25 cents lower than those asked by other druggists and liquor dealers for the same goods. "If anybody will come into my store and prove to me that he bought a bottle of Lancaster or any other brand of whisky for 15 cents at some other store, I will sell it to him for 2 cents less. I mean what I say", said Dr. Weatherhead to your correspondent. "I can and will sell the thirty or more brands we advertise at 2 cents less than you can buy them anywhere else in the city, and I don't care what you buy them for at other houses." Asked if the firm is not losing money at these prices, Dr. Weatherhead gave a shrug of the shoulders and a knowing wink which the correspondent interpreted as meaning that the margin is a very small one, but nevertheless a margin for the firm.

DR. D. ESTE WEATHERHEAD.

"The Smallest Man in the World" died recently in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He was born in Wales fifty-three years ago. He was a scant inch over three feet in height, and was a professional "show freak." General Tom Thumb was about three feet five inches tall.

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THE CLASS OF 1875.

Thirty-second Annual Banquet.

This class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy organized the Alumni Association and meets annually to celebrate its day of graduation, March 22. This year, President Charles Gietner was host and entertained the members at a sumptuous banquet, held at the Southern Hotel. The following members of the class were present: W. C. Bolm, Charles Gietner, Francis Hemm, John R. Raboteau, E. W. Gallenkamp, J. G. Goehring and James A. Watkins.

Mr. Brichner: "Next year take the 88°."

The invited guests present were Profs. O. A. Wall, Sr., James M. Good and Henry M. Whelpley. Messrs. E. P. Walsh and Charles Bang were unable to attend.

The new officers are: Francis Hemm, president; E. W. Gallenkamp, secretary.

The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one in every way. In addition to informal social conversation, set speeches were made by some of the guests and members of the class. Dr. Wall dwelt upon pharmaceutical education.

Mr. Bechtold: "In thirty-two years I ought to know it all."

Dr. Whelpley, as dean of the college, gave a review of the condition of that institution. He also suggested that the class arrange for an historical meeting to be attended by the members of the class and the old resident pharmacists of the city, a stenographic report to be made in order to preserve the fast fading early pharmaceutical history of St. Louis.

Prof. Good made a touching reference to the remembrance of the class during his distressing accident just one year previous.

Letters were read from classmates Elliott Steinhauser, of Watsonville, Cal., and F. F. Witting, of Denver, Col.

The original drawings from which the accompanying sketches came were exhibited by John R. Raboteau and caused much merriment.

It was far advanced on the calendar of March 23 when the party adjourned, after having offered Host Gietner many expressions of thanks and classing him as a royal entertainer.

The class of 1875 stands out prominent in the history of the college as well as in the Alumni Association which it organized. Francis Hemm has been a teacher in the institution since 1881. Charles Gietner was twice president of the college and for many years chairman of the Board of Trustees. W. C. Bolm was also for years active in the college.

J. C. Goehring: "I have been lost but came back on the 32d."

The class is well represented in the Missouri Board of Pharmacy by Charles Gietner, who is secretary.

In the Mo. Ph. A. the class of 1875 takes an active part through Francis Hemm, who is an ex-president, and Mr. Gietner who has long been an association worker.

The good example of this class in meeting annually has been held up to other classes and some of them were tempted to do likewise, but as far as we know the class which

J. A. Watkins: "Thirty-two have gone—but there are more coming."

organized the Alumni is the only one which holds together year after year through thick and thin.

It would be interesting to know to what extent classes from other colleges hold alumni reunions and we will be pleased to hear from them on the subject.

Some of the annual gatherings have been made particularly enjoyable on account of the presence of the ladies, but, as a rule, the dinners have been stag affairs,

J. R. Raboteau: "I look older, but am only thirty-two."

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as was the original one in 1875 before the boys were married.

Francis Hemm: "I haven't learned much in thirty-two years."

Dr. Enno Sander reached his 85th birthday in March, at which time he was enjoying the climate at Gulfport, Miss., but now he is in St. Louis attending to business as usual. The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, of which he is an honorary member, has decided to present the college with a life-size portrait of the doctor. It is arranged to accompany the presentation by a banquet, which will probably be held at Faust's Cabin, Tuesday evening, May 14. For further particulars, address William H. Lamont, 11 South Fourth Street.

C. A Lips: "A good Indian for thirty-two years."

The U. S. P. C. Board of Trustees held an annual meeting in St. Louis, May 2 and 3. On the evening of the first day the board was tendered a banquet at the Southern Hotel by fifteen local pharmacists and physicians.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, editor of the *A. Ph. A. Bulletin*, is expected to attend the Okla. Ph. A. meeting as a guest of the organization and will stop over in St. Louis on his way home

H. W. Gallenkamp: "I only had thirty-two—give me another."

The Vacation Season is at hand and drug clerks are making all kinds of plans for fishing trips and extended tours of the far East or the far West. Some of them will go to the A. Ph. A. meeting.

Philibert-Kleiber.—Leon A. Philibert, Ph. G., and Miss Harriett Kleiber, daughter of Joe Kleiber, were quietly married last month and gave their friends a pleasant surprise. Mr. Kleiber is one of the popular salesmen of the Merrell Drug Co., and president of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, and favorably known in drug circles.

W. C. Bolm: "Take your thirty-second dose."

An Elderly Lady, with an abundance of motherly interest in children and patent medicines, stopped a bright faced little fellow and complimented him upon his fine appearance, and asked him what he was taking to make him look so fine.

The boy replied: At school I take calo-stenicks.

Oh, no, you mean calisthenics. That's very good. But what do you take at home?

Oh, at home I take calomel.

Chas. Gietner: "A daddy (of the Alumni) for thirty-two years—all of us work but he don't."

L. A. Seitz, president of the Mo. Ph. A., requests us to say: "Do not forget Pertle Springs, June 11–14."

The Mo. Ph. Bd. will not meet in St. Louis before the second Monday of October. But one meeting a year is held in this city.

W. D. Brenn, representing P. E. Anderson & Co., of Omaha, Neb., visited St. Louis in May.

Was the Dose Fatal?—The manufacturers of a specialty publish a testimonial in which the retail druggist says: "After introducing —— to a customer we can sell him nothing else."

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

Ill. Bd. of Ph.—At the meeting in Chicago April 16-18, twenty-four out of a class of fifty-two applicants for registered pharmacists, thirty-five of the fifty-nine candidates for assistant pharmacists and five of the eight applicants who took the examination for registered pharmacists under section five of the pharmacy law were successful in their examination. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists.—W. L. Bartholomew, Nic I. Fox, Meyer I. Fractman, Edw. N. Hahn, Wm. M. E. Hawk, Jas. C. Hunter, Howard T. Jensen. J. A. Klingstedt; Simon Kogon, J. J. Krzemieniewski, Will D. Lee, Jesse E. Miles, Fred Minnick, G. H. McKenzie, J. E. Quigley, A. Sanfilippo, Geo. K. Thomson, Harvey A. Watson and Wm. R. Young, all of Chicago, and Geo. H. Baird, Galesburg; John K. Crandall, Paris; Chas. P. Hallam, Shabbona; Roy E. Hattan, Galesburg; M. E. Kronholm, Moline.

Assistant Pharmacists.—Hillier L. Baker, Grover B. Beaman, Jas. P. Bergstedt, Wm. T. Bowden, Albert F. Burhop, Jos. Forman, T. E. P. Furman, Bella Galsin, Ralph M. Gray, Walter A. Haider, Adolph Hartung, Walter D. Hayes, John M. Jusajtus, John E. Kennedy, Herbert E. Kraft, Victor A. Kremer, Geo. L. Langheim, John P. Lee, Alfred M. Lypski, Wm. D. Mottar, Geo. Reader, Herbert K. Seaver, Isadore Sklamberg, Otto Stoeffhaas, Conrad S. Stuker, Edw. C. Wach and Frank J. Zuck, all of Chicago, and Jos. W. Askew, Pontiac; M. Dean Bickford, Sterling; Walter W. Doerr, Evanston; Louis Harth, Ambia, Ind.; John C. Kehoe, Waukegan; Edw. C. Knaak, Deerfield; Geo. F. Knick Appleton, Wis., and Linnie E. Nixon, Lena.

Registered Pharmacists (Section 5).—T. P. Chrzanowski, Marl J. Isaacs, Isadore Kaplansky, and John Schwaba, all of Chicago, and A. J. Ironmonger, Henry.

The next meeting of the board of pharmacy for the examination of candidates for registration will be held in Springfield on Tuesday, May 21. The next examination of apprentices throughout the state will be held on Friday, May 17.

Commencing with July, apprentice examinations will be held the first Friday in the months of July, September, October, November, January, February, April and May.

At the examinations hereafter in Chicago all applicants for assistant pharmacist will be examined on the first day of the meeting, and all applicants for registered pharmacist will be examined on the second day.—[F. C. DODDS, Secretary, Springfield.

Physicians, Pharmacists and the Pharmacopœia.—The Alton, Ill., Medical Society invited the pharmacists of that city to be with them as guests at their regular meeting, April 11. Dr. H. M. Whelpley, secretary of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention gave a lecture on the Pharmacopœia. This was followed by a general discussion which resulted in the appointment of a committee of three physicians and three pharmacists (Messrs. Marsh, Benard and Joesting) instructed to report to the Medical Society general lines of agreement between both pharmacists and physicians of Alton, with a view of protecting their mutual interests and adjusting existing misunderstandings. The discussion was animated and interesting and participated in by both pharmacists and physicians. The pharmacists determined to form a local organization with a view of further cooperation with the physicians. Perhaps the question of re-filling prescriptions occupied the greater portion of the general discussion. One pharmacist, who had formerly clerked in Chicago, stated that the proprietor used his own judgment in re-filling prescriptions, regardless of any printed instructions found on the prescription blank. It was, however, generally admitted that no pharmacist would overlook written instructions from the physicians not to repeat a prescription. It was argued that where this injunction is printed on the blank, the physician is likely to let it remain, even though he does not object in that particular case to having a prescription re-filled. A prominent physician said that he learned of a woman in his neighborhood who claimed that she had tried him without receiving benefit. On investigation, it proved that she had taken medicine on a prescription prescribed for another patient and thus satisfied herself that he could not cure her case, although she had never seen him. Another physician spoke of a prescription which went the rounds of a neighborhood, being re-filled eight or more times.

Of course, counter prescribing came in for its share of attention and the pharmacists expressed themselves as being willing to meet the physicians in a liberal manner on this point. One pharmacist said that the usual customer, asking for counter prescribing, wanted both medicine as well as advice charged and he was willing to entirely discontinue the practice.

The sale of patent medicines in drug stores was looked upon by the physicians as a necessary evil. One pharmacist offered to place in his show window a prominent sign, saying, "We sell patent medicines but do not recommend them," in case the physicians would stop dispensing their own remedies.

The dispensing of medicines by physicians seemed to be in self defense rather than from choice and the physicians evidenced a perfect willingness to discontinue the practice if agreement can be reached on other points.

A lunch was served at the close of the lecture and the discussion took place while the members and guests were seated at the tables. It is generally conceded to be the most important and interesting meeting in the history of medicine and pharmacy at Alton.

The following is a list of the members of the Alton Medical Society:

J. R. Ash (Brighton, Ill.), L. M. Bowman, E. A. Cook, H. W. Davis, W. Fisher, T. L. Foulds, E. D. Gottschalk, W. W. Halliburton, B. Hastings, J. Ihne, F. Joesting, E. C. Lemen, H. R. Lemen, J. M. Pteittenberger, C. N. Pence (East Alton), C. M. Riley, J. Squire, J. N. Shatt, G. Taphorn, G. W. Wilkinson, Frank Worden, Geo. Worden, C. A. Winn, T. P. Yerkes, L. L. Yerkes.

The pharmacists of Alton are:

Barth's pharmacy, W. F. Busse, Chamberlain-Laird Drug Co., C. F. Flackenecker, J. L. Guengrick, Jr., E. B. Joesting, E. Marsh Co., P. H. Paul, Paul Bros., E. A. Seck & Co., G. H. Weigler, Wyss Drug Co., Clark Drug Co. (East Alton), G. F. Barth (North Alton).

You Can Tell when a man says he is on a swear-off by the way he is afraid his wife will smell his breath.

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A PAGE OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY SECRETARIES.

G. H. MAGHEE,
Rawlins, Wyo.

F. C. GODBOLD,
New Orleans, La.

CHAS. GIETNER,
St. Louis, Mo.

A. G. HULETT,
Phoenix, Ariz.

C. J. MOOS,
Minneapolis, Minn.

H. E. RICE,
Nashua, N. H.

H. D. KNISELEY,
Checotah, I. T.

J. W. GAYLE,
Frankfort, Ky.

S. L. HILTON,
Washington, D. C.

C. T. GEORGE,
Harrisburg, Pa.

E. C. BENT,
Dell Rapids, S. D.

F. B. LILLIE,
Guthrie, Okla.

J. F. DOWDY,
Little Rock, Ark.

GEORGE REIMANN,
Buffalo, N. Y.

H. L. HARPER,
Beatrice, Neb.

KITTIE W. HARBORD,
Salem, Ore.

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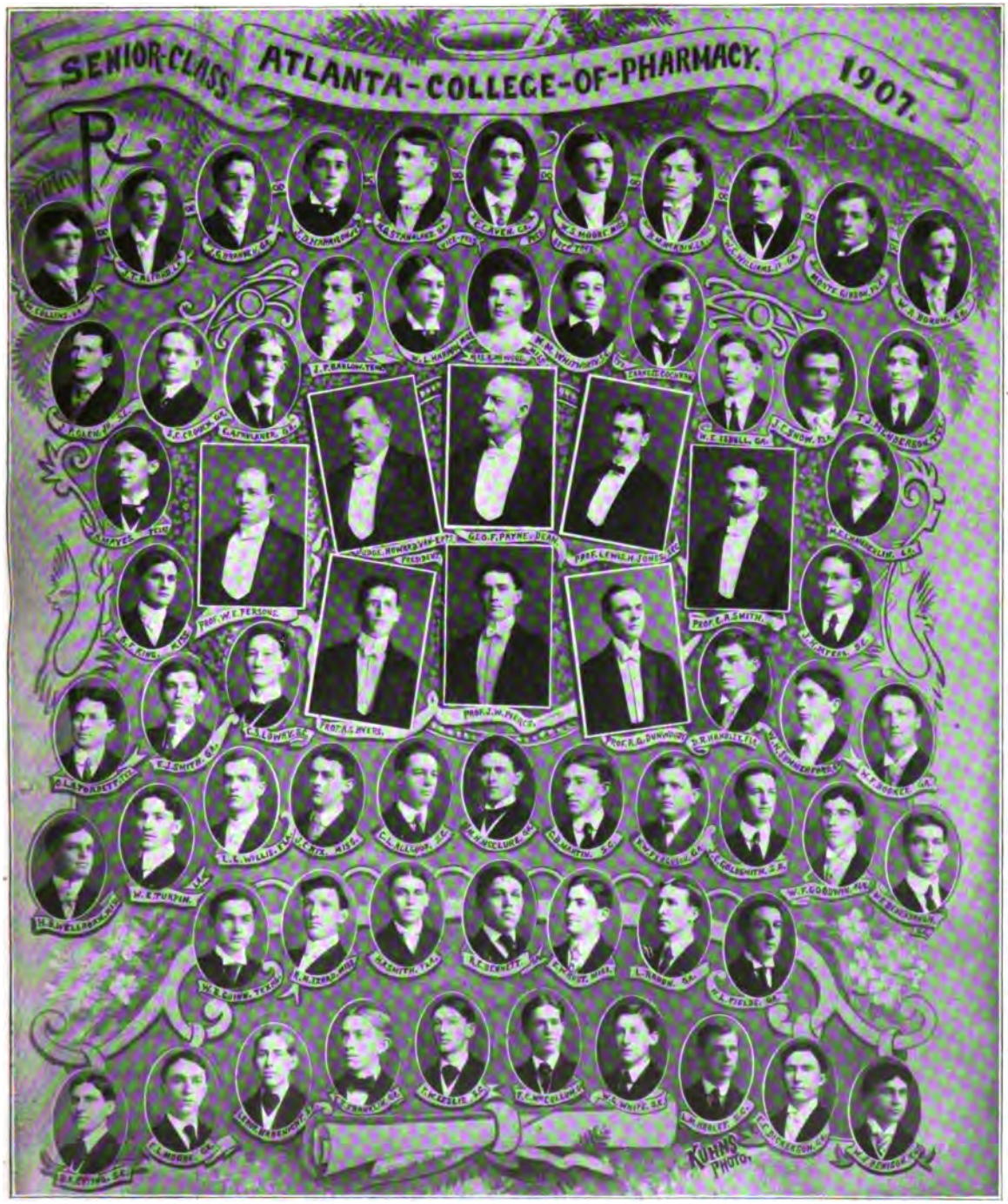

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SENIOR CLASS, 1906-07.

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NECROLOGY.

Dr. William Carr Glasgow died at his home in St. Louis, March 22. He belonged to one of the pioneer families of St. Louis and was born in this city in 1845. He graduated in Vienna, also at the St. Louis Medical College and was, throughout his professional life, a leading physician and a highly esteemed citizen.

A. D. Gibbons, senior member of the firm of Gibbons & McAchran, of Bloomfield, Ia., died April 16, at the age of seventy-four years. He had been in business in that city for fifty-four years. He was successful in a business way and also gaining the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

A. D. GIBBONS.

Dr. William Harrison Jopes, of Greenfield, Mo., died at his home April 9, after a lingering illness. He was seventy-three years of age and one of the oldest practitioners of medicine and pharmacy in the Southwest. A number of prominent citizens from abroad attended the funeral.

Marcelin Barthelot died suddenly in his laboratory at Paris, March 18. The announcement of the death of his wife caused him to sink to the floor in a stupor from which he never recovered. He was born in Paris in 1827 and was the son of a physician. He was a life senator of the French Republic and since the death of Pasteur, the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. In 1901, the golden jubilee of his entrance into the scientific world was celebrated and the French Republic took a prominent part on the program. His history of the Origin and Development of Alchemy is pre-eminently the standard work on that subject and represents much of his life labors. Berthelot was an honorary member of many scientific organizations throughout the civilized world, among them the Academy of Science of Boston. He was an honorary member of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

Sir Thomas Hanbury died at Ventimiglia, Italy, March 9. He was born in England, June 21, 1832. He was brought up as a tea broker and spent many years in China. He became a staunch friend of the Chinese merchants and protected their interests in various ways. He had much to do with the establishment of the foreign settlement in Shanghai. He established schools for boys and girls in four neighborhoods in Italy and received recognition from the government. Among other things, he was awarded a gold medal as a benefactor of public instruction. In 1903, he bought a sixty-acre botanical garden in Surrey and presented it to the Royal Horticultural Society of England. He presented the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with a valuable collection of rare and modern materia medica which was made by his brother, Daniel. He was one of those making possible the biennial Hanbury medal, the sum now amounting to $250 on each award. He was one of the wealthy men who made use of his money for educational and scientific purposes.

DR. FERDINAND KINSBACH.

Dr. Ferdinand Kinsbach, of 3232 Hillside Avenue, Riverside, Cincinnati, for over thirty years a druggist at Court and Walnut Streets, was found dead in his room in the Walnut Hotel last week. There are circumstances surrounding his death which are mysterious, and which may never be explained. Kinzbach had been staying at the hotel because he was unable to go to his home nights on account of a break in the Eighth Street viaduct, which hindered street car traffic. It was discovered after his death that he had registered as C. W. Dale, but why he did so can not be learned. Kinzbach had remained in his room all day, saying he did not wish to be disturbed. At midnight the clerk tried to arouse him, but receiving no answer, entered his room by way of a window. Dr. Kinzbach lay dead upon the floor upon his face. Coroner Cameron could not find any evidences of poison, and pronounced death due to heart paralysis. Kinzbach was very well known in Cincinnati, and was considered as a very bright man and scholar. He was a gold medalist when he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy in 1879. He was a good chess player, and his store was headquarters for the royal game. He has been for years almost a recluse, practically living in his store. He leaves a widow and several young children. Dr. William Stephan, his brother-in-law, will be appointed administrator, and will sell the stock in the store at once.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Mo. Ph. A. committee on Pharmacopœia, of which William Mittelbach of Boonville is chairman, is doing some exceedingly good work, and an interesting report will be made at Pertle Springs, June 11.

The Number of Registered Pharmacists in Missouri does not exceed 5,000, but the Missouri Board of Pharmacy register contains 16,500 names. This is due to the fact that the list is continuous since 1879. Re-registration will remedy this chaotic condition and enable the board to make out a list of those actually engaged in pharmacy in the state.

LORENZ A. SEITZ.

Lorenz A. Seitz, president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, was represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July, 1906. The association will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg), June 11-14 and Mr. Seits extends a hearty invitation to all Missouri pharmacists to be present.

Number One.

How Are You Paying That Which You Owe Your Profession?

Every man owes something to his profession. The amount of his indebtedness may be measured by the value of his calling to the public at large. Should the druggist adopt this standard of measurement, he will realize that the amount due is of a considerable size and variable nature, and not payable in that necessary commodity Money.

The Bank of Public Confidence demands the full amount in work payable daily with interest of 10 per cent to be paid in conscientious application of time and thought to your store and the accurate dispensing of medicinal products, which greatly enhances that valuable business asset Reputation, which neither the fluctuating money market or the hand of the midnight prowler can disturb.

Work an Unremorseful Master.

A druggist's work is like an endless chain, one duty links itself to another, they go on increasing and multiplying, seemingly without end and unless the rapid propagation is hindered or controlled, they pile themselves round about the man and rise above him, casting a shadow over his actions and thought and finally topple over and overwhelm him.

Work in its eagerness to satisfy the claim has with that relentless usuerer's hand, throttled the poor unfortunate debtor and the commercial post-mortem finds the principal asset to be Reputation, the value of which has taken a decided slump since the proud possessor reposes peacefully beneath the sod and the chance for recovery of even a small portion of the amount due is indeed doubtful since good name without the active man has only a sentimental value.

Work, when allowed a free and uninterrupted control is a hard task master and with slavish instinct beats the bared back of the misguided man with the knout of duty, and subdues the feeble thought with violence.

Work, when unrestrained, violates the flesh and blood with unhuman tasks and grimly encourages the fast breaking man to greater efforts and gloats in his inevitable down-fall.

The Conception of the Word.

How many men have the proper conception of the word "WORK?" To the mind of the laborer, work is associated with the pick and shovel.

To the bank president, work means signing checks, engineering financial deals. But these are extremes, work as applied to the pharmacist should be thought of, not as labor or drudgery, but in the nature of a more or less voluntary obligation to the business, to be met pleasantly and without painful exertion.

Number Two.

Which Is Master?

How many druggists are master of their work? Too few indeed. From observation the work seems to be the *master* of the man. It rests upon him as a burden and depresses his spirit, retards his efforts, which under more favorable conditions would be productive of better results. As some men serve the God of Mammon, so some druggists serve the God of Work, their daily idolatrous worship drains the treasury of nerve force and thought, and in this blind application of self imposed hardships, there is an absence of smiles, a lack of interest in the balance of the human family, and a wanting of sunshine. And to these men the song of life seems to be written in the wrong key.

Why? Because there is a false accompaniment and in many instances there is no accompanying music except the sigh of complaint.

The Accompaniment.

The accompaniment always improves the song, as was demonstrated by the old farmer who had a lot of wood he wished sawed into stove lengths and advertised for a whistling wood sawyer.

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His first applicant appeared. He was a great big husky fellow and when asked what favorite song he could whistle he replied, "Home Sweet Home." The farmer said "No, you wont do." The next man had a strong preference for "Comin' Thro the Rye" and he failed to qualify. The third applicant a little fellow from the New England States, upon being questioned replied that he whistled "Yankee Doodle."

"Why do you whistle Yankee Doodle?" asked the farmer. "Well," replied the wood sawyer, "It's a good old tune and the time is fast and the saw will keep step with the time.

He sawed the wood. He had the right accompaniment.

Whistle Yankee Doodle.

Now how many druggists in our state have the right accompaniment to their work. How many realize the absolute necessity of smiles, friendship and sunshine—real sunshine—the life giving sunshine of the days in June, when glorious nature has responded graciously and bedecked herself in the blossoms and leaves of Spring, inspiring new thought in the minds of men and furnishing the impulse to whistle "Yankee Doodle" while you work.

Number Three.

Recreation is Necessary.

The old adage "All work and no play," is no doubt, familiar to you and if it does not make Jack a dull boy, it makes him a disagreeable creature and by becoming disagreeable one renders progress more difficult. All men should have recreation to give them strength to pay the debt they owe to their profession.

A change of scene and thought is a tonic to the body and brain as iron is a tonic to the anemic patient.

Recreation is an absolute necessity for the preservation of one's good nature and continued energy.

Get a Little Sunshine.

And believing that the druggists of the state are busily engaged in the laudable effort of taking up the outstanding notes against their profession and need the sunshine and wish to secure the happy accompaniment to the Song of Work, every registered pharmacist within the state is invited to attend the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association convention to be held at Pertle Springs, Missouri, June 11th to 14th inclusive and get a little sunshine. For further information address the Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Attendance.—[W. H. LAMONT, 11 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Vinegar as an Antidote for Phenol.—Carleton, of New York, has found that vinegar is an excellent antidote for phenol. Applied to surfaces burned by the strong acid, it at once removes the bleaching and anæsthesia and prevents the subsequent formation of an eschar. It is also serviceable when the poison has been swallowed. In this case the vinegar should be given freely mixed with an equal volume of water and the stomach washed out as quickly as possible.—[*Bull. Soc. Pharm. de Bordeaux, 1906, 46, 288.*

NECROLOGY.

George Billerth, a well known pharmacist of 3020 S. Jefferson Ave., died suddenly of heart disease, April 1. Mr. Billerth had been in poor health for a number of years, so his death was not a surprise to his relatives and friends. His son is a student of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and receives the sympathy of his classmates.

August T. Fleischmann.—There was a man possessed of such a kindly, sunny nature, that all who knew him loved him, and will lovingly treasure their remembrance of him as long as life lasts. God bless him and be good to him. I hope that when my journey is ended, those who have known me will say of me what we all say of Ebert and Fleischmann, he was an honest hearted man.—[C. E. CORCORAN, Kansas City, Mo.

John Wyeth, president of the John Wyeth & Brother inc. firm of manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, died March 30, at his home in that city. He was ill two weeks and pneumonia was the immediate cause of death. The business was established several years before the war and came into prominence owing to large contracts for medical supplies for the government. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April announced the liberal contribution which Mr. Wyeth made to the Proctor Memorial Fund, thus establishing his interest in a movement which gives great prominence to American pharmacy.

Mr. Wyeth was born in the Cumberland Valley, Pa., seventy-three years ago. He learned the drug business at Pittsburg. He graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1854, being a student of Procter. He was a man of almost unerring business judgment. He was looked upon as one of the best citizens of the state and will be greatly missed by many classes of citizens.

Dr. John Pinckney Scott, of Shreveport, La., is a pharmacist, banker and capitalist who enjoys the comforts of one of the handsome residences of that beautiful city.

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ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises were held at Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust Streets, Wednesday, April 24, at 8 p. m. The program was as follows:

1. March, "The Drum Major" ..... Volrath
2. Medley Overture (latest hits) ..... Shapiro
3. Conferring Degrees.
   MR. EDWARD MALLINCKRODT, President.

Ph. B. and Ph. G. Classes introduced by Prof. H. M. Whelpley.

4. Selections from King Dodo ..... Lueders
5. Valedictory Address
   DR. JOHN C. MORFIT, President St. Louis Medical Society.
6. Solo for Cornet, "Awakening" ..... Mattei
7. Conferring Alumni Prizes.
   MR. H. O. A. HUEGEL, President.
8. Hearts and Flowers ..... Tobani
9. Conferring College Prizes.
   PROF. CHAS. E. CASPARI.
10. March, "Jolly Students" ..... Jordan
    VOLRATH'S ORCHESTRA.

H. D. MCADAMS,
Cave City, Ark.

P. T. KNOEBEL,
East St. Louis, Ill.

The Honorary Degree of "pharmaceutical chemist" was conferred by the college upon Edward Mallinckrodt.

Graduating Class—Session 1906-1907.

CLASS MOTTO—PERSEVERANDO.

Degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, Ph. G.

Applegate, Walter Lyle, Rogers, Ark.
Bischof, John Lawrence, Belleville, Ill.
Boss, John Mickel, St. Louis, Mo.
Carpenter, Howard West, State Center, Ia.
Clark, Ira Melvin, Upper Alton, Ill.
Coy, George Frederick Herman, St. Louis, Mo.
Dean, John Ingham, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dimond, Edward Whitehead, Winona, Miss.
Fulenwider, John Wilburn, Jonesboro, Ill.
Gallant, David, St. Louis, Mo.
Gockel, August Bernard, Jackson, Mo.
Greengard, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
Gruenewald, Jr., George Valentine, Belleville, Ill.
Haines, Frank Allen, Rockport, Ind.
Houston, William Henry, Topeka, Kans.
Isley, Joseph Romie, Coffeen, Ill.
Jacobs, David, St. Louis, Mo.
Jantzen, Jean, St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Marcy Marion, Vandalia, Mo.
Juengel, Charles William, St. Louis, Mo.
Kalbfleisch, Charles Heinz, St. Louis, Mo.
Klemme, Maurice Gottlieb, Belleville, Ill.
Knoebel, Percy Thomas, East St. Louis, Ill.
Koch, Louis William, Red Bud, Ill.
Krey, Henry Frederick, St. Louis, Mo.
Leutwiler, Arnold Edgar, Trenton, Ill.
Liebe, Edward Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo.
Locke, Stewart Henry, Memphis, Tenn.

R. M. SPARGUR,
Burlington Junc., Mo.

M. M. JOHNSON,
Vandalia, Mo.

Lowrey, Arthur Franklin, Neodesha, Kans.
Moore, John Andrew, O'Fallon, Ill.
Myers, Grover Cleveland, Granite City, Ill.
Nold, George William, Belleville, Ill.
Palmer, William Gordon, Alamosa, Colo.
Pauley, Jr., Frank Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
Robb, Omar George, Burton, Mo.
Robison, Alvin Albert, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Schaum, Harry William, St. Louis, Mo.
Schettler, Lester Roland, St. Louis, Mo.
Simonds, John Valentine, Belleville, Ill.
Smith, Ralph, Tuckermann, Ark.
Sondag, Joseph Frank, East St. Louis, Ill.
Spargur, Roy Miles, Burlington Junc., Mo.
Sweney, Harper Paul, Salem, Ill.
Tunker, William Christian, Upper Alton, Ill.
Wachter, Fritz Louis, Memphis, Tenn.
Weaver, John Allen, Abilene, Tex.
Webster, Augustine Curtis, Staunton, Ill.
Wilder, Jay Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, Mo.

Degree of Bachelor in Pharmacy, Ph. B.

Damron, John Earl, Progress, Ill.
Handy, James Dent, Breckenridge, Mo.
Hill, Nova, Green City, Mo.
Kroencke, Edward Alfred, Concordia, Mo.
Longmire, Roy Allen, Pelahatchie, Miss.
McAdams, Hardy Don, Cave City, Ark.
Merrell, Jr., Hubert Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.
Saul, Charles Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.

H. P. SWENEY,
Salem, Ill.

J. A. WEAVER,
Abilene, Tex.

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The Prizes.

Senior Class.—The alumni prize, a gold medal, conferred upon a candidate for the degree of "Graduate in Pharmacy" for the best examination in all branches, was won by Thomas Percy Knoebel, of East St. Louis, Ill.

E. A. KROENCKE,
Concordia, Mo.

L. W. KOCH,
Red Bud, Ill.

The college gold medal, conferred upon a candidate for the degree of "Bachelor of Pharmacy" for the best examination in all branches, was awarded to Hardy Don McAdams, of Cave City, Ark.

The second prize, a silver medal, was given by the college to Roy Miles Spargur, of Burlington Junction, Mo.

The recommendation for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association, with dues for 1906, given by the college, was awarded to Marcy Marion Johnson, of Vandalia, Mo.

Honorable Mention:—Ph. G. Class.—Harper Paul Sweney, Salem, Ill.; John Allen Weaver, Abilene, Tex.; Louis William Koch, Red Bud, Ill.

Ph. B. Class.—Edward Alfred Kroencke, Concordia, Mo.; Roy Allen Longmire, St. Louis, Mo.

Junior Class Scholarships and Prize.—The Edward Mallinckrodt scholarship was awarded to James Ernest Paris, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill.

The Meyer Brothers scholarship was awarded to George Philip Steyh, of Burlington, Ia.

The J. S. Merrell scholarship was awarded to Emil Henry Dick, of Alton, Ill.

The alumni prize, some standard work on the subject of pharmacy, or allied branches, was awarded for excellence in examination to Arthur Troy Gaertner, of St. Louis, Mo.

Honorable Mention:—John Adam Wirtz, Princeton, Ind.

The Faculty Banquet was held at the Jefferson Hotel, Twelfth and Locust Sts., Tuesday, April 23. The dean, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Dr. O. H. Elbrecht. The formal program was as follows:

The Toasts.

I deal with water and not with wine—Ben Johnson.
DR. O. H. ELBRECHT, Toastmaster.
The Senior Class.....Alvin Albert Robison, Valedictorian
Study is like the glorious sun—Shakespeare.
The Alumni Association.....H. O. A. Huegel, President
"There is no time like the present."
The Bachelors of Pharmacy.....Edward Alfred Kroencke
"When I said, I would die a bachelor I didn't think
I would live until I got married."
St. Louis Medical Society..... Dr. John C. Morfit, President
"How the doctor's brow should smile,
Crowned with wreaths of chamomile."
The Omega Phi.....Percy Thomas Knoebel, President
The Faculty..... Prof. Francis Hemm
"If he take you in hand, sir, with an argument,
He'll bray you in a mortar."
Our College Days ....Hardy Don McAdams
"Tutored in the rudiments of many desperate studies."
The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society..Leon A. Philibert, President
"Youth is ever confiding."
Missouri Pharmaceutical Association..Lorenz A. Seitz, President
St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists...F. V. Johnson, Pres.
"It is money that makes the mare go."
St. Louis College of Pharmacy .....Solomon Buehm, Treasurer
"We will lead our youth into higher fields."
The Emeritus Professor.....Dr. Enno Sander
"None knew thee but to love thee."

In the absence of Dr. Enno Sander, who, on account of his age, being in his 86th year, seldom attends banquets, response was made by Prof. Otto A. Wall, who is the only surviving person having served as an apprentice under Dr. Enno Sander. Remarks were also made by Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. Otto F. Claus, Charles E. Gietner (secretary Mo. Ph. Bd.), Theodore F. Hagenow, Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, Dr. J. C. Falk and Assistant Treasurer William K. Ilhardt. Letters were read from Dr. Enno Sander, Charles Bang (ex-president of the A. Ph. A. and for fifty-four years a druggist), A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City, and Paul L. Hess, Kansas City.

R. A. LONGMIRE,
Pelahatchie, Miss.

A. A. ROBISON,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Committee of Arrangements for the banquet consisted of Theodore F. Hagenow (chairman), Dr. Otto F. Claus, Lorenz A. Seitz and Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

"Pluck Wins

It always wins
Though days be slow,
And nights be dark 'twixt days
That come and go.
Still Pluck will win,
Its average is sure.

He gains the prize
Who can the most endure,
Who faces issues,
He who never shirks,
Who waits and watches
And who always works."

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Cleveland School of Pharmacy.

Senior Materia Medica Examination, Thursday, April 19, 1906:

Rules.

1. No book or printed matter of any kind allowed.
2. Put your name and desk number on each paper.
3. All questions must be asked and will be answered aloud.
4. Time for examination from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.
5. Time for specimens, fifteen minutes.
6. Letter and number each question.

A. Loganiaceæ. (1) Give the Latin official name and botanical origin of three official drugs of this order. (2) What are the pharmacopœial requirements of the seed drug? (3) Describe the seed drug. (4) What is the best method to powder the seed drug? (5) What are the constituents of the seed drug? (6) What is the best test for its most important constituent? (7) Is the drug of this order, having powerful anthelmintic properties, poisonous—if so, how can this be avoided? (8) What are the constituents of this drug? (9) Describe the third drug. (10) What are the adulterants, and how may they be detected.

B. Opium. (1) Give the pharmacopœial definition. (2) From what tissue of the poppy capsule is opium obtained, and how is it prepared? (3) What are the physical characteristics of good quality opium? (4) What is granulated opium? (5) Give a brief outline of Hayer's estimation for adulterated opium. (6) What principles commonly found in plants are absent in opium? (7) Describe a characteristic reaction of the acid peculiar to opium. (8) Give the nitric acid test for morphine, also that with ferric chloride. (9) With sulphuric acid and potassium chromate, how would you show the absence of narcotine and papavasine from morphine? (10) Name two artificial alkaloids of morphine, and state how they are prepared?

C. Lupulinum. (1) What is the botanical origin, family and habitat? (2) What other drugs are official of this family? (3) Give the botanical origin of each, also whether poisonous? (4) Give the plant description yielding lupulin underlying what other parts are official. (5) Describe lupulin. (6) How is lupulin obtained, and what is the yield? (7) What are the tests or behavior of lupulin with water—with ether? (8) What are the constituents? (9) Properties and dose? (10) Official preparations?

D. Citrullus Colocynthus. (1) Give the official definition. (2) Describe the drug. (3) What part of this drug should be used for medicine and why? (4) What is the per cent of this part? (5) What are the best solvents? (6) What is the dose of the drug? The laxative dose? The drastic purgative dose? (7) What are the constituents of the drug? (8) What is the name of the chief cathartic principle and dose? (9) If used hypodermically, with what principle should it be associated? (10) What are the official preparations?

E. Umbelliferæ. (1) Give the botanical characters of the natural order relating to the fruit. (2) Name the official fruits of this order. (3) State the number of oil tubes found in each of these fruits. (4) Which of the fruits of this order is collected while unripe? (5) Which is poisonous? (6) Give the botanical origin of this fruit. (7) What is the characteristic odor of this fruit if triturated with solution of soda or potassa? (8) What is the synonym of this fruit? (9) What are the medical properties. (10) Dose?

F. Rhamnus Purshiana. (1) Give the English name and synonym. (2) Give official definition. (3) What is the source of this bark? (4) Describe the drug. (5) What other drug is official belonging to this family, giving Latin official name, botanical origin and synonym? (6) Give a description of this drug. (7) What is the color of the powder of both drugs and what effect does alkalies have on them? (8) What are the constituents of both of these drugs? (9) What is the principle, found in many purgative drugs, and name the drugs? (10) What are the official preparations?

G. Dessicated Suprarenial Glands. (1) From what zoological sources are they derived? (2) Describe the product, also in what proportion do the dried glands represent the fresh? (3) State briefly where they are found and what they are. (4) How are they prepared? (5) What are the solvents, and what antiseptic may be used to preserve the solution? (6) Give a test for suprarenial glands. (7) What is adrenalin? (8) Are the aqueous solutions stable—what changes take place, and to what are these changes due? (9) What other glands are official? (10) Tell all you know about them.

H. Name two (2) Official Organic Drugs (for each) whose medicinal properties depend upon one or more of the following specific constituents, giving for each the Botanical Origin, Family and Dose: (1) Alkaloid. (2) Glucoside. (3) Tannic or gallic acid. (4) Balsam. (5) Gum resin. (6) Oleo resin. (7) Resin. (8) Volatile oil. (9) Concrete volatile oil. (10) Mucilage. (11) Sugar. (12) Sugar and acid.

I. Toxicology. (1) Define poison, antidote, antagonist. (2) Name two (2) vegetable and three (3) mineral emetics, and state emetic dose of each. (3) What alkaloid and what potassium salt are considered very beneficial in morphine poisoning? (4) What is the dose of fluidextract of cimicifugæ, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of veratrum, wine of colchicum? (5) Upon what drugs in poisoning should oil be avoided? (6) When should the following be employed as chemical or mechanical antidotes: Tanic acid? Potassium permanganate? Alcohol? (7) How would you treat for carbolic acid poisoning? (8) What is the dose for digitaline, strychnine, coniine, cocaine, atropine.

Why all This Fuss about a New York woman advancing the "trial marriage" idea? Our divorce courts show we have been having that same thing for years and the only complaint made was because it required a divorce trial to end the "trial marriage."

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Pharmacy for Missouri held their regular meeting at Kansas City, April 8. There were forty-eight applicants for examination, twelve of whom appeared for re-examination. The following named passed:

Wm. H. Bennett, Savannah, Mo.; Theo. A. Burchett, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. A. Crawford, Forrest City, Mo.; Oscar F. Claggett, Jamesport, Mo.; Frank Eugene Crote, Kansas City, Kan.; Joe R. Davis, West Plains, Mo.; J. A. Fair, Trenton, Mo.; Hy. C. Jolly, Mt. Fall, Mo.; Joe E. Kohler, Carrollton, Mo.; J. D. McGee, Mexico, Mo.; R. C. Maddox, Kansas City, Mo.; Lewis J. Rutter, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Sanders, Gower, Mo.; A. J. Schraukler, Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Seiler, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert Caleb Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; John G. Thompson, West Plains, Mo.; Anton M. Triska, St. Louis, Mo.; Elbert Van Buskirk, Kansas City, Mo.; Clyde West, Hall, Mo.

The Next Meeting of the board will be held at Warrensburg (Pertle Springs), Mo., on Monday, June 10.

The Missouri Question Sheet, April 8, 1907:

A. (1) What is the definition of the word "Drug" as used in the "Food and Drugs Act?" and (2) What constitutes an adulterated drug under this act?

B. (1) What is a chemical incompatibility? (2) What is a pharmaceutical one? (3) Give an example of each.

C. Give official English name for (1) Sulphur lotum. (2) Sulphur praecipitatum. (3) Why is ammonia used in making washed sulphur?

D. Why is the mixture of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salts wrapped separately from tartaric acid in Seidlitz powders?

E. How many grains of quinine sulph. should there be in a one-fourth ounce bottle?

F. Convert into the metric system: 2 lbs. av.; 6 ozs. tr.; 90 grs.; 45 min.; 9 fl. ozs.

G. Convert into the apothecary's system: 80, O; 5 K; O, 005; 6 cgr.; 10 G.

H. Name five official poisons and their antidotes.

I. Mention five aromatic drugs from which official volatile oils are obtained.

J. Define an emulsion. Write out the quantities necessary to make 250, O emulsion of oil of turpentine.

K. If the dose of a drug be 1, O, what would be the dose of the infusion, tincture (10%) fluidextract, extract (yield 10%) alkaloid 1, 5%?

L. Give average dose of the following: (1) Potass. bromide? (2) Mercuric chloride? (3) Fluidextract digitalis? (4) Hyoscyamus? (5) Solution of arsenous acid?

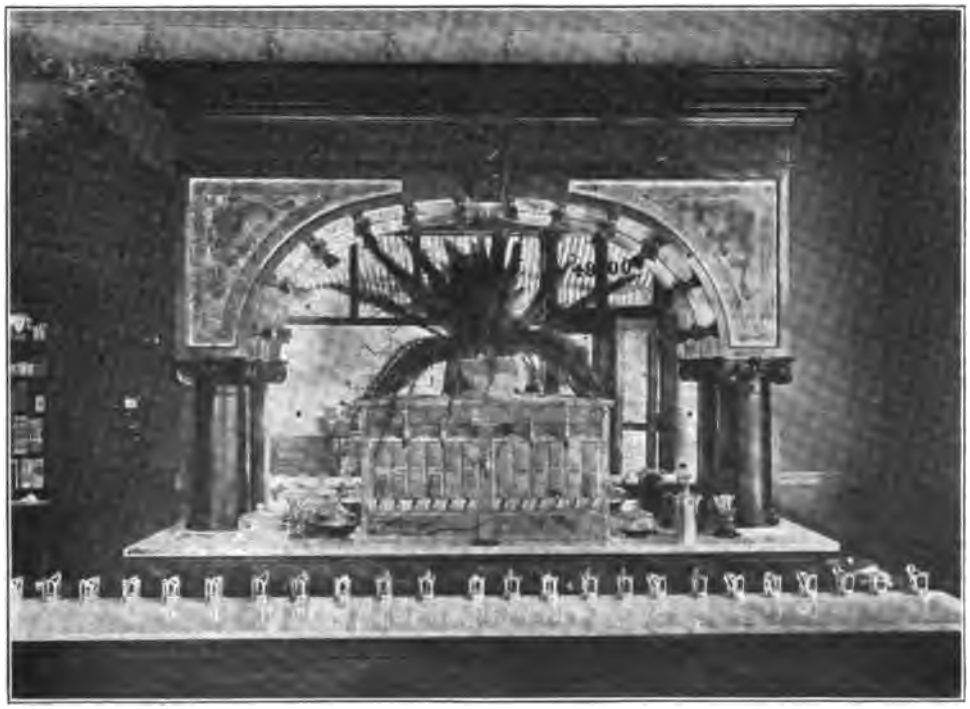
M. Yellow lotion and black lotion? Give Latin title and synonyms and composition of each.

N. What is benzinum? Give official English name and mode of purification.

℞ Ol. cubebae ....
Copaiba, aa.....oz. ss.
Pulv. acaciae.....oz. 1.
Sp. lavandulae Co..... .....
Sp. aetheris nitros., aa..... oz 1.
Aquae qs. ut. ft.....oz 4.
Mft. emulsio.

Criticise the above.

Life's Little Ironies.—Twenty years ago a teetotaler in Jewell County, Kan., named his daughter Temperance. She was married last week to a druggist.—[*Kansas City Star.*



John T. Davis, Jr., 4900 Page Ave., St. Louis, is a firm believer in the soda fountain business and has one of the largest as well as best fountains installed in any St. Louis store during the past two years. The above picture gives a fair idea of the appearance of this section of Mr. Davis' store.

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REMINISCENSES OF A. PH. A. MEETINGS

New Orleans in 1891.

BY WILLIAM MITTELBACH, BOONVILLE, MO.

In these busy and hustling times 'tis well to keep your eyes to the front, keeping a sharp look out for adversities and pitfalls that are met during a long business career, and be ever ready to overcome them. Eternal vigilance and determination to push forward, is the price of success. We have but little time to look backward and dream of the pleasures of the past. And yet one is sometimes tempted to call a short halt, and turn one's thoughts back, and again look upon pictures that still linger in memory. Such a picture the writer desires to recall, and asks the kind indulgence of his fellow pharmacist, to stop a moment from his busy labors, and gaze upon this fast receding panorama of sixteen years ago. Well do I remember, when on the last Saturday in April, 1891, I reached St. Louis from my home, on my way to New Orleans to attend my first meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at which meeting I was elected a member. It was late in the afternoon of that day when our train left St. Louis headed for the sunny south. A special car had been provided for the St. Louis contingent; and there I met for the first time, men with whom I have been closely associated ever since. Alexander and Sennewald who were with us on that occasion have crossed the great divide. Others, as Hemm, Good, James and Whelpley, still active in pharmaceutical circles, were there. It didn't take me long to realize that I was among friends. It was a happy party. Of course I remember the ladies that were with us, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Whelpley and others. The party would not have been complete without them; nor would the men have fully enjoyed the trip alone. At some point in Illinois we were re-enforced by the Chicago delegation, under the leadership of that gallant and invincible captain, Prof. Hallberg. I can still see his long linen duster swing to the breezes, as, our train swiftly speeding onward, he swung himself off the car as we stopped for a minute or two at the various stations. I again hear his clear tenor voice as he interrogated the natives, furnishing amusement for them, for our party, and occasionally for himself. By Sunday noon we had reached the moss-covered pine forests of Tennessee and Mississippi, and could feel the balmy air of a tropical country. I had never been so far south as this; and the change of vegetation and climate was new to me, and consequently very interesting. Late Sunday night we reached our destination, and were soon landed at that famous hostelry of the south, the old St. Charles, with its massive round columns towering up to the very cornice of the building. This was headquarters and it took but little time to assign each and every one to their respective rooms and temporary homes. Our delegation coming from the far north, and being somewhat fatigued from the thirty hours constant travel, were anxious to brace up the inner man with Elix. Cerevasa, as our friend Hallberg calls it. The St. Louis brand was soon found, and all went well thereafter. On Monday the meeting was called to order in Washington Artillery Hall. There, for the first time, I saw the old veterans of American pharmacy, and about whom I had read so much. Mr. Alfred Taylor of Philadelphia, was president, Prof. John M. Maisch permanent secretary. Mr. George Kennedy secretary of the council, and our active and alert treasurer of today; Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard occupied that position then. Others of national reputation were scattered throughout the large audience. That night was given a reception and ball long to be remembered. It was long after midnight before the festivities came to an end, and the visitors wended their way back to headquarters thoroughly impressed with the generous warm hospitality, for which the south is so well known, and about which the poet has so frequently sung.

One incident of that meeting stands out clear and distinct in my mind. I believe it was about the second day of the meeting, when that little wizard of chemical research and the friend of all that know him, Prof. J. U. Lloyd, made his famous demonstration of alkloidal assay. Away over to one side of the room he had arranged his chemical apparatus, and quickly but clearly unfolded his discovery. This was the first time I had ever seen or heard Prof. Lloyd. I at once realized that something above the ordinary was taking place. The wrapt and close attention accorded him, clearly showed the high position he held in the estimation of those present. You could hear a pin drop in any part of the house, so absorbed were his listeners, during the entire discourse. When Prof. Lloyd had finished there was such a spontaneous desire by all to be first on the floor, to express their appreciation for this valuable contribution to science, that it puzzled the president who should first receive that honor. It was Prof. Simon, of Baltimore, our well known experimenter with liquid air, who had the pleasure of being the first one to personally thank Prof. Lloyd. Others followed. This incident should be, and no doubt is, one of the most happy events in the long and useful career of Prof. Lloyd. Another little incident, more of a personal nature, I shall always remember. Wandering around one day, looking at the display of tropical plants and drugs, and believing myself alone, I suddenly came face to face with my old teacher, Prof. John M. Maisch. He had a fresh sample of Cassia Fistula in his hand, and opened out on me with a miniature lecture. Few pharmacists ever see the fresh fruit of this plant, and I could see it was quite a pleasure to him to be in possession of one. I hadn't seen the professor since 1880, when I received my diploma under him. For ten or fifteen minutes we had a very pleasant visit with each other. I never saw him after this meeting. My dear friend, F. C. Godbold was there at the meeting, but, not then knowing the splendid stuff he is made of, I missed the opportunity of getting acquainted with him. Had I known then what I

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know now, I would have made it my special business to look him up and secure his friendship.

The boat ride on the grand old Mississippi, and for the first time seeing how this mighty stream is controlled by huge embankments, and seeing the result of a break in this embankment, is a sight never to be forgotten. As our steamer neared the crevasse in the west bank of the river, several miles above the city, we saw the broad torrent of water rushing through the break, and threatening to engulf the entire country. The ingenuity of man however, is not to be baffled by even such a catastrophe, and in a short time the break is repaired, and the country blooms anew.

Truly membership in this grand old association of ours, the American Pharmaceutical Association, giving one an opportunity of seeing and hearing the leading spirits of our honorable vocation, and affording the pleasure of visiting interesting parts of our land, is worth the small expense connected therewith. It ought to be every pharmacist's duty to himself to connect himself with this national body. The busier one is, the more necessary it becomes to seek for recreation and desist from his strenuous existence occasionally.

BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The N. C. Bd. of Ph. will hold its next meeting at Lake Toxaway, N. C., June 11, 1907. The secretary is F. W. Hancock, Oxford, N. C.

Oreg. Bd. of Ph.—

Seniors.—Chas. Henry Redmond, Portland; Lewis T. Murfin, The Dalles; Harry D. Wood, Hood River; Wallace W. Beebe, Elkton; Frank Meresse, Forest Grove; Joseph Hoffman, Portland; Ralph Carter, Dallas; Rudolph A. Sylvester, Portland; Ernest Haas, Salem; N. A. Muegge, Baker City; C. L. Rogers, Astoria; W. H Cooley, Salem; Sidney R. Allen, Ashland; Chas. S. Currin, Portland.

Juniors.—Ben Elgin, Carlton; Grace B. Cockerline, Weston; Bert R. Elliott, Dallas; B. H. Haack, Silverton; Harry H. Brians, Salem; Joseph M. Wackrow, Portland; Ernest P. Roeber, Portland.

Above is a list of those passing a satisfactory examination before the Oregon Board of Pharmacy in Portland, March 12.

This being the annual meeting the following officers were elected:

President. Kittie W. Harbord, Salem; secretary, Geo. C. Blakeley. The Dalles; treasurer, Jno. M. A. Laue, Portland.

The next meeting will be held in Portland, Tuesday, June 11, 1907.

Organization Ohio Board of Pharmacy.—Druggists throughout Ohio are still discussing the outcome of the organization of the Ohio State Pharmacy Board last week in Columbus, O. The drug public supposed A. W. Kiler, of Columbus, who was appointed some time ago by Gov. Harris to succeed W. R. Ogier, of Columbus, would naturally succeed him as secretary. Indeed, it is said Mr. Kiler himself was of that belief, and made not the slightest effort to ascertain whether or not this would not be the outcome of the meeting. Instead of being made secretary, however, F. H. King, of Delphos, O., was elected secretary-treasurer, and Dr. F. H. Frost, of Lebanon, O., was named clerk. Dr. Julius Greyer, of Cincinnati, was elected president of the board. Dr. Frost is not a member of the board, but was a drug inspector under State Food Commissioner Howard Ankeny. He has made preparations to move from his old home in Lebanon to Columbus to assume charge of all the clerical work of the board. The outcome of the election has caused much comment among Cincinnati druggists.

How to Register in California.—We are having a great many inquiries from Eastern States in reference to the conditions under which registered pharmacists of other states may become registered in California. Under the pharmacy law of California no person can practice pharmacy unless he be a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist. To obtain a certificate of registration as an assistant pharmacist the applicant must have had three years experience and pass an examination before this board and a licentiate must have had five years experience and pass an examination before this board. This board does not interchange certificates with any other state board of pharmacy and no person can register in this state without examination unless such person holds a diploma from a reputable college of pharmacy and has had eighteen years actual experience in the practice of pharmacy or has had twenty years like experience without such diploma. In which case, however, the applicant must be able to prove up such experience by affidavits from responsible parties covering the entire length of time he claims to have been in the business.

Should an applicant arrive in California during the interim between sessions of the board he must, before going to work in a drug store, apply to some member of the board for a temporary certificate granting him the privilege of practicing pharmacy until the next meeting of the board. Unless he procures such certificate he is liable to and if found out will be prosecuted the same as any unregistered person who attempts to practice pharmacy in this state. It has been our unpleasant duty to make prosecutions in several such cases and we will continue to do so when necessity demands it, but we will prefer to have new comers to the state act in good faith by making application for temporary certificate immediately upon their arrival in the state and thus avoid any complication.—[CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY, Chas. B. Whilden, secretary, 925 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

Carrie Nation has packed her little grip and moved East. She says Kansas is too far from the rum center for her. We have often wondered how it was possible for Carrie to stay out there in a prohibition state, where saloons were so scarce, and predict that the old soldiers, who have just been deprived of their canteen will soon be following her example.

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ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

This list is based on a paper by John S. Dunn, Ph. G., read before the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. As now printed it is the recommendation of Dr. A. B. Lyons, O. Eberbach, G. W. Stringer, a committee to whom Mr. Dunn's paper was referred.

Group 1—Acids Acetic; Muriatic; Nitric, Nitromuriatic; Sulphuric.

Give no emetic. Give at once large draughts of water (or milk) with chalk, whiting, magnesia, or baking soda, or give strong soap suds, to neutralize acid; olive oil, white of egg, beaten up with water, and later, mucilaginous drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, are useful. Give laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 2—Acid Carbolic; Creosote; Resorcine.

Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give white of egg, beaten up with water, or olive oil (a cupful); stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth and friction to the extremities.

Group 3—Antimony, salts of; Cantharides, Colchicum, Elaterium, Iodine and their preparations; Copper, salts of; Mercury, salts of; Oils of Croton, Savin and Tansy; Potassium Bichromate; Tin, muriate of; Zinc, salts of.

Give white of eggs (½ dozen or more, raw) or flour, mixed with water. Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants, if needed, laudanum (20 drops) if much pain; demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

Group 4—Caustic Alkalies and Ammonia.

Promote vomiting by large draughts of warm water. Give vinegar and diluted lemon juice; olive oil, the whites of eggs, beaten up with water, gruel or demulcent drinks of flax seed or slippery elm; laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 5—Cannabis Indica and its preparations; Morphine and its salts; Opium and its preparations (except paregoric).

Give emetic (if necessary) of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water) followed by large draughts of warm water. Then strong tea or coffee. Arouse the patient, and keep him awake and in motion. Keep up artificial respiration even after life seems to be extinct.

Group 6—Acid Hydrocyanic (prussic) and all Cyanides; Alcohol; Benzine; Benzole; Camphor; Carbon Bisulphide; Chloral Hydrate; Chloroform; Ether; Oil of Bitter Almond; Oil of Mirbane; Sulphurets of the Alkalies.

If necessary give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Let patient have plenty of fresh air; maintain a horizontal position. Keep the body warm, but try to arouse patient by ammonia to nostrils, cold douche to head, friction and mustard plasters to limbs, etc. Use artificial respiration.

Group 7—Aconite, Aconitine, Cotton Root, Digitalis, Ergot, Lobelia, Tobacco, Veratrum (Hellebore), Veratrine and all preparations containing any of the foregoing articles.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth to the extremities; keep the patient in a horizontal position; use artificial respiration persistently.

Group 8—Atropine and its salts; all preparations containing Belladonna, Calabar Bean, Gelsemium (Yellow Jasmine), Hemlock (Conium), Henbane, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine and its salts, Santonine, Stavesacre Seed, Stramonium.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water; give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.), if necessary; rouse the patient if drowsy; heat and friction to extremities; artificial respiration.

Group 9—Cocculus Indicus; Nux Vomica and its preparations; Strychnine and its salts.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal, iodide of starch or tannin. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform, or give chloral hydrate (25 grains), or potassium bromide (½-ounce). Lose no time.

Group 10—Arsenic and all its compounds; Cobalt (arsenical fly-powder).

Promote vomiting with warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Procure at once from a drug store, hydrated oxide of iron, and give a cupful of it (or mix a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia with a cup of water, add three teaspoonfuls of tincture of iron, mix well and give the whole of it). Follow with olive oil, or whites of eggs (raw) and mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 11—Oxalic Acid and its salts.

Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful) or even air-slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder) mixed with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar (do not give soda or potash to neutralize the acid). Promote vomiting by large draughts of water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give olive oil and mucilaginous drinks; stimulants (whiskey, etc.), and warmth to extremities.

Group 12—Barium, salts of; Lead, salts of.

Give epsom salts (½-ounce) or Glauber salts (1 ounce) dissolved in a tumbler of water. Promote vomiting by warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, and laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 13—Silver, nitrate of.

Give common salt (a tablespoonful, dissolved in a tumbler of warm water); then an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Later, give gruel, arrow root, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

Group 14—Phosphorus (rat-paste).

Give an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water) or better, of blue vitriol, 3 grs. every five minutes, until vomiting occurs. Give a teaspoonful of old, thick oil of turpentine; also, epsom salts (½-ounce in a tumbler of water). Do not give oil, except the turpentine.

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U. S. P. C. TRUSTEES.

Seventh Annual Meeting Held at St. Louis, May 2 and 3, 1907.

Owing to the time we go to press with the last form of the May issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, it is impossible to give a report of the transactions of this meeting, but the following, copied from a souvenir menu, explains a portion of the entertainment feature prepared for the occasion:

Informal Dinner tendered the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial convention on the occasion of the seventh annual meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, May second, six-thirty p. m., 1907.

Board of Trustees U. S. P. C. 1900-1910.—James H. Beal, Scio, O.; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md. (Chairman); Frederick W. Meissner, La Porte, Ind.; Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; Henry M. Whelpley, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Wood, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., (Ex-officio); Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa., (Ex-officio); (Murray Galt Motter, M. D., Washington, D. C., secretary).

Committee of Arrangements.—Dr. Otto A. Wall, Sr.; Mr. Charles Gietner, Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, (Chairman).

Hosts.—Mr. G. W. Donnell, president Donnell Mfg. Co.; Mr. Charles Gietner, secretary Missouri Board of Pharmacy; Professor James M. Good president St. Louis Cinchona club: Dr. Geo. Homan, ex-president St. Louis Medical Society; Mr. Carl G. Hinrichs, ex-president St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society; Mr. H. O. A. Huegel, president Alumni Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Dr. H. August Hunicke, president St. Louis Chemical Society; Mr. F. V. Johnson, president St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists; Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, president Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Mr. Theodore F. Meyer, president Meyer Brothers Drug Co.; Dr. John C. Morfit, president St. Louis Medical Society; Mr. Lorenz A. Seitz, president Missouri Pharmaceutical Association; Col. C. P. Walbridge, president J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr., professor Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, president St. Louis Branch American Pharmaceutical Association.

In addition to the guests and hosts present were Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Dr. Otto F. Claus, Dr. John C. Falk, Dr. W. C. G. Kirchner, John R. Raboteau and Dr. Robert E. Schlueter.

Dr. Henry M. Whelpley presided at the dinner.

Hotel Minnewawa, Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, headquarters Mo. Ph. A., June 11 to 14.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

The W. V. A. Ph. A. will meet at Wheeling, June 11 and 12.

The New Mex. Ph. A. will hold the next meeting at Roswell, May 20. The secretary is A. J. Fisher, of Santa Fe, N. M.

Solid Pleasure is what Charles H. Frantz, of Bay City, promises the members of the Mich. Ph. A. who attend the August meeting.

The Sterling Drug Co. is a prosperous firm at Sterling, Neb., the members being W. LeRoy Morrill, M. D., and W. L. Heilman, M. D.

The Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A. was devoted largely to a discussion of the state law regulating the sale of narcotics. It was considered from the standpoints of the pharmacists, physicians and nurses.

The Pa. Ph. A. committee on papers and queries has issued a very interesting list of queries. Other similar organizations will do well to write the chairman, Prof. Charles H. LaWalla, 39 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy.

Send a Two-cent Postage Stamp at once to P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and request a copy of the changes made in Pharmacopœia, The sheet is of convenient size for pasting in your copy of the Pharmacopœia.

The California Pharmaceutical Society is to be reorganized if the good work of such good men as W. M. Searby, J. H. Flint, C. J. Abraham and F. W. Nish counts for anything. The society was incorporated in 1872, and we hope to report that it is re-organized in 1907.

The New United States Dispensatory.—Just as we go to press we receive the nineteenth edition of this work, which was first issued in 1833. The new edition is based on the U. S. P. VIII. and contains the Food and Drugs Act, with its rules and regulations. An extended review of the new work will appear in the June issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The Woman's Organization of the N. A. R. D., Chapter No. 2, located in Chicago, met April 9 and elected the following officers:

President.....Mrs. Lulu B. Avery
First Vice-President.....Mrs. Helen I. Light
Second Vice-President.....Mrs. Theresa M. Lenz
Third Vice-President.....Mrs. Astird Mygdal
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Lucy O. Thayer
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. Margaret Bernard
Treasurer.....Mrs. Clara Klenze
Chairman Entertainment Committee.....Mrs. Eftelene Forbrich
Chairman Reception Committee.....Mrs. Lulu Klore
Chairman Publicity and Promotion Committee.....
Mrs. Elizabeth Yeomans
Chairman Visiting and Flowers Committee.....
Mrs. Mary E. Falkenberg
Chairman House and Property Committee...Mrs. Emma Hoelzer

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RECENT LEGISLATION.

What Has Been Done.—We have experienced much trouble in getting official copies of drug laws recently passed. In some instances they have not yet been officially printed. The following statement is made up from the best information at hand and is subject to correction.

In the following named states the laws require a statement upon the label of the quantity or proportion of all the ingredients which are enumerated in the national law: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, California, Iowa, Washington, Tennessee, New Jersey and Nebraska.

In Indiana, phenacetine and antipyrine are also included in the list. In New Jersey acetphenetidine, phenacetine and antipyrine are included. In Nebraska phenacetine (acetphenetidine), antipyrine or any other coal tar preparations and belladonna are included. In Colorado "any harmful coal tar derivative or preparation" is included. In South Dakota caffeine, phenacetine and antipyrine are included. In North Dakota ergot, bromine and iodine were among the drugs named in the North Dakota law of 1905 and these with croton oil are olso included in the new law.

In South Carolina the list of ingredients to be stated on the label is the same as in the national law with the following qualification: "Provided that the package contains more than two grains of opium, or more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or more than one-quarter grain of heroin, in one fluidounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce."

In Utah the law prohibits the sale of preparations containing opium or any of its derivatives, alpha or beta eucaine, cocaine, chloral hydrate, alcohol, acetanilid or any of their derivatives unless the fact that they are contained therein is stated on the label. In the case of opium or chloral hydrate the label must state the amount used and in the case of alcohol the percentage must be stated.

In Nebraska the law takes effect July 5, 1907. But it is provided that "In all prosecutions under this act it shall be a defense if the defendants shall prove said goods were in the state of Nebraska on the 1st day of April 1907."

In Indiana the law is already in effect, but the requirement of the statement of contents upon drug labels will not be operative until March 1, 1908.

In Iowa, the law provides that "All goods purchased or received by either wholesale or retail dealers of this state prior to July 1, 1907, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act to April 1, 1909. The having in possession by any person who manufactures or exposes for sale, any adulterated or misbranded drug, within the meaning of this act, shall be prima facie evidence of having in possession with the intent to sell in violation of its provisions: Provided, that any manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber may keep goods specifically set apart in his stock for sale in other states, which might otherwise be in violation of the provisions of this act."

In Texas the law took effect immediately, subject to the following proviso: "Provided that this act shall not apply before June 1, 1908, to goods on hand at the time of the passage of this act; Provided that in the case of drugs the provisions of section 3 of this act shall not apply to retail druggists as to goods on hand purchased and received by them on or before June 1, 1907, where such goods were not purchased for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, and where the labels on such goods bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

In Missouri the law provides that foods and drugs in the hands of retailers and jobbers when the law goes into effect may be sold in the condition in which they are found, provided such articles are branded to the effect that the same were on hand July 1, 1907,

In North Carolina the law takes effect July 1, 1907. Goods on hand at time of the passage of the law are exempt.

In California, Colorado, West Virginia, Tennessee and Maine the law will take effect Jan. 1, 1908. In Maine goods purchased prior to Jan. 1, 1908, are exempt if plainly stamped "On hand January 1, 1908."

In Georgia the law takes effect August 1, 1907.

In New Hampshire the law takes effect Oct. 1, 1907.

In New Jersey the law takes effect Oct. 1, 1908.

In South Carolina the law takes effect Aug 20, 1907.

In Washington the law takes effect June 13, 1907.

In Massachusetts the law takes effect March 1, 1908.

In Vermont the law takes effect July 1, 1907.

In Kansas and North Dakota the law is already in effect; also (as we understand it) in South Dakota and Utah.

In many of the laws physician's prescriptions and Pharmacopœia and National Formulary preparations are exempted.

In Rhode Island and in Minnesota the legislatures have adjourned.

In Delaware and Wyoming laws were passed to prohibit the adulteration of drugs; but they do not include anything corresponding to the misbranding provisions of the national law.—[JONN W. KENNEDY, Chicago.

Scented Telephones.—No doubt, all of our readers have seen telephones that look like they might emit a scent that was anything but agreeable. We are referring, however, to a report that chemists (pharmacists) in London are disinfecting their telephones twice daily and then spraying them with some perfume, such as white rose. An English exchange refers to these as "scented phones." In this country, we would speak of them as perfumed phones and will not be surprised if the fad is given a run in the United States.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Do You Desire Rational Pharmacy legislation, to increase the profits in your business, to elevate the standard of your profession? Do you wish to take one week's vacation at little expense? If you do, send name and address to W. H. Lamont, care Eli Lilly & Co., 11 S. 4th Street, St. Louis.

Mrs. Catherine Steer, mother of Dr. Justin Steer, died February 28, in her eighty-eighth year. Dr. Steer is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was at one time professor of pharmacy and is now one of the leading practitioners and consulting physicians of the city. His mother was long prominent in St. Louis affairs.

The St. Louis Medical Society met with many changes during the seventy-five years of its existence. One of the most revolutionary has taken place gradually during the past few years. It is the development of the social side of the physicians and the promotion of good fellowship. President John C. Morfit has recently appointed a committee on professional relations and hospitality which will have in charge the social functions now under consideration. We can almost believe that some of the ex-presidents will "turn over in their graves."

Easter Show Windows. — Several of our local pharmacists, who believe that "advertising pays", took advantage of the opportunity offered by Easter day and prepared some really attractice window displays. Among the most notable was the window of H. S. Konetzky, Ninteenth and Wright Streets, who secured a number of little chicks and decorated them with all the colors of the rainbow, and a few more. The little chickens hopped about the window in a lonesome sort of way, until a friend suggested that the old mother hen be installed in the window. Acting upon this suggestion the hen was secured and placed in the window. She gave the customary cluck cluck to attract the little chickens' attention, and busily scratched the sawdust looking for worms. The chicks came out of the little house on a run. The staid old hen caught sight of the variegated brood, gave one loud squeak and took flight over the railing surrounding the display, followed by every little chicken, and for the next few moments there was a loud noise circulating about the store, followed by a varicolored streak. Mr. Konetzky says he will henceforth eschew painted chickens.

J. P. Methudy and others are giving a decided pharmaceutical complexion to a near by hunting and fishing club.

The East St. Louis Druggists are organizing a base ball team. Prominent among those interested are L. E. Baumeister, H. J. Eckert and Ralph Valentine. It is reported that Ed R. Snider is to be official umpire, the rumor is partially confirmed by the fact of his taking out an accident policy recently.

Edgar Roberts, one of the younger alumni boys, who conducts a prosperous drug store in East St. Louis, has branched out into the manufacturing field, and has recently returned from a business trip through the South introducing Roberts Horse Remedies.

EDGAR ROBERTS.

Henry Willie, a graduate of the '06 class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has purchased the Zahn Pharmacy, Salina and Sidney, and will take charge at the expiration of his college duties.

Gerhard Knewitz, an '06 graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest proprietor in East St. Louis, having succeeded Kring & Sons as proprietors of a busy store, at the corner of Sixteenth and Broadway.

GERHARD KNEWITZ.

Edward W. Sasse, who recently disposed of his drug store at Shenandoah and Compton Avenues, has purchased the Rigsby & Felker store at Clarence, Mo.

H. H. Reuter has acquired the interest of William Reuter in Reuter Brothers Pharmacy and moved to the northwest corner of Easton and Pendleton.

H. H. REUTER.

J. W. Gain is receiving the congratulations of his many friends, because of the successful outcome of an operation for appendicitis, which confined him to the hospital for five weeks.

Adolph Finke, manager of The Biedemeyer Drug Co., Grand and Cleveland, is making rapid recovery from a serious attack of appendicitis and a subsequent successful operation by Dr. O. H. Elbrecht.

R. W. Walther, an '06 graduate, has purchased the William Billerth Pharmacy, California and Gravois Avenues, and will make immediate interior improvements by re-arranging the store furniture, installing a soda fountain, etc. Rudy, as he is familiarly called by his friends, promises to have one of the neatest stores on the South Side.

R. W. WALTHER.

Geo. Schroeter is erecting a modern fireproof building at No. 7600 Michigan Avenue, in which he will open a drug store about May 15.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Unabated Sales is seemingly not only the slogan, but the experience of the retail and jobbing drug trade in this section of the country, and reports show increases generally—when exhibits are compared with the same periods—last year.

The market has been active the past thirty days, and the chief price movements are covered by advances in Morphine, Glycerin, Acid Oxalic; declines on American Saffron, Platinite, Vanillin and Cod Liver Oil.

We append below a list of the principal items affected, together with the current market on each.

Advanced.

Apomorphine,
Acid, Oxalic,
Succinic,
Anthemis,
Acid, Citric and all Citrates,
Balsam Fir, Oregon,
Peru,
Bark, Soap,
Prickley Ash,
Calisaya, Yellow, True,
Berries, Fish,
Copaiba,
Chrysarobin,
Cumerin,
Flowers Saffron, Spanish,
Glycerin,
Indigo, Madras,
Gum Chicle,
Glassware,
Morphine,
Oil, Mustard, Expressed,
Cassia,
Wintergreen,
Fish,
Clove,
Olive, Malaga, Yellow,
Rosin,
Root, Snake Canada,
Rhubarb, Shensi,
Seed, Star Anise,
Staves Acre,
Sodium, Nitrate Commercial,
Arsenate, Com'l,
Succinate,
Benzoate,
Sulphon Methane.

Declined.

Acid, Lactic,
Antimony, Black, Pure,
Bark, Bayberry,
Barium Nitrate,
Caffeine Alkaloid,
Cantharides, Chinese,
Russian,
Coca Butter,
Flowers, Saffron, American,
Leaves, Damiana,
Uva Ursi,
Nickel and Ammonium Sulphate,
Oil, Anise,
Peppermint,
Cod Liver, Norwegian,
Newfoundland,
Platinum and Potassium Chloride,
Root, Ipecac,
Dandelion,
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,
Seed, Poppy, Blue,
Coriander, Bleached,
Silver Nitrate,
Vanillin,
Wax, Catnauba.

Quinine.—Unchanged since our last issue; P. & W. on the basis of bulk in 100 oz. cans, quotable at 20c; M. B., 19½; 25 oz. cans, 22c; 5 oz. cans, 28c; 1 oz. vials, 31c.

Opium.—This staple is very firm, the prices are unchanged. Gum, quotable at $4.35 to $4.40; powdered, M. B., $4.85 to $4.90; powdered, P. & W., $5.25.

Morphine.—Owing to the high level of prices on Opium, manufacturers have again advanced this item 10c. Quotable figure, ⅛s, $2.85 to $2.90; 1 oz. containers 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Unchanged; 188 proof, bbls., $2.56; ½ bbls., $2.59; 10 gal. cans, $2.72; 5 gal. cans, $2.79; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 7c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Quotably unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls., 45c, with the usual advances for smaller packages.

Denatured.—Quotable figures have been shaded somewhat since our last issue, and the present basis, bbls., 38c; ½ bbls., 42c; containers inclusive, 30 days or 1% for cash 10 days.

Apomorphine.—Advanced; hydrochloride in ⅛s, per oz., $3.50; crystals in ⅛s, per oz., $9.30.

Acid, *Oxalic.*—Advanced and very firm. Still tending higher. Quotable in bbls. at 10c to 13c to 16c, in a small way.

Acid, *Succinic.*—Advanced to $7.59; ozs., 64c.

Acid, *Citric and all Citrates.*—A further advance is noted; quotable in kegs, 62c. All citrates higher sympathetically.

Antimony Sulphide, *Pure.*—Declined; quotable in bbls., 17½c to 23c to 25c, in small lots.

Anthemis.—*Advanced* to 43c to 50c, as to quantity.

Balsam Fir, *Oregon.*—Advanced to $2.75 to 45c to 50c in pound lots.

Peru.—*Advanced* to $2.30 to $2.40.

Tolu.—*Advanced* to 35c to 40c.

Bark, *Soap.*—Advanced to 10½ to 16c, as to quantity; ground, 1c higher; powdered, 2c higher.

Prickly Ash.—Advanced, quotable in bags, 16c; ground, 18c; powdered 20c, to 26c to 36c in small lots.

Calisaya, Yellow, True.—Advanced to 60c; ground, 61c.

Bayberry.—Declined; quotable in bales, 8½c to 15c to 20c in a smaller way; ground, 2c higher; powdered, 4c higher.

Barium, Nitrate—Quotably lower; 8c to 14c, as to quantity.

Berries, *Fish.*—Advanced to 10c to 15c.

Caffeine, *Alkaloid.*—Declined to $3.40.

Cantharides, *Chinese.*—Declined to $1.05 to $1.15; powdered, 5c higher; Russian, 1.25; powdered, $1.30.

Coca Butter.—Quotably lower; M. B., ½ lb. cakes, 12 lb. boxes, 47c to 53c; ounce fingers, 50c to 60c.

Copaiba.—*Advanced* to $1.20 to $1.30.

Chrysarobin.—*Advanced* to $5.00; ounces 44c.

Cumerin.—*Advanced* to $4.60 to $5.00, as to quantity.

Flowers, *Saffron, Spanish.*—Advanced; quotable in lb. cans, $10.75; ounces, 75c.

Saffron, American.—Quotably lower; in mats, 65c to 85c to 90c.

Glycerin.—Advanced; 50 lb cases, 15½c.

Indigo, *Madras.*—Advanced 65c to 70c; powdered, 5c higher.

Gum, *Chicle.*—Advanced; quotable in bags 59c, to 65c to 70c in smaller lots.

Leaves, *Damiana.*—Declined to 20c; powdered, 24c.

Uvi Ursa.—Declined to 12c.

Nickle and *Ammonium Sulphate.*—Quotably lower; bbls., 11½c to 16c to 20c, as wanted.

Oil, *Mustard, Expressed.*—Advanced; bbls., 75c to 90c to 95c.

Linseed.—Remains unchanged; raw, quotable in

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bbls., 40c; 10-gal. cans, 51c; 5-gal. cans, 56c; boiled, 1c higher; containers inclusive.

Cassia.—Advanced to $1.75 to $1.85.

Wintergreen.—Advanced; true, quotable at $4.00; natural, $3.20; artificial, 55c.

Fish.—Advanced; banks and straits; pure, advanced to 36c to 50c to 55c. No. 2, 29c to 45c to 50c.

Cloves.—Advanced to $1.50 to $1.65.

Olive, Malaga, Yellow.—Advanced to $1.13 to $1.25.

Anise.—Quotably lower.

Peppermint.—Quotably lower; Pure, M. B., $2.35; re-distilled, M. B., $2.70; Hotchkiss, $3.65.

Cod Liver, Norwegian.—Tending downward; Norwegian Isdahl's, bbls., $34.00 to $1.55 to $1.75.

Newfoundland.—Bbls., 97c to $1 30 to $1.50.

Platinum and Potassium, *Chloride.*—Quotably lower; ounce vials, $19.00; ⅛s, $19.30; 15 grain vials, 85c.

Rosin.—*Advanced;* "E" Grade quotable in bbls. of 280 lbs., $6.25; 4½c to 6c per lb. in a small way.

Root, *Snake, Canada.*—Advanced to 45c; powdered, 48c.

Rhubarb, Shensi.—Advanced; select flat pieces quotable at 90c to $1.10; M. B. No. 1, cut, $2.00; fingers, $2.25.

Ipecac.—Declined; Carthagena, $2.80; Rio, $2.85; powdered, 10c higher.

Dandelion.—Declined; 37c to 40c; powdered, 45c.

Sarsaparilla, Mexican.—Declined; bales, 13c to 24c to 29c, in a small way; ground, 2c higher.

Seed, *Star Anise.*—Advanced to 38c to 42c.

Staves Acre.—Advanced to 40c; powdered 45c.

Poppy, Blue.—Declined to 14c to 17c.

Coriander, Bleached.—Quotably lower; bags 8c to 13c to 15c, as wanted.

Silver, *Nitrate.*—Declined; P. & W. 1b. bottles, $8.86; M. B., $8.70; ounces, 58c; M. B., 56c.

Sodium, *Nitrate,* Com'l.—Advanced; bags, 4½c to 6c to 9c.

Arsenate, Com'l.—Advanced to 12c to 20c.

Succinate.—Advanced; lbs., $5.09; ounces, 45c.

Benzoate.—Advanced; bbls., 41c to 58c; gran., 1c lower.

Sulphon Methane.—Advanced; quotable in lbs. at $4.50; ozs., 35c.

Vanillin.—Materially lower; ozs., 33c to 55c, as to quantity.

Wax, *Carnauba.*—Declined to 48c to 53c, as to quantity.

Glassware.—Materially higher, and there seems to be a possibility of an unavoidable shortage in supplies. Quotable discounts in this market on pearl ovals, less than cases 70%, single cases 75%; 5 case lots 75 and 5%; 10 case lots, 75 and 10%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 80%; Comet ovals, 80 and 20%; 25 case lots, 85%.

Window Glass.—Discounts remain unchanged on the basis of 90 and 10% for single, and 90 and 15% for double.

Turpentine.—Quotably lower; bbls., 72½c; 10-gal. cans, 83½c; 5-gal. cans, 87½c, packages inclusive.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

S. L. Rogers '96, is again at Moeller's pharmacy, Laclede and Compton Avenues. He will be glad to hear from his classmates by letter, 'phone or in person.

S. L. ROGERS, PH. G.

Some of the St. Louis Druggists are regretting that the discovery of the secret of burning ashes as fuel comes so late in the season. If such an announcement had been made early in the fall, the demand for oxalic acid would have helped out on the profit side of the ledger.

O. G. Robb, Ph. G., has accepted a position with Peeler & Jodd, at Easton Avenue and Sarah Street.

O. G. ROBB, PH. G.

The St. Louis Chemical Society, on April 8, listened to and discussed a paper by Dr. L. W. Andrews on "A Review of Henri Moissan's Contributions to Chemical Science."

Photographs of Physicians Wanted.—Inform the editor of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in case you can furnish any kind of a picture of any of the following ex-presidents of the St. Louis Medical Society: Hardage Lane, 1838-1839-1843; Josephus W. Hall, 1846; R. P. Simmons, 1850; E. H. McGintie, 1858; William Dickinson, 1882.

H. F. Krey, Ph. B., has added Ph. G. to his titles. He is an old stand-by for Stegner's Drug Co., 1400 North Grand Ave.

H. F. KREY, PH. B.

War on Slot Machines Again.—The St. Louis Police Department has decided that the time is ripe for another crusade against drug store slot machines. This time the penny machines are to be overlooked, but several proprietors have been obliged to visit police stations on account of their failure to notice that their slot machines must be out of commission.

The Evaporation of Solid Metals and their compounds has long been conjectured but only recently demonstrated as an actual fact. The characteristic odors of copper and other metals led to the belief that such substances give off portions of themselves at ordinary temperatures. Recent experiments have clearly proven that such is the case.

The National Formulary III. is the only one recognized by the Pure Food and Drugs Law.

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COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

The Alumni of the Tri-State College of Pharmacy, Angola, Ind., is very active and held its first annual banquet this year. The menu was an interesting collection of prescriptions, written in classic Latin, and according to the rules of Wall's work on The Prescription. The new officers are: W. J. Trevillian, president and secretary; Paul Bachelor, treasurer; C. C. Sherrard, assistant secretary. Reception committee: D. W. Haines, C. O. Dunn, Paul Bachelor.

Southern College of Pharmacy.—The graduating exercises were held at Atlanta, Ga., March 26, when the degree of Ph. G. was conferred on a class of twenty-five candidates as follows:

Miss Glady Cureton Weathers, George Cunningham Christian, Carl Ceroma Jeffares, James Harry Johnston, Miss Alice Laura Dill, Miss Nellie Mae Dill, I. Noel Day, Wilbur Hubert Austin, John A. Salter, Grover C. Adams, Ernest King Armistead, I. Milo Peacock, Zenas Daniel Hatcher, Daniel Augustus Powell, H. Mercer Richards, Claiborne A. Harris, Waymon H. Summerlin, Walter Stokes Burch, M. Angel Rangel, Benjamin H. Howard, Ottis Shackelford, Earnest W. Hunt, Frank H. Gilbert, Wallace D. Sheridan, Rufus A. Thorne.

The Kansas City College of Pharmacy held its twenty-second annual commencement April 17. W. S. Cowherd delivered the annual address to the graduating class. After the commencement program was concluded a reception and ball was given the class by the Alumni Association.

The gold medal awarded by the college for the best grade in all branches was won by D. Victor Whitney, Jr., and E. J. Runner received honorable mention for the second best grade. T. A. Burchett, of the junior class, received the gold medal for the best grade, W. A. Stofer winning honorable mention. A. C. McCarty was given the alumni medal for the best grade in microscopy, Ed L. Hahn being tendered a life membership in the alumni.

The Alumni Association held an election of officers, with the following result:

O. G. Hopper, president; Fletcher B. Taylor, first vice-president; Glasier Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. D. V. Whitney, secretary and treasurer.

The members of the graduating class are:

George Anderson, George Biggs, LeRoy Clary, A. C. Cooke, W. A. Crawford, M. C. Dunnaway, Alva W. Esterbrook, president; F. F. Freidson, F. F. Fry, J. H. Foley, J. B. Gidinskey, M. E. Gillespie, K. L. Hersh, W. H. Heaton, E. L. Hahn, J. H. Hinkle, Earl McGaughey, A. C. McCarty, G. L. Ratliff, C. R. Ryan, E. J. Runner, O. H. Screpel, J. S. Watkins and D. V. Whitney, Jr.

The Chicago College of Pharmacy held its graduating exercises April 25. The principal address was given by Leo. Eliel, president of the American Pharmaceutal Association, who referred especially to the need of higher standards, the progress of pharmaceutical education and the necessity for active participation in association work. President James conferred the degrees and addressed the class briefly on their responsibilities and advantages as alumni of the university. He referred to the fact that alumni of the University of Illinois are to be found in every large city and in nearly all of the smaller cities throughout this country. He spoke of the progress of the school and the possibilities which the future holds in store for it. The class speakers were Lotis L. Huston, salutatorian, and John P. Lee, valedictorian. Prizes were presented as follows: The alumni gold medal for highest scholarship, John P. Lee; Biroth microscope, Lotis L. Huston; Becker chemical cabinet, George Eisele, and memberships in the American Pharmaceutical Association were awarded to Walter H. Reuter for excellence in pharmacy, and Karel B. Blahnik for pharmacognosy. The list of the class is enclosed.

In the evening the Alumni Association gave its annual banquet. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"The University of Illinois", President Edmund J. James, Ph. D.; "The Board of Trustees", Dr. Charles Davison; "The Alumni Association", President A. W. Baer, Ph. G., M. D.; "The Faculty", Prof. W A. Puckner; "The Class of 1907", President Karl E. Anderson.

A noteworthy feature of the banquet was the presence of six members of the class of 1882, who had gotten together in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation.

A. Ph. A.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. at the April meeting discussed the ownership of a prescription, the refilling of the same and other problems connected with that interesting document.

The St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A. will meet at the College of Pharmacy, Saturday May 18, at 8 p. m. All pharmacists of the city are invited to attend. The National Formulary will be the special subject for discussion.

The Northwestern Branch of the A. Ph. A. met in Indianapolis, April 17. Legislative matters were discusssed. Attention was given to the proposed distribution of an epitome of the National Formulary. It was decided to extend the friendly relations already existing between local physicians and pharmacists.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. held a very interesting meeting April 3, at which timely topics were discussed. The prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations occupied much of the time on the subject.

Dr. Hobart A. Hare said it was difficult to discuss the proposition without transgressing the lines of true professionalism. He thought that the burden of the argument certainly rested on the pharmacist, who would be required to demonstrate his willingness and ability to assume professional duties and to divest himself of the practice of selling popular nostrums and resorting to counter prescribing.

Dr. Hare further stated that he had found it advisable to cultivate the acquaintance of capable pharmacists, and in turn advised pharmacists to cultivate the acquaintance of physicians and inform them of the usefulness of new preparations.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is Dr. Albert Byron Lyons, of Detroit, Mich., who is a member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and was last year chairman of the A. Ph. A. Committee on Pharmacopœia. The doctor submitted a lengthy report original in character, making many recommendations for the future action of the A. Ph. A. Proceedings for 1906, containing the report, was recently distributed.

DR. ALBERT BYRON LYONS.

"Progress is essential to life," as Browning says, "what comes to completion perishes."

Francis George Schachleiter, Hot Springs, Ark., president of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the June issue.

JULIUS OTTO SCHLOTTERBECK.

Julius Otto Schlotterbeck, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May.

The N. A. R. D. meets at Chicago, the week beginning September 16.

The A. Ph. A. meets at the Astor House, Times Square, New York City, the week beginning September 2.

A National Paint Law is now demanded by the trade interested in that line of goods. It seems that the National Pure Food and Drugs Law is causing an awakening in all branches of trade. The old motto that honesty is the best policy is evidently becoming generally accepted as the basis of trade. The National Pure Food and Drugs Law means honest labels.

Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 4.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 6.

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Editorial

The Proprietary Association of America is now twenty-five years of age. During this quarter of a century the members have witnessed a wonderful change in conditions affecting the drug trade. Through all of the vicissitudes experienced by manufacturers of patent medicines, they have profited by the benefit of co-operation. The P. A. A. has a peculiar form of organization, which is strong in united action as a single unit when conditions are favorable, but, on the other hand, acts in the sense of a conference of manufacturers when circumstances make such a conference most convenient. This feature has been criticized by members of other organizations, but it seems to just fit the peculiar conditions which unite manufacturers. Perhaps the most noticeable change in the general policy of patent medicine manufacturers since the birth of this association, almost a generation ago, is the general reform in the once prevalent extravagant claims for therapeutic properties. Of course the Pure Food and Drugs Law has had much to do with this, but the general tendency during several years past has been to modify the advertising matter which was at one time held up as an example of extreme exaggeration of claims. The president of the association for the past year was raised in the retail drug business and gained a knowledge which has stood him well in keeping his association in line with the retail drug trade. At one time many druggists threatened to throw patent medicines out at the back door, and several manufacturers attempted to divert the consumer from the drug store front door, but to-day the sentiment is quite different and the retail druggist is looked upon as the only legitimate means of reaching the consumer.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists has celebrated its silver anniversary and with renewed vigor and greatly increased membership enters upon the second quarter of a century's work. We do not mean by this that its usefulness will be limited to one hundred years, but the founders twenty-five years ago stated that it would take at least that long to accomplish the work of bringing pharmacy up to the ideal standard of the leaders in that calling. Some of the organizers of the Arkansas Association have passed away and others removed from the state since its foundation, but they builded so well that the organization continues on the upward plain and has accomplished much for the welfare of pharmacy in the state. It is, however, not only the silver jubilee, but also a feeling that a long cherished hope of having the A. Ph. A. meeting at Hot Springs will be accomplished in 1908 that spurred the members on with more than usual interest in the annual meeting. We can say to those A. Ph. A. members who are not acquainted with that section of the country that the invitation is in earnest, the proffered hospitality genuine and the facilities for handling such a convention fully equal to the requirements. We will not be surprised if the A. Ph. A. meeting at New York City, September 2, adops the motto, "Onward to Hot Springs in 1908."

The Power, Duties and Obligations of Boards of Pharmacy.—The average board of pharmacy of former days was somewhat of an automaton, carrying out in rather a mechanical way work along the same lines as those followed by its predecessor or by other boards of pharmacy. During the past few years, however, boards of pharmacy have begun to realize their power, duties and obligations. Some of them are surprised at the amount of power they have, others, frightened by the realization of obligations and a few are seeking every possible opportunity to be enterprising and useful. Some of the boards, the New York City, as an example, are learning that they can cancel the certificate of registration of a man who is found guilty of fraud or other crime which renders him unworthy of the title of pharmacist. The activity of a few boards will give assurance to the members of other boards and thus we may look for considerable work of a useful kind outside of the mere examination and registration of pharmacists. This is something which the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy can with propriety take into consideration.

Hard on the Patent Medicine Business in Canada.—A new law is now being proposed for Canada and may become a fact before this item is in print. It is intended, in a way, to control the handling of foods and drugs somewhat as does the Pure Food and Drugs Law of the United States. In some respects it is much more far reaching, for it places the patent medicine business under as strict government supervision as is the manufacture and handling of alcoholic liquids in the United States. This will affect medicines manufactured in this country and sold in Canada as much as the ones which have their origin in the Dominion.

One feature of the Canadian law is particularly timely. It prohibits manufacturers from leading the consumers to believe that their particular brand of goods is endorsed or guaranteed by the government. It is not at all improbable that an amendment similar to the latter provision will be made to the National Pure Food and Drugs Law in this country.

"Living Prices on Patent Medicines" has been the battle cry of the N. A. R. D., with its "Live and let live" motto, during the early years of its life. As soon as the prices have reached a satisfactory condition other fields to conquer are desired. A prominent member of the association recommends the "standard preparations question" as the paramount issue. He advises druggists to recommend their own preparations, and says that the druggist should talk for himself. He sums up his argument in the following words, "The druggist should see whose interests he is serving, his own or the patent medicine manufacturer's". This argument would have been much more

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timely ten years ago, when druggists were handling patent medicines at cost, or at an actual loss.

A Room Full of Tobacco Smoke is an ideal place for a political meeting, according to public sentiment, but we join with those medical writers who are surprised that educated physicians should, week after week, meet in a dense cloud of tobacco smoke, which severely interferes with the transaction of business. Fortunately the complaint comes from those who themselves enjoy a quiet smoke, otherwise they would hear the cry "crank". Pharmacists are not quite as guilty as physicians in this respect, for their "smokers" are usually confined to social functions, where the inconvenience of a thick and opaque atmosphere is of no great consequence.

Texas Has a Pharmacy Law which will give it a state board of pharmacy. For some years past the Lone Star State had a pharmacy law providing for separate boards in the different congressional districts. The plan did not work well and the new law is a result of the efforts of the progressive pharmacists of Texas. It is interesting to note that the state association is receiving application for membership from all sections of the state. Some of those who are rushing in, have an idea that membership in the state association is equivalent to registration. It has been only a few years since other state associations have met with similar experiences.

One Way that Does Not Work.—The problem of the hour seems to be how to interest pharmacists in the U. S. P. and N. F. We hear the complaint from more than one quarter that physicians find their patients objecting to the high prices charged by the pharmacist who dispenses N. F. or U. S. P. preparations on a prescription. It will not do for the pharmacist to charge more for such a prescription than would be paid for a corresponding proprietary preparation. We will be glad to hear from the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on this subject.

The Allied Drug Interests of this Country, including manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, has been enjoined by the United States Court against conducting a drug trust. The decision was made only recently but sufficient time has elapsed for a consensus of opinions to be expressed by those most interested. The leaders in the several branches of trade all agree that the decree will cause no material change in present business conditions. If cut rates should result, it will be due to the foolhardiness of those who do not realize that cut rates mean the ruination of trade.

The word "Pharmacopœia" is becoming familiar throughout the length and breadth of this land. Since it is the standard adopted by the National Pure Food and Drugs Law, the manufacturers, importers and all classes of dealers in any line pertaining to pharmacy have hastened to become familiar with the pharmacopœia. At one time, the work was looked upon as a necessary text-book in colleges of pharmacy, but was much of a curiosity in the average drug store. It is quite evident that the sale of the U. S. P. VIII. will far exceed that of any previous revision.

The Mutual Relation Between Pharmacists and Physicians is an ever-current topic. There are, however, points of difference between the two callings that come out prominently on various occasions. Perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of the diverging line between pharmacy and medicine is a bill introduced in the Iowa Legislature intended to prohibit physicians from advertising their professional ability. The druggist who neglects to properly advertise is the one who, as George Seabury said, "must learn to live on fried snow balls".

Druggists are Learning to Figure Profits and understand just how much money they make out of their business. A California correspondent of N. A. R. D. Notes says that many proprietors would be better off if employed as clerks at $90.00 to $100.00 a month. No doubt this is true, but how many such proprietors could command the salary mentioned? It must also be remembered that it is worth something to be "a proprietor", even though the income is less and the work more confining.

Sunday Closing.—The drug stores in the cities of Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill., all close from noon on Sunday to 6 p. m. Some pharmacists claim that it is much better to arrange so that at least one store in each locality will be open for prescription work, no matter when a customer has a prescription to fill. We will be glad to hear from our readers who can speak from experience.

The Scarcity of Drug Clerks continues quite general throughout the United States. The complaint seems to be that young men who would make desirable drug clerks study medicine, or go into some other commercial pursuit than pharmacy. At one time the colored globes attracted boys and young men to the drug store; now the long hours and small salaries frighten them away.

Pharmacists Should Study the National Formulary.—We continue to hear from physicians who complain that pharmacists are not familiar with the N. F. III. We hope that those interested in bringing the National Formulary before the medical profession will see to it that their fellow pharmacists are posted in regard to the revised edition to this national standard.

Sponges are Always Considered High by the customers who buy them at retail. The dealer also feels justified in making a similar claim. The sponge market just at present is becoming firmer than ever before, so that both retailer and consumer may expect surprises in the way of prices.

For Pharmaceutical Spelling Contests.—Disproportionableness and disestablishmentarianism are about the longest English words, and there is a long medical word, methylbenzoinethoxyethytetrahydropyridinecarboxylate. A Greek word, meaning burgoo, has 169 letters.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Ice Business suffered from the effects of a very bad cold througout the month of April.

Do Not Delay sending us questions for the Quiz and Prescription Case departments when you have anything to ask.

Phenol is the new and official title for what the pharmaceutical press, as well as the laity, continue to call carbolic acid.

Pharmacopœias and Pure Chemicals are being offered as prizes for papers at the State Association meetings this year.

The Physicians of Brooklyn were recently entertained at an evening function by the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association.

Cotton Seed Oil is advancing in price as was predicted last month. Since the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Law this article sails under its own name.

Pittsburg Had to Pay a pretty big price for her bath, but she was probably dirty enough to need it, and it is not every city that can take a bath in three rivers at the same time.

Bought the Cut Rate Drug Store.—This is the way that the pharmacists of Milwaukee disposed of a shrewd competitor. We presume the purchase price was at cut rates.

Periodicals as a side line for druggists are advocated by the *American Druggist*. The idea is not a new one, but one worthy of more general attention throughout the country.

The Sale of Cocaine in Kentucky is being investigated by the board of pharmacy which proposes to, as far as possible, stamp out the indiscriminate sale of such drug habit forming substances.

Mr. Belmont Predicts a Check to our industrial prosperity. We hope that he will make the check a big one and that we can cash it as easily as we have cashed other checks the past few years.

"Druggists Should Have a Day of Rest", is a popular head-line, but somehow the druggists of this country are slow in their efforts to arrange for a day of rest on the Sabbath of each week. In a few cities and some of the smaller places drug stores close regularly on Sunday, but, as a rule, they are open from early until late.

While Mr. Moore, of the agricultural department, has been trying to convince the public that the weather of this country has not changed, and that Western Kansas will again have drouths, Dr. Wiley, of the same department, has discovered a way of making good whisky out of sawdust, and thus will be able to absolutely prevent a drouth in future.

The Remington Anniversary was a very pleasant affair under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy May 14, 1907. In addition to the banquet and addresses was the formal presentation to the college of an oil portrait of Prof. Joseph Price Remington, given in honor of his thirty-fifth anniversary as a member of the faculty.

It Intoxicates.—An associated press correspondent tells of a spring which has just been discovered near Ada, O., which flows water that is intoxicating. This all happened after the section voted dry, and only goes to show the danger of voting against liquor. If this correspondent had been able to get his regulation number of drinks no doubt he would have escaped "seeing things."

It is Not Necessary to look for something new, nor get up a general discussion, to attract attention. This is evidenced by the success met with in Chicago and Philadelphia by the local A. Ph. A. branches, where the ownership of the prescription and other equally trite subjects are occupying the programs. What is more, the discussions are bringing good results and both pharmacy and medicine will profit thereby.

"The Making of Medicines" is the title of a timely article in *Harper's Magazine* for April. It is from the pen of Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan, who opens the way for other medical and pharmaceutical writers to let the reading public know that standard medicines are scientifically applied and their use is based upon scientific facts. Such articles have a tendency to offset the peculiar teachings of Christian Scientists and others who are not familiar with the scientific and practical sides of medicine and pharmacy.

Political Pharmacists, or politics in pharmacy, seems to be rife in Greater New York. A new member of the board of pharmacy is to be selected and candidates are pushing with a vigor, which carries with it the disagreeable features of a bitter political campaign. This is to be regretted and especially on the eve of the coming meeting of the A. Ph. A., which occurs in New York, beginning September 2. No doubt, however, the spirit of hospitality and good fellowship will assert itself before that time, and visitors will find all Greater New York united in efforts to make the A. Ph. A. meeting a grand success.

Missouri Legislation of Interest to Pharmacists was not particularly important outside of the passage of a pure food and drugs law based on the federal enactment. The proposed changes in the Missouri Pharmacy Law during the past session of the legislature were numerous and far reaching. We publish in the June issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST a letter from a correspondent at the capital who reviews the legislation which was proposed. This will be of interest not only to Missouri pharmacists but those who have occasion to take part in work for legislative changes in other states.

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NECROLOGY.

Moritz Krebs died at his home in Chicago May 14. He was a member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association and the organization attended the funeral in a body. Mr. Krebs was the third member to pass away since the annual meeting, held last May.

William Thomas McCormick, of Prairie Grove, Ark., died April 17, of heart failure. He was a descendant of the Londonderry McCormicks of Ireland who were prominent during the reign of William, the Third. He was born in 1858. He had lived in Prairie Grove since 1882 where he established a drug store in partnership with his brother, the late Dr. E. G. McCormick. He was a prominent citizen in every sense of the word, his influence always for the betterment of the town, the state and mankind.

Dr. August Charles Bernays died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in St. Louis, May 22. He was born in Highland, St. Clair Co., Ill., October 13, 1854. He was the son of Dr. George J. Bernays, who was one of the able physicians in this section of the country during his professional life time. Dr. Bernays was widely known as a daring and skillful surgeon and for many years has been a prominent figure in St. Louis. He was of a kind and generous disposition which made him popular with his friends. For several years, he realized his physical condition and two years ago predicted the approach of the end and the manner in which it would come.

DR. FRANK LOWBER JAMES.

Dr. Frank L. James died at his home in St. Louis, May 19, after a two weeks' illness due to erysipelas. His body was cremated in accordance with his expressed wish. Dr. James was born in Mobile, Ala., August 27, 1841, and after finishing the local schools, entered the Polytechnic Institute at Carlsruhe, Germany. From there he went to Munich and studied chemistry under Liebig. This was about the time that Dr. Charles O. Curtman, of St. Louis, and Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, were private pupils of Liebig. From Munich he went to Paris and studied medicine, but the breaking out of the civil war caused him to return home before graduating. He entered the secret service of the Confederate army. He was in Mobile and made use of his chemical knowledge in preparing for the mining of Mobile Bay. At the close of the war, he went to Memphis as associate editor of the *Memphis Appeal.* From there he came to St. Louis and in the early eighties practiced medicine. His literary tastes kept him from giving the practice of medicine the attention which is required to achieve success. He contributed frequently to the local daily press and various scientific and technical publications. He became one of the editors and finally editor in chief of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.* This, he gave up a few years ago owing to an accident which caused the loss of one of his eyes. Dr. James began his work in pharmaceutical journalism as editor of the Department of Therapeutics in the *St. Louis Druggist* now the *National Druggist.* Later on, he became editor in chief and at the time of his death was editor of the Scientific Department.

Dr. James was particularly fond of microscopy and served as president of the American Microscopical Society, the only national organization in which he ever took an active part, although he was a member of the A. Ph. A. He was an honorary member of the Mo. Ph. A. and for a number of years attended the annual meetings. He was at one time professor of histology and microscopy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. James was a man of marked scientific and literary ability but did not cultivate a large circle of friends nor energetically make use of opportunities which might have been cultivated. He was of pleasing address, companionable with intimate associates and imbued with the spirit of southern hospitality and the other attributes of a gentleman and scholar from Mobile. The doctor was an expert penman, an artist and a fluent writer, probably the most erudite of any associated with the pharmaceutical press of this country. He was a linguist and delighted in studying out old manuscripts, rare old books and the little spoken or written modern languages. With the European languages of the day he was perfectly at home. His free translations with comments from foreign medical and pharmacetical journals were freqnently re-translated into their original languages by the editors of European publications.

During the past few years, a partial loss of eye-sight and failing general health caused Doctor James much pain and mental anxiety and death really came as a relief. The deceased never married.

About the only Thing a "good disposition" gets a person is to allow the other fellow to get his own way.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

For Burns.—I saw in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, for April, a remedy for burns. For years I have recommended and sold with great success a mixture of lime water and linseed oil, equal parts, which makes a creamy mixture, and allays the pain speedily and the burn will heal rapidly. I always keep a bottle in my house for immediate use in case of accident. —[GEO. C. BARTELLS, Camp Point, Ill.

Automobile Non-Freezing Mixture.—I have tried the calcium chloride solution and while it did not freeze I had to get a new water tank on account of corrosion; this winter I have used with much satisfaction the very best solution I ever tried and it is not expensive for the glycerin lasts all winter and you have but to add water.

Glycerin (neutral in reaction)	49%
Sodium Carbonate	2%
Aqua	49%

This mixture will not corrode, and will not freeze at any temperature we had this winter for I kept a can of it out of doors all winter.—[A. G. SERVOSS, Havana, Ill.

Pharmaceutical Education.—I see my good friend, Dr. O. A. Wall, keeps hammering at the one year compulsory high school requirement. Sorry to see him on the wrong side of an important question. Even if we admit that he is correct in his facts, the difficulty of obtaining the same instruction as is given in the first year of your high schools is not insuperable. If a lad has the grit he will get it, not necessarily in a high school, but *somewhere* and *somehow*. It is a mistake to disseminate the idea that low attainments *will do* for men who aspire to a college degree. If a man wants honors, let him work for them. His arguments might suit the boards of pharmacy, but not the colleges.—[W. M. SEARBY, San Francisco, Cal.

Rhus Poisoning.—I was very much interested in the article on "Rhus Poisoning," by Adolf G. Vogeler, in a recent number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. I believe, with him, that there is only a small percentage of people who are susceptible to that poisoning, or to poisoning from other vines or weeds. I believe that only those whose systems are in a certain condition by inheritance or other cause are susceptible to it. In our family there were thirteen children who grew to manhood and womanhood, and we were in constant and close companionship with Rhus Toxicodendron, but not one of us ever showed any symptoms of being poisoned by it or other poisonous growths. We boys used to often go swimming along with neighbor boys, and once in a while one of them would be poisoned by the weeds that grew on the banks of "The Old Swimmin' Hole," but none of us were ever affected by them.

A correspondent asks you for information about "John the Conqueror;" in answer you mention many Johns you know, but say you know no John the Conqueror. May be it is John Barley Corn, he is a pretty good conqueror.

Here in Kansas City we have decided to make a new use of the pure food and drugs law. Hereafter when a woman tries to poison herself by swallowing carbolic acid, we will prosecute her under the food and drugs law for putting "acid in cider."—[C. E. CORCORAN, Kansas City, Mo.

Syrupus Antiscorbuticus.—I recently found the term "Syrupus Antiscorbuticus" I did not know what it was, and my library failed to enlighten me. I inquired of a number of my friends, both medical and pharmaceutical, and they also were unable to tell me. Hence I was compelled to appeal to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which answered: "This preparation is official in the Swiss Pharmacopeia and in the French Codex. Hager's "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischer Praxis" gives the following composition:

No.	Ingredients.	Parts—Swiss.	Parts—French.
1.	Herba cochleariæ (common scurvy grass)	100	100
2.	Herba nasturtii offic. recentis (water cress)	100	100
3.	Radix armoraciæ recentis (horseradish root)	100	100
4.	Foliorum menyanthis (water shamrock)	20	10
5.	Cortex aurantii	25	20
6.	Cortex cinnamomi zeylonici	10	5
7.	Vinum albi	400	400
8.	Alcohol 94 per cent	40	..
9.	Saccharum	550	500

"According to the Swiss Pharmacopeia the directions for making this are as follows: Ingredients 1 to 8 are macerated for 5 days in a water bath. One hundred parts are distilled off; the remainder is percolated, and after 6 hours the clear fluid is poured off. It is then boiled down to 350 parts and cooked to a syrup with the sugar. The distillate is then added."

J. D. Gibson, of Salem, Mo., is a prosperous pharmacist who has a very comfortable and exceptionally pleasantly located residence, as shown by the above photograph.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Gray's Ointment of Pinis Palustris (67).—Can you give us the formula? Who can answer?

The Practice of Pharmacy (68) by Remington was revised in 1905, the new edition being the fourth.

A Physician Must Be Registered as a Pharmacist (69) if he desires to run a drug store in Missouri.

The Missouri Pharmacy Law (70) in full was published on page 423 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906.

Tincture of Artificial Musk (71).—How is it made and what is the dose?

Answer.—We are unable to find a formula for above preparation.

Gar. Ali. Mollis (72).—What would you dispense for this in a prescription?

Answer.—Cannot say until we see a copy of the entire prescription.

How to Obtain a Serial Number (73) under the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Write to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Quiz Compend. (74)—I desire a book for use in my lectures to the nurses in a hospital.

We recommend Materia Medica and Therapeutics by Niepe, Lea Brothers & Co.

U. S. P. Description of Spirit of Turpentine (75).—We must refer you to the Pharmacopœia. We cannot attempt to give space to information copied from such a standard work, which book should be in each drug store.

Work on Metallurgy. (76)—We would suggest a handbook of Metallurgy, by Carl Schnabel, translated by Henry Louis. It comes in two volumes and is published by The McMillan Co., of New York City. The price is $13.00.

Qualifications of a Food and Drug Inspector (77).—L. F. Kebler, chief of the drug laboratory, at Washington, D. C., says that first of all an inspector must be conversant with the trade conditions relative to the products which he intends to inspect.

Doctors are Not Pharmacists (78) in Missouri unless they can register as such. This is the letter and intent of the law. The physician you mention is liable to be prosecuted for running a drug store without being registered, or having a registered man in charge.

The Food and Drug Inspectors (79) are appointed after a civil service examination. If you desire to take the examination, write to the civil service commissioners, Washington, D. C. They have not as yet announced the date of the next examination. The last one was held February 5.

Internal Revenue (80) is required by the Government and not by the State. Neither Illinois nor any other State exacts an internal revenue for the sale of patent medicines. If you sell patent medicines that can be used as a beverage, the Government requires you to pay the internal revenue tax of $25.00 as a retail liquor dealer.

Colored Inks for Stamps (81).—The *Seifensieder Zeitung* says that for india rubber stamps glycerine is the best medium. To make a blue ink use twelve parts of aniline-blue to the 1,000 parts of glycerine. For red use twelve parts of eosin to the 1,000; for green use twelve parts of acid-green. For metal stamps olein is better. Heat to eighty degrees C. (about 175 degrees F.), and for blue ink add five parts of brilliant green and two parts of methyl-violet (to each 1,000 parts of olein). For black stir in ten parts of oil-soluble black aniline. For red ten parts of aniline red; for green ten parts of aniline green.

Anti-Moth Powder. (82)—The following recipe for preparing a moth-exterminating powder called "Antimothine" is given by the *Pharmazeutische Zeitung* of Berlin: 500 parts by weight of finely-sifted sawdust are thoroughly mixed with five parts of powdered ammonium carbonate, prepared with oil of lavender. To this ten parts of glacial acetic acid, mixed with ten parts of water, are added and mixed until the effervescence, caused by the acetic acid, has ceased. By this treatment, the sawdust is made ready for the admixture of further ingredients. A second mixture is then prepared as follows: 500 parts by weight of finely-sifted sawdust are mixed with twenty parts of glacial acetic acid, diluted with twenty parts of water, fifteen parts of spirits of wine, in which five parts of camphor have been dissolved, and ten parts of American turpentine oil. This second mixture is then added to the first, and forty parts by weight of ammonium carbonate prepared with oil of lavendar added to the whole. The mass is left to dry in a well-closed receiver.

When required for use, the powder is scattered in rooms or receptacles containing the articles which are to be protected from moths, the articles being either suspended over it or laid in it. The powder may, however, be strewn over the objects in the usual manner, without the latter suffering any injury. Owing to the fact that the active constituents are contained in the vehicle (cellulose) in a finely-divided state, their action is certain and lasting; moreover, an agreeable smell, injurious to moths, is developed by the ammonium carbonate prepared with the oil of lavender.

Other suitable substances capable of absorbing the active constituents, such as infusorial earth, sponge, etc. may be used instead of sawdust, as they are more or less substitutes for cellulose.—[NEUESTE ERFINDUNGEN UND ERFAHRUNGEN.

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists And Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

New Hampshire.—Intoxicating Quality of Liquors need not be proved, where sale of article is prohibited by name. One York was indicted in New Hampshire for selling a bottle of whiskey and a bottle of wine. He sought to be acquitted on the ground that it was not proven that the liquors were intoxicating. York was convicted and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, declaring that it was not necessary to prove that the liquors were intoxicating because the sale of those liquors was prohibited by law and the Court would take judicial notice of their intoxicating qualities!

State v. York, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 685.

Alabama.—Hop-Ale or Hop-Jack Not a Malt Liquor.—Sale by Clerk Exempts Innocent owner. Will Daniel, a merchant, was convicted in the Circuit Court of Bessemer Alabama, of selling spirituous liquor. It was shown that defendant dealt in groceries and soft drinks. One Clark, who was a clerk in the store, sold a liquor called 'Hop-Ale' or 'Hop-Jack.' There were two important questions to be determined. First, can defendant be convicted on proof of sale made by his clerk without proof that defendant participated in the act or authorized the doing of it? Second, can the court say, as a matter of law, that the said liquor is a malt liquor or that it is intoxicating? It was decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama that Daniel was not criminally responsible for Clark's act and that the Circuit Court could not judicially know that 'Hop-Jack' was intoxicating and that defendant should have been permitted to show by the manufacturer that it was not. The judgment of the trial court was, therefore, reversed and remanded.

Daniel v. State 48 Southern Reporter, 28

Test Need Not be Made by Druggist.—The defendant, who was a druggist in New York, sold to the plaintiff a sparklet bottle and carbon dioxide capsules for aerating liquid and thus make it sparkling and effervescent. The bottles were purchased by the druggist from a reputable company and there was evidence showing that they were tested by the manufacturers. The plaintiff, Bruckel, at his home in an attempt to aerate water, put the contents of one of the capsules into the bottle containing the water. The bottle exploded and a piece of the glass struck him in the eye and destroyed it. He sued the defendant for damages and recovered in the lower court on the theory that the druggist could not escape on the ground of purchase from a reputable manufacturer if he could have known that the bottle would not stand the test. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the judgment and granted a new trial saying that the utmost possible care was not required and that its exercise in cases of this kind would require an extent of time and caution that would terminate half the business of the world.

Bruckel v. Hilhau's Son, 102 New York Supplement 895.

Iowa.—Druggist Enjoined Though Business Discontinued.—M. L. Thome, doing business under the name of the Richland City Drug Co., was charged with maintaining a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors. A temporary injunction was granted against him and six months later he answered, alleging that he had long since sold out his drug business in connection with which the illegal sales of liquor were alleged to have been made, that he had discontinued the sale of liquors under the permit held by him and that he did not intend to engage in said business again. Therefore he asked that the cause be dismissed on its merits and that costs accruing after the filing of the answer be taxed in his favor. The evidence showed that Thome had continued to carry on his business of a druggist and keep intoxicating liquors after the preliminary injunction had been granted against him. A permanent injuncting was granted and costs and attorney's fees taxed against the defendant. The judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Iowa on the ground that it was too late to escape the consequences by abandoning the business after the preliminary injunction had been granted and a final trial having been rendered necessary.

Drummond v. Richland City Drug Co. et al., 110 N. W., 471.

New York.—What is practicing Medicine?—*Diagnosis is the Test*, Mechano-Neural Therapy Practitioner. A statue of New York provides that any person who not being then lawfully authorized to practice medicine within the state and so registered according to law, shall practice medicine within the state without lawful registration, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. One Allcutt, who was not registered, held himself out by sign and card as a doctor with office hours. He prescribed no drugs but consulted with his patients, diagnosed their ailments, prescribed diet, conduct and remedies and gave treatment by manipulation with the fingers, professing to cure without drugs all diseases that physicians could cure with drugs and others that they could not cure, and taking pay for his services. He was a graduate of a college of Mechano-Neural Therapy but that college was not recognized by the state of New York. Defendant contended that he was not practicing medicine within the meaning of the statute in as much as he did not use any drugs. medicine or surgical instruments. He was found guilty and the Supreme Court in affirming the judgment of the lower court said: "To thus confine the words 'practice medicine' would be to eliminate the very corner stone of successful medical practice, namely, the diagnosis which would rule out of the profession those great physicians whose work is confined to consultation and who leave to others the details of practice."

People v. Allcutt, 102 New York Supplement 678.

A Man's Hand goes into his pocket for charity much more quickly if there is nothing there.

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

Prominent Chemist Injured.—Theodore D. Wetterstroem, the well-known and popular assistant state food and dairy commissioner, is the victim of an accident which, while apparently very commonplace, has caused him much pain and may, his physicians fear, cause a partial and may be complete loss of the use of the index, middle and third fingers of his left hand. He was washing a bottle. It broke, and a piece of glass cut the back of his left hand. He gave it little attention until his fingers commenced to get stiff. A surgeon then placed it in a plaster of paris cast, but this did no good. His hand and his arm almost up to his elbow was then cut open at Christ hospital, and the tendons were found to have been severed and to have separated. They were united with sutures, and the hand is again in a plaster cast. Dr. Wetterstroem deplores the accident, fearing the fingers, if they remain stiffened, will handicap him in his analytical work in his store and for the state.

Huyler's New Store.—Another handsomely appointed store has been added to the large number of stores Huylers are operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The newly born member of the Huyler group is located in the new $3,000,000 Sinton Hotel building on Fourth street, the heart of the business and shopping district. The beautiful store was opened on May 7, and hundreds of persons visited it on that day to look at the furnishings and to sample the sweets on sale there. The company has its well-known line of candies on sale in tastily-arranged manner. A large soda fountain adds to the store's possibilities for trade. The color scheme is blue and gold and red and old ivory. In the rear is a splendid representation of an overhead arbor from which hang great clusters of wistarias, rendered more beautiful by the soft glow of electric lights through pink colored glass globes. The store has proven a success from the start. Women from the New York Huyler's stores are in charge.

Confectioners Meet.—Cincinnati will be the Mecca on June 5, 6 and 7, for the men who make the candies consumed by the American sweet-loving public. On those dates the members of the National Confectioners' Association from all parts of the country will meet in the Queen City to hold their annual convention and to discuss matters of greatest importance to the trade. A number of other confectioners' organizations of smaller membership but, nevertheless, of great importance, will hold conventions in Cincinnati while attending the national convention. Among the smaller organizations are the component parts of the United Confectioners' Club, which is made up of the Northwestern, Wisconsin, Midland, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan organizations. There will accordingly be eight confectioners' organizations in convention at the same time in this city. The convention will be held in the fine, new Sinton Hotel, an immense and costly new structure. The annual meetings of the smaller organizations will be held in committee rooms adjoining the main convention hall in the hotel, thus keeping all the candy men together under the same roof, and facilitating the attendance at any meetings during the same day. Nor will the candy makers find nothing but work before them, for President Frank L. Pfaff of the National Association, who is vice mayor of Cincinnati, is also chairman of the entertainment committee, and he says he will turn over to his "sweet friends" the keys of the city that they may have a royal good time. The visiting candy makers will be banqueted at the Zoological Garden, one of nature's beauty spots, and will be taken to the various resorts and for rides on the beautiful Ohio. Several hundred confectioners will attend the meeting.

U. S. P. and N. F. Campaign.—One of the most interesting and important meetings for weeks was that of the Board of Control of the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association Tuesday, when plans were perfected for the popularizing of U. S. P. and National Formulary preparations among physicians in Cincinnati and surrounding Ohio and Kentucky cities. Another meeting of members of the organization was held Wednesday afternoon at F. W. Kisker's drug store, at which time it was decided that certain preparations will be prepared by members of the association named for that purpose, and that one each of these samples will be given to each physician in and surrounding Cincinnati. The samples will be given to the doctors personally by members of the association. The members will explain to the doctors what the preparation is, and will urge that in the future they prescribe the preparation for their patients. Lest there might be some slight difference in color or other noticeable but unimportant characteristic of the preparations if the same preparation be prepared by a number of druggists, it was decided that one member be given the task of making one particular preparation. Each of the preparations to be recommended to the physicians will thus be prepared by different members of the association. Accompanying each preparation which will thus be presented to the physicians will be an attractive little booklet containing the preparation as set forth in the U. S. P. or N. F., and also others. Thousands of these samples will be prepared within the next two or three weeks, and the work of distributing them will then be commenced. The members of the association are very enthusiastic over the plans for popularizing the preparations, and are entering into the work of preparing the samples and distributing them with great zeal. The announcement in the last week's *N. A. R. D. Notes* of a meeting to be held this week in Chicago by the executive committee of the N. A. R. D., and the request that local organizations of the associations send delegates to the meeting was taken up for discussion, but the members decided to not send delegates.

If a Man has any Rights left in the house it is because the baby has never taken a fancy to them.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

BY DR. O. A. WALL.

A lecture delivered before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 22, 1907.

(Continued from page 188.)

Academics in Colleges of Pharmacy.

Have you ever heard the story of the Bedouin and his camel, how the former on one cold, drizzly night lay within his tent, while the camel lay without? When the camel poked its nose under the flap of the tent to inhale the warmer, dryer air, the master made no objection. Encouraged by this the camel pushed in its whole head and presently followed with its shoulders and front legs; the master now tried to push it out again, but in vain. The camel was stronger and followed with its whole body, pushing the man out at the other side of the tent.

"One year in high school" is the nose of the academic education camel; the advocates of this prerequisite for apprenticeship in the drug business and as a prerequisite for entrance to a college of pharmacy make no secret of their intention to demand a high school diploma as soon as feasible.

Academic education, the antithesis and opposite of rational practical education, is represented by the state university influence in pharmaceutical education. The universities, according to Prof. Burr (in *Science*), "have come to represent a body of more or less abstract instruction covering the greater part of the existing field of human knowledge, and it must be said, divorced largely from the real things to which it properly belonged."

Prof. Tombo, Jr., the registrar of Columbia University, said:

"It is the duty of instructors to impart to students not only book knowledge, but the learning that comes only through experience. Professors who spend their lives shut up in one college amid the same surroundings do not acquire a large grasp on life and methods in other communities. Not having the wide range of experience, they are unable to impart it to the students. The result is that the education of the young men in our universities lacks rauge."

And Prof. W. H. Rolfe, in the "Autobiography of a College Professor" (*World's Work*, April '07) says:

"Our colleges are in backwaters, where things go round and round and grow barnacles. They must be forced out into the current and made brisk and bright. . . . .

"The nation has not been devoting its best thought and energy to its colleges, and they have fallen far behind. The nation *must* give thought and energy to them, or they will grow even worse. That they *are* growing worse, all who study them with keenness admit."

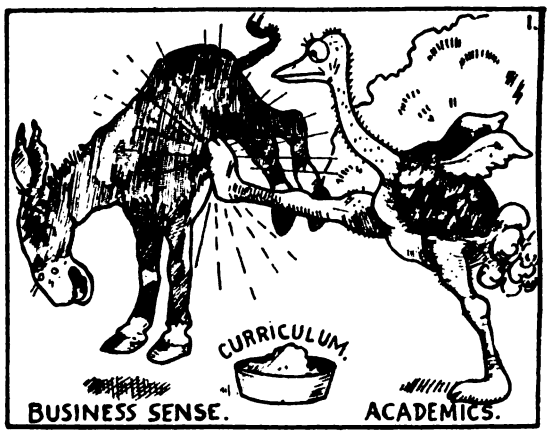
Unless we are vigilant the academic university education camel will force itself into the pharmaceutical education tent, and crowd out and destroy legitimate rational technical education for pharmacists. It was the academic effort in this direction, that precipitated the recent controversy at Indianapolis and in the journals.

To what lengths this academic tendency in pharmaceutical education would go if unopposed and unchecked, we can judge from what it has already accomplished.

In one school of pharmacy in the state of New York, the entirely subordinate study of botany, which, merely as botany, has no value at all for the pharmacist, but an elementary knowledge of which is necessary for an explanation of some phases of pharmacognosy, has been expanded as follows:

Twenty-five lectures on structural botany (including eight lectures on the structure of the flower alone!); twenty-three lectures on the natural orders of plants and their drug derivatives; and twenty-five lectures on the microscopical structure of vegetable tissues. (Seventy-three lectures on botany, when ten would suffice to teach all the botany that drug clerks and druggists need know!)

Let me describe to you the course of studies quoted from the prospectus of the department of pharmacy in one of our pretentious academic state universities; this particular school claims to have twelve professors, three associate professors, and fourteen assistant professors, *but only one of these has a pharmaceutical title or degree!*



Pharmaceutical Education. *

Of this whole array of professional talent *only one professor and his assistant teach anything that directly interests pharmaceutical students;* these two gentlemen teach pharmacy, extemporaneous pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, general practice of pharmacy, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmaceutical assaying, methods of manufacture, and general pharmacy.

This "school of pharmacy" claims to teach the following studies: Pharmacy, chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, agricultural chemistry, Germanic languages and literature, anatomy, physiology, botany, rhetoric, English language, structural, historical and dynamical geology, inorganic geology, physics, mathematics, public speaking, German and United States history, etc.

The preliminary work required for entering on this course is as follows: The applicant must write brief essays on topics requiring a knowledge of the following books: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice, Julius*

* "Adapted from sketches made by F. Opper and published in the *St. Louis Republic*."

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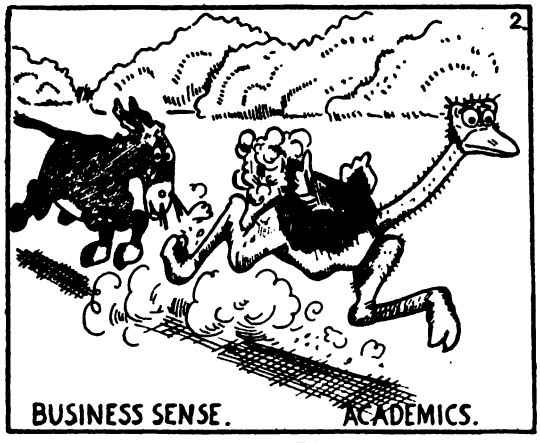
Cæsar and *Macbeth;* Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso;* Scott's *Ivanhoe;* Tennyson's *The Princess;* Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield;* and seven other works of equally direct bearing on the business of pharmacy! In addition to this: Algebra, plane geometry, civil government, general history, Latin or German. The following books, or their equivalents, must have been read: Hillern's *Hoeher als die Kirche;* Riehl's *Die Verlorene Handschrift* and Gerstæcker's *Irrfahrten!* And, mind you, this is the entrance or preliminary prerequisite. What an "Irrfahrt" in pharmaceutical education!

Among the subjects taught in this "pharmacy department" are: Lectures on the manufacture of sugar, starch, glucose, vinegar and alcohol; the laboratory work consists in analyzing fertilizers, food stuffs, milk, butter and cheese, vinegar, and a lot of other "stuffs" like that; all supposed to be necessary and important to a young man or young woman who wants to become a drug clerk and eventually a druggist! Or, perhaps they feel, that a young man who has had all this "higher education" will not remain in the drug business and ought to know enough to go into some other business.



Pharmaceutical Education.

In general geology: Laboratory and field work; nature of ores, their classification and origin, metals of the United States, their distribution, abundance, modes of occurrence, and origin. The non-metals, coal, clay, lime, cement, building stone, etc., and other knowledge of equal value to a compounder of prescriptions!

In mineralogy: "A collection of minerals and rock is provided for illustrating the treatment of ores and metals." In the laboratory: Analysis of iron and steel, fuel and slags, and the assays of lead, copper and zinc ores by wet methods, etc.; all of which, of course, must be understood by the pharmacist who wishes to prepare any of his tinctures, syrups or "N. F." preparations himself!

Also: Practical assaying of gold, silver, and lead ores by furnace methods. This is extremely important for the pharmacist, as it will enable him to avoid being taken in by gold brick purveyors, or from taking in gilded *Spiel-marken* or lead dollars instead of gold and silver coins!

Add to all the above, the claim made by the academicians that the best teachers of pharmacy are men who are not and who never have been pharmacists, and you may form a clear conception of the academical tendency in pharmaceutical education.

"One year in high school" is the entering wedge for this academic education to become general; shall this tendency be allowed to obtain full control of pharmaceutical education? Or shall we throw our influence in favor of common-sense technical education?

Results of Academics.

The British Encyclopedia says of the influence of the French Academy on the literature of France:

"It has given it a flexibility, a brilliancy, a polish it never possessed before; but it has done so at the expense of its masculine qualities, its originality, its spontaneity, its vigor, its natural grace. . . . . It sees in taste, not a sense of the beautiful, but a certain type of correctness, an elegant form of mediocrity. It has substituted pomp for grandeur, school routine for individual inspiration, elaborateness for simplicity, faddishness and the monotony of literary orthodoxy for variety—the source and spring of intellectual life. . . . . The influence of the French Academy has been conservative, rather than creative. While it has raised the general standard of writing, it has tended to hamper and crush originality." Academics exert similar influences and produce similar results everywhere; university academics are to education what splints and bandages are to the flat-head Indians; they cramp and confine the brain so that it can grow only in circumscribed directions; it cannot develop naturally or rise to its highest possibilities. The men who, in the history of the world, thought things and did things, were not, as a rule, university men.

Object of Academic Education in Pharmacy.

And what, pray, is the object of all this academic university pharmacy education? We were told by some of my opponents in this journalistic controversy, that the graduates of these university departments of pharmacy are needed as teachers in other academic university departments of pharmacy. This is a survival of the original university practice, 500 or 600 years ago, of conferring but one degree, the "*licentia docendi*," a license to teach.

There is no more reason why every one who goes to a college of pharmacy to fit himself for a position in the drug business, should become qualified to be a professor, an analytical chemist, or an expert pharmacognocist, than there is for every builder of one and two-story dwelling houses to also prove his qualifications to build thirty-story sky scrapers. What we need is an elementary practical education in pharmacy that will make good and safe drug clerks, and eventually good druggists; and the sooner we realize this and cut out all the pretentious irrelevant subjects from the curriculums of studies in our colleges of pharmacy, the better will it be for the business of pharmacy and for pharmaceutical education. Incidentally, I believe the graduates of technical colleges of pharmacy also eventually prove to be better and more practical professors to teach young men to be practical pharmacists, than are the theorists from some of the academic colleges.

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The World's Work on Colleges.

Here's what *World's Work* said about our academic institutions (Feb., '07):

"Are our colleges doing their work? The colleges are apart, remote; they are drifting and pottering. They should be the strong young giant, thinking. They are in reality his old nurse in the chimney corner, thinking. No! His nurse they never were; his maiden aunt, rather, sitting prim, with her mitts on, *thinking* she's thinking. . . . . What is the college's function? They are here for the purpose of giving the student the results, the serviceable, clarified results, of all investigations, all thought . . . . the power, in a word, of thinking.

"Who claims that the colleges are now imparting these gifts and powers? Publicly, officially, we claim it; but when the augurs meet in private conclave, and catch squarely one another's eye, they smile . . . . . Can college teachers justify their procedure? They can, in a way; but it is a pretty poor justification. They can say 'the majority of our students are going to teach after they leave us, and we're getting them ready for that.' But what a defence! Better say nothing! 'Were you put here,' America retorts 'and entrusted with books and buildings and laboratories and great endowments that you might teach the youth of the land how to teach the other youth how to teach still other youth such things as these? Are false and partial things the better because they are handed on thus from generation to generation? We could forgive you if your folly ended with yourselves. But to perpetuate it so!'

"The day is at hand when America will look into the colleges, and when it does it will not be satisfied with the excuse that those who have been laboriously wasting its educational resources have faithfully taught others to do the same. . . . . Make your college a training school for *life*, where Americans shall learn to do America's work."

State Universities.

The word "colleges" here means state universities, the next step above our "high schools." They are endowed by state legislatures with millions; many of the teachers come to "look upon themselves as scholars pleasantly endowed, giving a little instruction for their endowment."

Prof. Rolfe said of these colleges (few of our "state universities" are really universities):

"Ideals and aspirations flicker low most of the time, flame brightly and light on us only when the soul is at its best. Now, the souls of college folks are not at their best. They cannot be, for man lives nobly only when he has plenty of action, and action college folk lack. Action is first-hand dealing with realities. In college the humanists deal with records of realities; of the scientists, the counters and comparers deal with dead facts, the thinkers with abstractions. Neither group is handling the realities of brakeman and banker and sailer and miner, of doctor and invalid and beggar and saint and thief. The 'great' scholar may be a very pitiful creature when he has to deal with life. Lecture to unknown faces; go to your study or your laboratory and bury your face in a book or fix it above a microscoscope; draw your sure salary once a month, with the knowledge that it will come every month till you die—and you may be a part of the world of action and reality, and you may not. Most are not."—(*World's Work*, April, '07).

Mr. Freas Brown Snyder, in an article on "Education," wrote:

"Education does not come from without but it is a growth, a development from within. It has been said that Christianity is found everywhere except in the theological seminaries, and it sometimes seems that education is to be found everywhere but in our colleges. The thousands of remittance men in our heavily endowed, luxuriously furnished universities may be getting an education in some things, perhaps, but I question if it is in those branches which will fit them to do their share of the world's work. . . . . Knowledge is largely a matter of book learning, but an education is acquired only by contact with thinking people."

State University Pharmacy Departments.

In many of the state university pharmacy departments no pharmacists have any voice in the management, the teachers generally are not pharmacists and in many cases never have been such; the standing of these professors among their colleagues to some extent depends on doing as the others in the faculties do; since the academic requirement of "high school" is generally demanded for the admission to state universities in other departments, the teachers in the pharmacy departments seek the same academic requirements, not necessarily because it is essential for the interests of the students or of pharmacy, but because it is of advantage to the professors, adding dignity to their departments.

The curriculum of studies seems often to be influenced by similar consideration, not with reference to the needs of pharmacists so much, as with reference to the convenience of the teachers. Yet these university professors, out of touch with the actual needs of practical pharmacy, ignorant of the living issues that affect and confront the business of pharmacy, attempt to dictate to all schools what college education in pharmacy shall be. To sustain their own professional standing among their colleagues, they try to force all pharmacists to become professional men; university academicians are trying to force the same academic requirements on bookkeepers, stenographers, and others in New York! *

The present tendency in pharmacy education, as shaped by academic theorists, has made college education in pharmacy unpopular; practical pharmacists are becoming prejudiced against all college education, because they think that it all is like that in some of

*Since this lecture was delivered some most astounding developments in regard to the ultimate aims of the academicians of state universities have appeared in the state of New York.

The Board of Regents of the state university of New York controls the public educational system of that state, and, indirectly, much of the private education. It dictates what shall be taught and what shall not be taught in the schools under its control; it controls each child from the moment it enters a primary school, through the grammar and high school, and beyond, if it attends the university; the Board of Regents dictates the conditions under which a child may enter school, attend school, or graduate from school; it dictates the conditions under which any one may enter a primary or high school, university, technical or professional school or college; who may and who shall not enter a school of pedagogy, medicine, dentistry, law, pharmacy, etc.; it already controls who may practice law, medicine, dentistry or pedagogy in the state of New York, and it aims to control, if it does not already control, who may be an accountant, book-keeper, stenographer, etc.; and now a bill has been introduced in the legislature of New York state to take away the right to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists from the state boards of pharmacy and place this under control of the Board of Regents of the state university!

These authorities are now engaged in formulating a syllabus of studies for colleges of pharmacy, which, when completed, will no doubt be obligatory in the colleges under their jurisdiction, and which they will probably endeavor to make obligatory in all other colleges of pharmacy also.

Whether this vast power is administered wisely and justly, or unwisely and arbitrarily, at present, is immaterial. Such despotic power should not be delegated to a small body of men, especially when the very nature and the traditions of their training makes them antagonistic to the interests of the common people.

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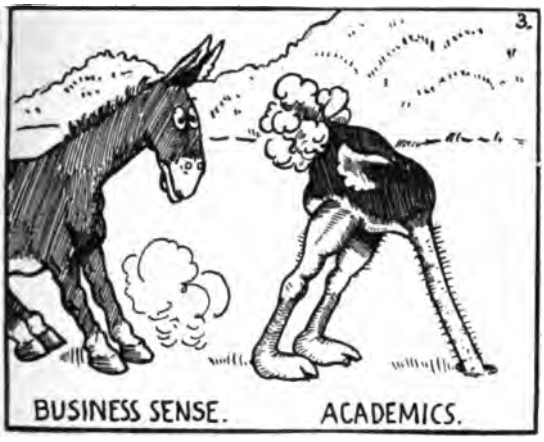
the state university pharmacy departments.

To save their departments, their own positions, and to preserve the *raison d'etre* of state university schools of pharmacy it is necessary to have students, even though the institution does not depend directly on the number of students. So various considerations, the least important of which seem to be the interests



Pharmaceutical Education.

of practical pharmacy, demand that if students will not come to the pharmacy schools, they must be made to come, by demanding a compulsory college education and a diploma from a college of pharmacy, before a young man shall hereafter enter the business of pharmacy; and for purely academic reasons he must have high school qualifications before he can enter a college.

The education in the pharmacy departments of state universities, no matter how good it may be in some respects, is of little value to practicing pharmacists; and as a rule, very few of the graduates of the state university schools of pharmacy become drug clerks or go into the retail business of pharmacy, so that, from the standpoint of practical pharmacy, as a business calling, these state colleges are disappointing.*

Cost of State Universities.

Millions of dollars are annually expended on state universities, too often diverting much needed moneys that should go toward the general education of the people, for the benefit of the favored few.

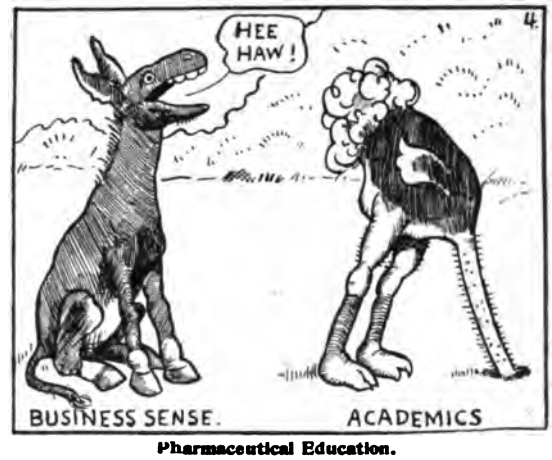
For instance, the State of Missouri, in 1905, distributed its available school funds at the rate of $1.34 per child of school age in the state, as its contribution toward grammar and high school education for the children of the masses.

During this last winter the state legislature appropriated $2,200,000 for the maintenance of the state university for the next two years; this is $1,100,000 per annum. The enrollment in the university was given at about 3000; the appropriation therefore is about $367 per student per year!

Does it not seem as if the appropriation for the university is extravagant beyond reason as compared with what the state does for the general education of its children? State universities are luxuries; a state, like an individual, should not squander money on luxuries, as long as it cannot, or does not, provide decently for the ordinary necessities; this applies to education as well as to groceries.

Some day the people will awaken to a realization of the fact that they are being cheated out of the opportunity to obtain good grammar school education by those who are interested in our university education; when they think of the pittance that is doled out by most states for grammar and high school education, as contrasted with the lavish expenditures for the state universities, they will insist on a fairer appropriation for the children of *all* the people, and they will not continue to tolerate the present discrimination for the benefit of the few. A state should devote its money and energy to providing good general education, and let those who want "higher education" work and pay for it themselves; it is time enough to scheme to offer free university education after the state has provided ample opportunity for every child in the state to obtain a good grammar school education.

Everywhere there are men who are commencing to protest against the extravagance and inefficiency of academic state university education; and that there are



Pharmaceutical Education.

*The reason for the inefficiency of these schools in producing good practical drug clerks and druggists is not very difficult to find. I quote from the *Pharmaceutical Era* for April 18: "The Board of Regents of the state university (of Utah) are planning a course in pharmacy. . . . It is believed the work can be undertaken without requiring much additional equipment, etc." Here is the secret; the universities already teach chemistry to miners, etc.; botany to agriculturists; materia medica to medical students, etc.; therefore it is only necessary to engage some graduate in pharmacy from some other university (nine chances out of ten some one who never was and never will be a pharmacist) and buy a modest array of utensils and the "pharmacy department" is complete.

Let me repeat what I said elsewhere: I do not consider any school, whether in a state university, or in a denominational or private institution, a *bona fide* pharmacy school, when its teachers of pharmacy are not pharmacists and when its other studies are mere side lines, in which students of pharmacy are permitted to eat the crumbs that fall from the tables set for students in other pursuits. I honestly believe, that in this sense a large proportion of pharmacy departments in various state institutions *are not bona fide colleges of pharmacy* and should not be so considered.

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not more that do so, is partly due to the fact that the conditions are not more generally known, and partly, because some may be afraid that the state university academicians will "jump on them," and call them "enemies of higher education" and a "disgrace to their state."

Whether the charge made by a state senator of Missouri during the last session of the legislature, that the Mo. S. U. is a "rich boys' school" is true or not I do not now care to discuss, but I do know that it is not open to the large majority of the children of the state; for, as stated in the Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1905: "At least two-thirds of the children of the state have no rights or privileges of any school above the eighth grade." Until the state provides the way for *all* children to avail themselves of the university facilities, if they wish to do so, I consider the state university a school for the favored few, and not a school for the children of the people.

Competition in Universities.

Whether endowed universities are above temptations of graft, favoritism, and schemes for selfish ends may be judged from the following, which I quote from the *State Board Journal of America* (Sept. 25, 1906.)

"The opinion obtains among many people that the millenium will be at hand when all colleges whatsoever are committed to the fostering care of universities, state or endowed, thus putting an end to the competition which makes havoc from the ideal standpoint among the privately controlled profsssional colleges of the present day. The *State Board Journal* has no axe to grind, and does not even wish to be committed to either side of this question, believing, with other philosophers on other subjects, that 'there is much to be said on both sides;' but there is food for reflection in two incidents about to be narrated.

"The president of one of the most richly endowed universities in the country was appointed to membership on the board of education of the metropolis in which the university was situated, high hopes being entertained of the good to be accomplished through his undoubted efficiency both as instructor and administrator. But he was not reappointed because of the popular suspicion and clamor that the Chicago public schools were being made a dumping ground for graduates of the University of Chicago, it even having been proposed that such graduates were to be allowed to qualify as public school teachers without examination. Thus were lost to the community the brilliant services of Dr. Harper, because those services were tainted by his connection with an institution supposed to be above the necessity of competition.

"Again, the existing tendency among universities to engage more and more hotly in competition was recently deplored by Dr. Ira Remsen, when he characterized it as a most unwholesome thing, universities even going to the extreme of having emissaries visit the different colleges for the purpose of 'drumming up' students. All this would indicate that the wealth of an institution no more than the wealth of an individual is a guarantee of its elevation above the 'tricks of a trade.' Human nature, in its eagerness to 'make a showing,' will 'out,' and if we close our eyes and rest placidly in the belief instilled by those who say that the state and the multi-millionaires have solved the problem of attainment of high ideals in professional education, we may awake suddenly to the realization that while the hands, indeed, were like the hands of Esau, the voice is that of Jacob."

What is a High School Equivalent?

I have shown that high schools in various states of our country are of different grades; even in the same state there are one, two, three, four, and sometimes five and six-year high schools.

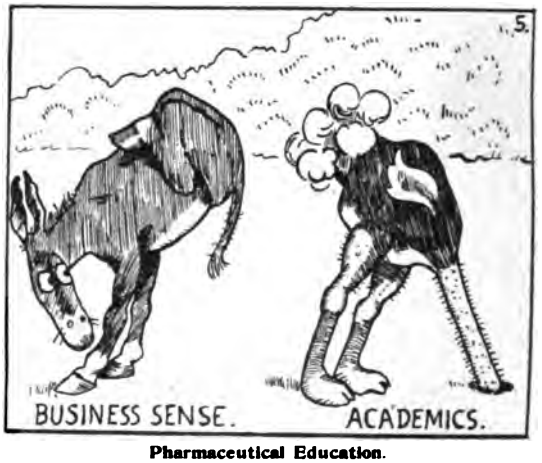
The course of studies in these schools is not the same; "one year in high school" may vary from seventh grade instruction plus one-half year in Latin and algebra, to one full year in Latin, algebra, biology, German, French, Spanish and English languages and literature, history, botany, etc., with possibly some Greek!

In choosing an "educational equivalent" shall it be the equivalent of the first or the second kind? Either is "one year in high school," and we would have to accept a certificate of one year's attendance from either kind of high school; therefore the "equivalent" for either kind ought also to be accepted.

It is apparent that the terms "one year in high school" and "its educational equivalent" are meaningless phrases, even more elastic as standards of education than a fifty-foot India-rubber tapeline would be as a standard measure of length!

Is Latin a High School Study?

Is Latin necessarily a high school study? An examination of the high school courses of study in various states show that in most of them Latin is not an obligatory study, and many high schools offer no



Pharmaceutical Education.

instruction in this language at all. Even in as celebrated and high-grade high schools as those in St. Louis, Latin is not an obligatory but an optional study. If Latin, then, is omitted as being a non-essential study, then one year in high school may be construed to be the seventh grammar school grade plus one-half year in algebra, as in Maryland; but this half year in algebra allows of an "equivalent," and if we in St. Louis consider one-half year in the eighth grade to be the equivalent of this half year in algebra, then many of our St. Louis grammar school pupils who have not yet finished the work in the grammar schools have qualified from the educational standpoint equally as well as the one-year high school pupils of Maryland, for example.

Graduation from a first-class grammar school in Missouri, therefore, would be considerably more than the "equivalent" of one year in high school in Maryland.

So it will be seen that one year in high school has

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no definite meaning, and, of course, no definite "equivalent"; it is no real test of preliminary education; it sounds well but it is too vague, variable and untrustworthy to deserve serious consideration. It certainly does not deserve legal recognition as an educational standard and test, and the absurdity of the A. Ph. A. recommendation to incorporate such a meaningless phrase in our laws, to apply to all parts of our country, and to all colleges of pharmacy alike, must be apparent to every unbiased mind.

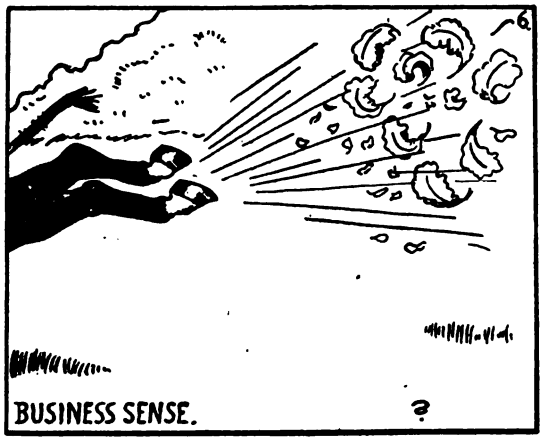
Opinion of President of N. A. B. P.

Mr. F. C. Godbold, president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, writes in the A. Ph. A. Bulletin for March, '07, in regard to the refusal of that body to endorse the recommendations of the A. Ph. A.:

"I am of the opinion that it would have been a mistake to have adopted the resolutions as they came from the section on education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association (at Indianapolis), if for no other reason than that the resolutions could not have been enforced by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. . . . To begin with, we need something possible, simple and practicable. . . . Resolutions that cannot be enforced would avail nothing."

Evolutionary Development of Education.

In the earlier part of this lecture I stated that our school systems are in a period of evolution which will probably eventually do away with high schools, as at present understood, except perhaps in the larger cities; and it would be a hindrance to the best development of our public school systems to incorporate the academic high school in our general laws.



Pharmaceutical Education.

We have already learned that the academic conception of a high school is that it should be a feeder to prepare pupils for colleges and other institutions of the "higher education" and not for the purpose of furnishing education for the masses. A general protest against this conception of the high school is rising in all parts of our country, and the revolt against the present pedantic academic influences in the public school systems threatens to involve also the state university organizations and to loosen the clutch of the academicians on the whole public educational systems and the millions of dollars of expenditures involved. The fight to introduce the high school into general law may therefore be merely one move in the strategic game of retaining and perpetuating the academic influence in power.

I believe the high school as a preparatory school for college is doomed. In some of the states it is not a part of the school system, as in some of the southern states, where "Agricultural Schools" for practical education take its place.

High schools in separate buildings are only possible in large cities; in Illinois there are seventy-seven such high schools, costing about $4,600,000; this is an average of about $60,000 each. The cost of running them is also great; in St. Louis it is about $86 per pupil per annum. These considerations will make this class of high schools inaccessible to the great masses of American children for many years, if not for centuries to come.

As already stated, in Illinois "all schools requiring two or more teachers are classified as 'graded,' and the practice of organizing a more or less distinct department of the school for grades above the eighth and designating this department the 'high school' has become general." (Report for 1905).

The Hon. Arthur Lefevre, Superintendent of Education for Texas, in his Report for 1903-1904, recommended the abolition of the present customary eight-grade grammar and four-grade high school courses, and the substitution therefor of a practical nine or ten-grade public school course, without special reference to preparation for higher institutions, but fairly complete in itself, for the children of the masses. This plan would practically bring what is worth while in the so-called "high-school" education within reach of millions of children who cannot obtain it now.

Maryland School System.

Maryland has a ten-grade school system arranged on this plan, and by commencing the study of algebra and Latin in the second half of the seventh grade or year this becomes the first high-school grade or year. Any school engaging a special teacher to teach high school branches of study thereby becomes a "high school," so that at comparatively trivial expense this better education can be brought to the homes of all children of the state.

School Consolidation.

Add to this the plan of consolidation of schools, now rapidly finding favor in various sections of our country, and the promise is bright that within the next twenty-five years an epoch-making revolution in our school systems may be achieved. Consolidation means, that a number of small school districts, singly able only to maintain small ungraded schools, pool their school properties and build one larger school in some centrally located place; by selling the several school properties, and saving by reducing the number of teachers and the running expenses of a number of smaller schools, it becomes possible to get better teachers, better furniture, heating, ventilation and apparatus; and each such school may possibly become a high school, and this will guarantee equal school opportunities to all children. The plan includes ar-

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rangements with livery men, by which children living at a distance are conveyed to and from school in suitably protected or heated wagons. Such a plan would bring high school education to every child, but it would abolish the present style of "high school" in all country districts.

If, in addition, the education is made more practical, the course could readily be shortened to nine or ten years, for at present the seventh and eighth grades are largely wasted in "preparing" all children for the high school which only a few will ever attend.

While these changes are in prospect, and in many states actually being consummated, we should abstain from all legislation which may hinder in any way the beneficent evolution now progressing.

Nearly all over our land efforts are being made to place the school systems on a fairer basis for the boys and girls of the masses—the poorer children who heretofore have not had much consideration from the academicians.

What is the Function of High Schools?

The Hon. Mr. Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, wrote (Report 1904):

"Should the high school be a preparatory school for college, or a natural expansion of the common school having in mind the needs of all its constituents rather than the purposes of the few? The existence and maintenance, mainly by the state, of a free university, up to which there should be a plain path, ... justifies the one idea, and the immutable fact that by far the larger number of students in the advanced grades of the common schools never traverse it, commanded attention to the needs of the majority . . . . The colleges had certain fixed ideas as to courses of study, and boards of directors who thought chiefly of them required all children to study Latin, etc., and many children had no use for that kind of high school. Other boards, impressed with the commanding needs of those who would never attend college but who should nevertheless be liberally educated, provided for studies covering nearly the whole range of human knowledge. . . . . Thus the vague conceptions of what the high school should undertake to do, retarded its development and delayed its justification in public consciousness. It can hardly be said that we have yet resolved all doubts."

Danger to Modern Society.

World's Work (Feb., '07) said:

"The one problem of our democracy—the fundamental problem of this generation is a single problem which presents itself in many forms—is to prevent hardening class distinctions and the growth of privilege. The man who works with his hands in one class, against those who work in other ways, or who do not work at all; the poor against the rich."

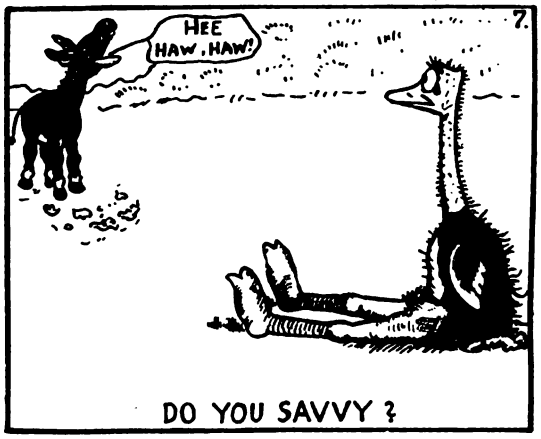
I have published a number of articles recently in which I showed that the present systems of education favored the rich and discriminated against the poor, and I protested against the recommendation of the A. Ph. A., for one year in high school as an injustice to the poor boy and girl. *

In direct proportion as we can succeed in placing good education within reach of all the children of our land (whether we call this better education "high school education", or "secondary education", or merely seventh, eighth, ninth, or any other number of grades is immaterial) and shape this education so that it will be of practical use to those who cannot afford to go to college, so will we also succeed in preventing or accentuating class distinctions. And if, to do this, the high school, as we now have it must be modified or abolished, we need not regret this if better results are obtained by other means.

Present Lack of Technical Education.

World's Work continues:

"One of the biggest and stubbornest facts that faces us in our prosperity is the lack of skilled workmen. We are suddenly waking up to it that, with all our educational machinery, there is no part of it . . . . that trains the young directly to earn their livings by the trades. There is only one way out of this absurd position. A part of the public school machinery must be adapted to trade training, and enough of it to put a free trade-school within the reach of every boy and girl who wants it. . . . . Most of the 'education' that we offer to those who must become wage-earners not only fails to fit them for their work, but tends to make them dissatisfied with it. Our high schools are designed to help business and professional men——the class which needs help least! . . . . We are now just finding out that a high school which is meant mainly to prepare boys for college does not help boys who are going to be carpenters. We must have public schools that will prepare carpenters to build, as well as prepare others for the professions——schools in which young men and young women may get a training adapted to the work that they intend to do."



Pharmaceutical Education.

And if no other means could be found to accomplish this, the buildings and money which are now too often squandered and wasted on state universities should be used for such purposes, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

The Hon. J. W. Olson, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Minnesota, said:

"It is a striking instance of the efforts to adapt education to the actual needs of the times, that high schools are no longer concerning themselves chiefly, or only, with the smaller number of students who are looking toward the higher institutions, but with the larger number who must early in life take their place among the active wage earners of the country. The present century is distinguished by a struggle among the nations for supremacy in the field of commerce. Our educators are consciously bending their energies to the needs of the times by providing suitable and ade-

* Some of my opponents in this discussion have deliberately misrepresented my position by saying that I appealed for pity for the ignorant and incompetent boy or girl. This is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue, as regards anything that I have said or written. Poverty does not imply either ignorance or incompetence; in fact, it is often the incentive to the exact opposite, and therefore needless academic impediments placed in the way of the poor boy or girl in their struggle upward and onward should be condemned by every fair-minded man.

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quate preparation for business callings, which are becoming more and more honorable, dignified and lucrative."

Prof. Woodward on New Education.

And Prof. Calvin Woodward, one of America's staunchest champions of a new and better technical education, wrote on the "New Education:"

"The evolution of the fully fledged technical school, or the technical department, has taken place during the last half century, and yet its broad stimulating attractive features have a following which bids fair to double the attendance of college and university students. This does not mean that letters and polite learning are being neglected, but that a new constituency is eager for a new education. This new education, though it recognizes at all points a high order of usefulness, and containing little that is conventional, is only remotely professional. No longer can the 'Levites of Culture' as Huxley calls them, claim to monopolize liberal education. The new education can be as liberal as the old, and both can be narrow. We must not expect all our students to rule, nor yet be ruled; to direct, nor yet to be directed; to employ, nor to be employed. No narrow, selfish aim, no prejudice of caste, no false claim of high culture which scorns service, must mislead the growing, expanding minds. Give them a generous symmetrical training; open wide the avenues to usefulness, to happiness, to power; and this age of scientific progress and material wealth shall be also an age of high intellectual and social achievement."—(*Science*, Dec. 28, '06).

I have shown you the two tendencies in education. The motto of the practical educators may well be summed up in the one sentence of Prof. Woodward: "*Open wide the avenues to usefulness, to happiness, to power!*" The plan of the academicians, as shown by their actions, is to close the door to opportunities; to limit education to a few; to withhold the benefits of better education from the vast majority of American youth, by requiring fetichistic compliance with an artificial, spurious, pseudo-educational prerequisite formality that is at present beyond the reach of the children of the masses, and that will be kept out of their reach as long as the present systems of education remain in the control of the old-type educators, the academicians.

The academicians are trying to head off this newer, broader, more beneficent tendency in technical education, by trying to coerce all technical education back into the soul-killing and stagnating adherence to obsolescent academic forms. Shall we, the thinking, active pharmacists of today, throw our influence in favor of the "new education" that refuses to be hampered and enslaved by academical traditions, or shall we permit the destruction of common-sense, practical, technical pharmaceutical education?

There are good independent technical colleges of pharmacy, organized and maintained by pharmacists, for the best interests of pharmacy, and without seeking private gain (as, for instance, in Boston, Philadelphia, Scio, St. Louis, etc.); there are good colleges of pharmacy, formerly independent, but now affiliated with universities, that stand for good technical education in pharmacy (as for instance, the two colleges in Chicago); there are some good pharmacy schools in state universities, which aim to give advanced professional training in pharmacy, mainly for qualifying for other positions than as drug clerks or retail druggists (as, for instance, the pharmacy school at Ann Arbor); and there are good schools of pharmacy, controlled by private individuals as private enterprises.

Let us encourage every institution that conscientiously endeavors to promote the interests of our calling; but let us abstain from all endeavors to hinder and destroy any of them by legal enactments to enforce purely academic requirements that it is impossible for the great masses of American youths to comply with. Let pharmacists choose for themselves whether they want academic professional education or good common-sense business training; the proposed A. Ph. A. program means the legal execution of the latter.

The Kansas City Conference Requirements.

There are many reasons for believing that some, at least, of the advocates of one year in high school are not sincere in their pretended advocacy of "higher education." At the Kansas City meeting of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, in 1904, it was resolved that all the colleges belonging to the conference should increase their terms to 1100 hours of instruction. The St. Louis College of Pharmacy complied at once, and our term is 1100 hours of *actual instruction*, plus about eighty hours of examinations. Some of the colleges construed the requirement to mean 1100 hours *including the time used in examinations*, and this view was upheld at the Indianapolis meeting, so that our college is in advance of the present conference requirements; but *all the colleges of pharmacy in the State of New York*, whose representatives made the loudest professions of leading in the movement for "higher education" were shown at the Indianapolis meeting of the Conference to have neglected to comply with the Kansas City requirements, for they gave only about 800 hours total instruction! And they protested that conditions in New York were such that they could not ask 1100 hours attendance at present; by a special resolution they were given *three years time* to catch up with the other colleges in their requirements. So much for a comparison between the loud claims of leading in the agitation for "higher education" on the part of the New York colleges of pharmacy, and their actual position in bringing up the rear among the colleges of pharmacy represented in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties; so much for the difference between *pretense* and practice!

Preliminary Examinations Instead of High School.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy cannot see any object in forcing all apprentices to the drug trade to acquire a full academic professional training when there are comparatively few positions in the United States where such graduates can find employment; and it must be remembered that such positions *are not in the drug stores*, and that therefore such graduates do no good in elevating the business of pharmacy.

Let the schools which wish to limit their students to those who want to become teachers, public analysts, etc., continue to ask a prerequisite of "one year in high school," or a diploma from a high school, or one from a college even, if they wish, but there is no sense or justice in demanding that a purely technical college

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of pharmacy that tries to educate good drug-clerks who may eventually become good pharmacists, and which has no ambition to educate *only* professors, shall be compelled *by law* to demand the same academic formalities, which, at best, are largely show and pretense.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy will continue to advocate the requirement of some fair and reasonable preliminary examination *for which young men and women can qualify even if there are no high schools in their states, or in their neighborhood.* Such an examination is fair for all; and all who have the will, ability and perseverance can qualify for it. The St. Louis College of Pharmacy has for many years exacted such a preliminary examination, and the results have proven its sufficiency.

The Pharmacy Diploma Requirement.

The proposition has been made that every applicant for registration as a pharmacist should have a diploma from a college of pharmacy.

In a paper read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Mr. Dimmitt estimated that there are about 80,000 drug clerks in our country, and he said about them: "With all deference to our colleges of pharmacy, drug clerks, as a rule, have retrograded."

There was no need for an apology to the colleges of pharmacy for this remark; the colleges of pharmacy are not responsible for more than an *exceedingly small* proportion of this number of drug clerks. In the year 1904 (the last year for which I have the pertinent government report at hand) *there were only* 1368 *graduated in pharmacy from all the colleges of pharmacy together!*

As at least one-third to one-half of the graduates drop out of the ranks of the drug clerks within five years after graduation we may figure on an average addition of not more than 800 graduates to the total number of drug clerks per annum. At this rate it would require 100 years to graduate as many drug clerks as are in the business now. It is not probable that five per cent of the 80,000 drug clerks are graduates of colleges of pharmacy, or ever attended lectures or laboratories at a college of pharmacy.

There are now about 50,000 proprietors of drug stores, who, with the 80,000 drug clerks make an army of about 130,000 people who would be benefitted by a good technical education in pharmacy; at the present rate it would take the eighty-odd colleges of pharmacy about 100 years to graduate as many students as would be required to replace the pharmacists now in the business; *and even then it would be necessary for all graduates to stay in the business, and for none to die before the expiration of the one hundred years.* This makes no allowance for any new stores that may be started in the next one hundred years.

Does it look as if it were possible at the present time to enforce the requirement of a diploma, to be obtained at the end of six or eight years of unproductive study (four in high school and from two to four in a college of pharmacy), as planned by the university academicians?

College Education is Unpopular.

College education in pharmacy is not popular, mainly on account of its academic and impractical character in most of our colleges of pharmacy. The statement that "most of the education that we offer to those who must become wage-earners not only fails to fit them for their work, but tends to make them dissatisfied with it" applies with special force to our state university departments of pharmacy; and in the general condemnation of these academic schools the technical schools of pharmacy also have suffered in public estimation.

Why Should We Discourage College Education?

It seems to me that with pharmaceutical college edution as unpopular and as little appreciated and sought after as it is at the present time it is suicidal folly for the colleges of pharmacy and pharmaceutical associations to attempt to devise ways and means to reduce the number of students at colleges of pharmacy by exacting impossible and prohibitory academic conditions for entrance to college, and then offering irrelevant and useless instruction to those that do attend; we should rather bend all our energies to make college education more popular and more attainable among pharmacists, by making it possible for all bright youths to enter college and then giving them good practical education. This must be our policy unless we wish to see college education in pharmacy destroyed altogether.

In Conclusion.

In conclusion, I would like to say only a few words in regard to my position on this subject as I presented it at Indianapolis. Neither the paper which I read before the section on Education and Legislation, nor the one I read at the Conference of Parmacentical Faculties contained a single word against *better education* of pharmacists, notwithstanding the direct or indirect assertions to the contrary by some of my opponents in the journalistic controversy. Not one of my opponents has taken notice of my main objection—the folly of inviting destructive legislation; not one has refuted my figures showing the extremely small number of boys and girls, who can, at present, obtain high school education! I protest against the untenable assumption that there can be no better education than we now have, except in the shape of the spurious and pseudo-educational academic test of one or more years in high school. Instead of wasting time on the discussion of "preliminary" education, would it not be advisable to pay more attention to the work done in the colleges of pharmacy? There is not a single college of pharmacy in this country which could not make some improvement in its mode of teaching or in its equipment; not a single professor who could not do better next session than he did last session, if he tries. The best way to get better education in pharmacy is to give better instruction in our colleges of pharmacy. If we all did this, we would soon find that the question

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of preliminary education would become comparatively unimportant; it would solve itself.

I dislike the term "higher education" because it has generally become associated with the academical conception of "high school." *Better Education*, more *practical* and *more useful* education, is an entirely different affair from what academicians call, in a general and indefinite manner, "higher education;" the latter often merely means that it is kept so high above and beyond the reach of the masses that only a favored few can hope to ever reach it. It is in this latter sense, largely, that the prevailing type of high school and state university education is "higher education."

Both of my papers at Indianapolis contained pleas for *better* college education in pharmacy, but "high school" and "better education" are far from being synonyms!

OKLAHOMA PHARMACISTS.

A joint meeting of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Associations was held at Oklahoma City, I. T., May 8, 9 and 10. Some of the sessions were presided over by President Scott of the Oklahoma Association and the others by President Humphrey of the Indian Territory Association. The executive sessions were held separate. A good and profitable time was had and the best of feeling and good fellowship prevailed. It had been thought that at this meeting the two associations would be united as one body but on account of the uncertainty of immediate statehood that matter has been deferred until some time in the future.

The opening session was called to order by President Scott. After prayer by Rev. Urch of Oklahoma City, Mayor Scales welcomed the associations to Oklahoma City. His address was responded to by Prof. De Barr on behalf of the Oklahoma Association and Drs. Kniseley and Humphrey for the Indian Territory.

PROF. DE BARR.

A number of prominent speakers were present and addressed the associations, among them being Prof. Sayre of the Kansas University, Prof. Hallberg of the Illinois University, and Prof. De Barr of the Oklahoma University. The medical fraternity was represented by Drs. West, Williams and Reily of Oklahoma City, who addressed the convention. Dr. Daughty represented the dentists. Many instructive papers were read and discussed.

PROF. L. E. SAYRE.

The Oklahoma session elected the following officers for the coming year: For president, C. A. Frazer of Red Fork; vice president, H. O. Hixon of Elk City; second vice president, Mr. Sage of Blackwell; secretary and treasurer, W. H. McCutcheon of Luther; Frank Woover, of Oklahoma City, assistant secretary.

The Indian Territory Association also elected officers, but not having a list of the names of the officers selected, we cannot at this time give them.

The visiting druggists and their wives were royally entertained while in Oklahoma City with trolly and tallyho rides, musicals and theatricals, and the afternoon of the tenth was given over to sports at Colcord park where they all went in a body after visiting the wholesale houses of the city.

A committee of three members from each association was appointed to at some future date fix the time and place of the next meeting.

Over five hundred members were present at the convention and it was agreed by all that this was one of the best meetings ever held in Oklahoma. It was a meeting together of thonghtful men for the purpose of exchanging ideas, to learn what they could for the betterment of mankind, and all the sessions were fraught with business, helpful suggestions and advanced ideas, and lots of pleasure on the side.

Treasurer S. A. D. Sheppard, of the A. Ph. A., Endorses the N. A. R. D. as follows:

"I always read every copy of *Notes* very carefully, and personally think you are doing a good work in all directions and that your U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda might, with profit, be copied by other journals, both pharmaceutical and medical."

Commenting on the above, the editor of the *N. A. R. D. Notes* says:

We thank Mr. Sheppard very much for his kind and assuring words. The time has come for *union* not *division* among pharmacists in this country. Let the thought of jealousy be rooted out, and the two national bodies join hands in a supreme effort to place pharmacy on its old-time and rightful footing as a professional-business calling of high honors and ample rewards.

The Large Lake at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg) where expert anglers of the Mo. Ph. A. will catch the evidence necessary in illustrating such fish stories as are told by Messrs. Claus, Seitz, Wright, Mittelbach and others.

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ARKANSAS FOOD & DRUG LEGISLATION

BY DR. JOHN B. BOND, LITTLE ROCK.

Read at the silver anniversary meeting of the Ark. Pharmeceutical Association.

The National Pure Food Law and The Arkansas Law.

The National Pure Food and Drugs Act, with which most of you are doubtless fairly familiar, which went into effect on the first day of last January has wrought many needed changes in the sale and use of patent medicines and bids fair to bring about many more.

That these articles of merchandise needed great restriction there is not the least shadow of doubt. Not only was the general public being grossly imposed upon by absolutely worthless so-called "remedies," but, the use of really dangerous drugs in such compounds was increasing in an alarming degree. Just how to remedy these evils was a mooted question. Many good people, including most physicians, took the ground that the *exact composition* of patent and proprietary medicines should be disclosed on the label. This view appealed strongly to a great many honorable people who did not take into full and proper consideration the long vested rights of the medical manufacturers under the patent and trades marks laws of congress and the various states, to say nothing of invested capital and long custom.

Under the pure food and drugs act, the government has undoubtedly cut the gordian knot and has taken the initiative by requiring that the really harmful secret remedies be plainly branded with their true character, by disclosing the amount of the following habit-forming drugs on the labels: Alcohol, Morphine, Opium, Cocaine, Heroin, Alpha or Beta, Eucaine, Chloroform, Cannabis-Indica, Chloral-Hydrate, or Acetanalide or any derivative or preparation of any such substances.

The example set by congress has been largely followed by the states, until now, only about six months after the promulgation of the national law, about half the states of the Union have enacted the same law or ones with but slight and unimportant modifications, or additions.

Arkansas has taken an advanced position in this matter as the "Greenhaw" bill essentially a copy of the national law which has just been enacted, recognizes *in positive terms* the ordinary right of the physician, and makes a clear exception or exemption of the prescription from the operations of the law. This is *not* done in the national law nor in but few state laws.

To give you more exact information on this subject I subjoin the following schedule. In the states named below pure drug laws have been passed which are patterned closely after the national law in every material respect and require a statement upon the label of the quantity or proportion of exactly the same ingredients which are enumerated in the misbranding provisions of the national law, to-wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, California, Washington and Arkansas.

In the following states the list of ingredients is the same as that of the national law, with the following unimportant additions.

In Indiana phenacetine and antipyrine are added.

In New Jersey acetphenetidine, phenacetine and antipyrine are added.

In Nebraska phenacetine, antipyrine, or "any other coal tar preparation," and belladona are added.

In Colorado any "harmful coal tar derivative or preparation" is added.

In South Dakota phenacetine, antipyrine, and caffeine are added.

In North Dakota ergot, bromine, iodine and croton oil are added.

In South Carolina the list is the same as in the national law with the following liberal qualifications: "Provided that the package contains *more* than two grains of opium, or *more* than a quarter grain of morphine, or *more* than a quarter of a grain of heroin in one fluid oz., or, if in a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois oz."

In Utah the law is the same as the national law except that quantities are *not required* save in case of opium, chloral hydrate and alcohol.

In Delaware and Wyoming the laws prohibit the adulteration of drugs but do not include anything corresponding to the naming of the agents as set forth in the national law.

In some of the states physicians' prescriptions, and Pharmacopia and National Formulary preparations are exempted from the operations of the law. This is the case in the Arkansas law, therefore it will not be necessary to give names or quantities of any ingredients in any preparation made by the Pharmacopia or National Formulary if the labels states that fact. This is a *large* improvement of the Greenhaw law over the national law. The addition of bromine and iodine to the North Dakota list seems to me to be an absurdity, and, so far as I am informed, it has never been *even suggested* in any other state. Croton oil was put in that list because of a malicious report circulated in that part of the country that a certain cough remedy contained this drug. This report was afterwards shown to be absolutely false.

As to ergot, the better opinion everywhere seems to be, that the sale of abortive preparations should be vigorously dealt with by special statutes, and that about the very *worst* thing to do in this connection, is to *advertise* them by placing their names on the label. In most states the sale of abortifacients is prohibited, except on the physicians prescription, and, it seems to be the almost universal opinion that this is the only proper form of regulation.

Arkansas has a strong law on this subject, see Kirby's Digest, Section 1570-1571, wherein a fine of $1000 is fixed for the sale of any abortifacient by any one except physicians or on their order.

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The additions of phenacetine and acetphenitidine is practically no enlargement of the list of the national law, for these words are simply different names for the same product and both are classed as derivatives of acetanilide in the regulations under the national law, and hence are considered as fully embraced in that law by the word acetanilide.

The addition of belladona in Nebraska is just about as arbitrary and needless as was the naming of bromine and iodine in the North Dakota law. There was a hard fight in Nebrakka over this bill, which was amended and reamended from time to time, and it is probable that belladonna was left in from accident, although the *Ladies Home Journal* advocated the addition of this drug in all the bills gotten up by that great authority.

In the South Dakota bill the word "caffeine" was added to the national list, late in the session, and for what reason is not known. It has not been added in any other state and it is hard to find any excuse for it, unless it be a desire to make additional trouble for the patent medicine manufacturers whose labels have already been made to conform to the national law.

The conservative opinion is that the federal list covers about everything for which there is a reasonable demand at this time. The trouble about amending this list is that if it is begun, in any state, there is no telling where it may end. The importance of uniformity in legislation of this kind is certainly very great, unless legislators simply desire to give trouble to legitiment manufacturers. If congress revises its list in the future, the states will naturally revise theirs along the same line. The best opinion is that legislation in this matter should be initiated by the general government.

A few state legislatures are still in session, and a few adjourned without passing *any* patent medicine law. The judgment of thoughtful men in all the states seems to be strongly in favor of closely following the national law and leaving any suggested improvements to the future, after we shall have had at least a year or two of experience as a guide. Thus you observe the uniform conservatism of the various state legislatures. Not a single one has enacted any sort of a "formula law," though in all of them that experiment was tried, and only harmful heated discussion resulted.

The fact that the general assembly of Arkansas has reenacted in almost identical terms, the National Pure Food and Drugs Act is of immense importance to the druggists of the state. Particularly does it effect those druggists who put up any medicinal preparation of their own, "for internal or external use, intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals."

Observe that phraseology as set forth in Sec. 5 of the Act of Arkansas, which is the same as Sec. 6 of the national law. It embraces all disinfectants, ointments, liniments, lotions and even many cosmetics. Toothache cures, corn cures, lotions for chapped hands, and other minor skin troubles are included in the specification.

The law is manifestly a long step in the direction of protecting the public against dangerous medication by laymen.

It *should* suit the medical profession in an eminent degree, as that profession is responsible for and is largely entitled to the credit of originating the national law. I sincerely believe the Greenhaw bill will unquestionably please the physicians of the state when they come to examine it.

The same forms of labels and circulars required by the national law will be needed for the Arkansas law. It is presumed that the officers charged with executing the law will adopt for their own convenience, the rules and regulations of the national department of agriculture, so far as applicable to the state.

Fortunately our law does not become operative until January, 1908, and this will give time for all manufacturers to revise their labels and circulars. The principal thing to remember in this revision after stating the names and quantities of the obnoxious drugs, in the right sized type, is to tell *the exact truth*. You can no longer have "positive cures" or "perfect pills." Nor can you say "manufactured by" unless it is the *truth*. Even the *place* of manufacture cannot be given as "Hot Springs, Ark.," if the goods are made in "Detroit." If you do give a formula it must be the true and exact one.

The State Commissioners of Health (commonly called the Board of Health) Dr. Runyon and his able associates are charged with the duty of examining or causing to be examined doubtful foods or drugs, or misbranded products and report the same to the officers charged with the further execution of the law, the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Mines and the Secretary of State.

As with the national law, no dealer can be punished under the Arkansas law for selling adulterated or misbranded goods, if he can show that the manufacturer has guaranteed the same to be in accord with the law. In such cases the manufacturer will be prosecuted and not the innocent vendor. Therefore, in purchasing goods from state manufacturers, dealers should see to it that a proper guarantee is given by such manufacturers.

It will behoove every druggist to obtain a copy of the Arkansas Statute as soon as possible, together with a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, as these will in no doubt be largely used by the Arkansas authorities.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of that department at Washington will cheerfully furnish copies on request.

Camphor is consumed in the United States to a greater extent than in any other country, judging from the report of the Japanese government which shows that the United States purchased more than one-third of the entire out-put during 1906.

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1833—1907.

THE FIRST AND THE NINETEENTH EDITION OF THE UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY.

There lie upon the table in front of us two books. Possibly the purist in accuracy would say "one" book, the original parent and his, her or its great, great, great, great grandchild to the nineteenth generation. In appearance the book has not improved; in its double open black type, and its calf binding, the ancient one is the superior, artistically, to the new with its commoner sheep and in typographical matters its complete subordination of the aesthetic to the getting-in-of-as-much-matter-as-possible-in-the-least-possible space. In size, however, there has been much growth, as the old book weighs three and a half pounds, the new book seven pounds. Much of the growth has been far greater than the avoirdupois of the subject indicates, for the index of the old book has in it 3,760 titles, the index of the new book 30,625. The copyright page of the original volume bears upon it the year 1833, whilst on the corresponding page in the newer book is inscribed "Copyright, 1907." When the present vogue of the work, i. e., of the United States Dispensatory, is borne in mind, it would seem doubtful whether in the whole history of applied science there is another book that has survived seventy-four years with full maintenance of its prestige. Certainly we have thought that in this survival can be found something of interest for the readers of the **Meyer Brothers' Druggist.**

DR. SAM'L. P. SADTLER.

DR. H. C. WOOD, JR.

Probably the most striking fact is the record of the progress of the science and work of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics contained in the two books. Think of it! A Dispensatory in which Acetosae folia, and Acetosella find permanent place, and no Potassium Citrate, no Potassium Bromide, indeed no Citrate nor Bromide at all; a book in which dogsbane, and false sarsaparilla, and dragon-root, and butterfly weed, and spunk, and bistort, and crabs-claws, and crab-stones, and powdered tin, and carrots, and May weed, and liverwort and masterwort, with buckbean, and various drugs of like degree are treated with the utmost respect and consideration, "hat in hand," so to speak; whilst the only alkaloids mentioned are Quinia and Cinchonia, with Morphine unaccompanied by the acknowledgment of the birthright legitimacy of codeine or other opiate sister. Even the womb of the future had not yet conceived the thought of chloral, carbolic acid or scopolamine and the numerous everyday tools of present medical workers.

The Birth of the United States Dispensatory.

It has been, not only months, but years, since the editor of the M. B. D. found a copy of the first edition of the United States Dispensatory in a Montreal, Canadian second-hand book store. This he compared with the latest edition and found the books so interesting that he completed his set of the eighteen editions and determined to learn more about the origin, growth and family history of this productive member of the pharmacists' and physicians' library of text and reference works. Urgent correspondence, diligent research and pointed interviews with those who are familiar with the unwritten history of the book has enabled us to present the readers of the M. B. D. with some data,

THE

DISPENSATORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY

DR. GEO. B. WOOD AND DR. FRANKLIN BACHE

EIGHTEENTH EDITION.
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND LARGELY REWRITTEN.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY

H. C. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS AND OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA; PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION OF 1880 FOR THE REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE UNITED STATES; MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH.M., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION AND PUBLICATION OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AND

SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH.D., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

facts and fancies which are of much interest to all who have the historic instinct developed in even a rudimentary manner.

The Pharmacopoeia of 1820 had failed to bring into order the chaos of medical practice in the United States. The Pharmacopoeia of 1830 had been thought out, the machinery for its execution set to work, but the fear was over all that it would follow to oblivion the footsteps of its predecessor. Two young men, each a professor, one of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the other of Chemistry, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, had reached the conclusion that in order to make the United States Pharmacopoeia a success it was essential that there should be an American Commentary, so that the druggists should not be tied to the Edinburgh Dispensatory, and the London Dispensa-

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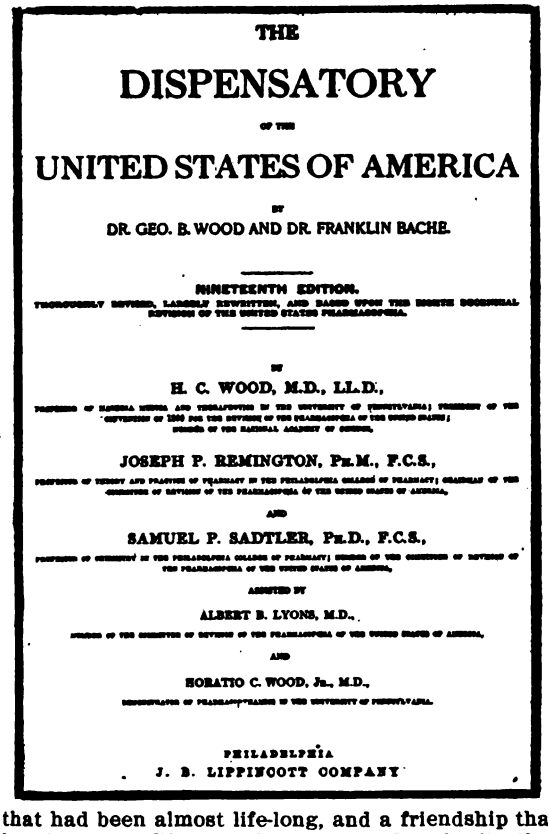
tory, books which knew not the young Joseph who had arisen in the house of the new father, and paid no heed to any United States Pharmacopoeia.

In the making of a Dispensatory originality of thought is not demanded, but the power of recognizing the essential from the trivial, wide knowledge, scientific accuracy, good judgment, and the capability of continuous, labor are essential. Fortunately Doctors George B. Wood and Franklin Bache had the right mental and educational equipment, and so from the beginning, the United States Dispensatory (printed by Lydia R. Bailey, No. 26 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1833) has met the needs of both the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

The history of the continuing growth of an encyclopaedic book is usually devoid of adventure, and nothing occurred to break the monotony of continued progress until 1864, when the death of Professor Franklin Bache ended a literary partnership



THE

DISPENSATORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

DR. GEO. B. WOOD AND DR. FRANKLIN BACHE.

NINETEENTH EDITION.

THOROUGHLY REVISED, LARGELY REWRITTEN, AND BASED UPON THE EIGHTH DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.

BY

H. C. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA; PRESIDENT OF THE REVISION OF 1880 FOR THE REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES; FELLOW OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH.M., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY; CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND

SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH.D., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY; MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

ASSISTED BY

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND

HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

that had been almost life-long, and a friendship that had been unsullied. We learn on good authority that with a strange foresight, in the conception of the enterprise, Drs. Wood and Bache had made a contract that in case of the death of either author the copyright, that is the book itself, should invest in the survivor. As Dr. Wood was distinctly the older man this contract was apparently to the advantage of Dr. Bache, but Fate otherwise ordained, and so the control fell into the hands of Dr. Wood, who, it ought to be stated, up to the time of his death sent to the Bache family as a gift their share of the copyright moneys annually.

Dr. George B. Wood Worked by Candle Light.

At the age of 62 or 63, Dr. Wood resigned from all active connection with the profession, save only literary labor. On the death of Dr. Bache he became the sole editor of the Dispensatory, doing every portion of the work himself, with more or less assistance; writing, however, everything with his own hand. The work was done chiefly at night; it was the duty of his valet to have every evening four new candles, with a pair of brass snuffers beside them, and a dozen finely pointed Faber's lead pencils, on his desk. By candle-light the work was done, for Dr. Wood at that time eschewed modern progress. To his dying day he never would enter a street-car; on one occasion, when about eighty years old, being very tired, when requested to do so he drew himself up and said, "I would have thee know I have never entered a street-car, and would not demean myself by so doing. When I ride I ride in my carriage." The text of the Pharmacopoeia could, at an enormous saving of time and labor have been cut from the book and pasted on the manuscript, but this was not allowed, and the first duty of his nephew, the present Dr. Horatio C. Wood, on entering upon his apprenticeship of Dispensatory-making, was to copy in lead-pencil the whole of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The manuscript as it came from the hands of Dr. George B. Wood, was from the compositor's point of view something fearfully and wonderfully made. The original printed page had added to it numerous slips of paper covered with pencil writing, marked "A," "B," "C," in the places in which they were to be inserted on the page; worst of all was the page itself, as the author was accustomed with the finely pointed pencils to make interpolations which were run in and out wherever there was a break between the paragraphs, or a little space between the words, shooting now into this margin, now into that. Originally almost hieroglyphic, more or less rubbed in the process of frequent handling, now and then smeared over and re-written, this writing was the terror of the compositors. When remonstrance was made, with much dignity and some show of suppressed wrath, the publisher was informed that the author was perfectly indifferent, that his time and ways were the only matters of importance; so the publisher paid the compositors double wages for their work, and the procession proceeded. Dr. Bache, Jr., Prof. Bridges of the College of Pharmacy, and Dr. H. C. Wood, all read the proofs, and with their corrections would meet at Dr. George Wood's house, comparing and discussing until such corrections as were found advisable were transferred to Dr. Wood's copy.

The staying powers of Dr. George B. Wood in his old age were something remarkable. We are creditably informed that when nearly eighty years old, at a time when the book was nearly completed, he sat at his desk for four successive days, twenty hours a day, working at the index. Nature will, however, finally assert herself; and in the making of the fourteenth revision of the book, Dr. George B. Wood, with the grimmest grip upon himself, forced his way on until about half way through the book, when the pencil fell from his nerveless grasp. His work was ended, and willing or unwilling, he was forced to make some other arrangement. The result was that the finishing of the book fell into the hands of his nephew, who without further assistance carried it to successful completion.

The death of Dr. George B. Wood brought a crisis in the affairs of the Dispensatory; litigation con-

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cerning the ownership of the work ensued, but was after a time ended by an agreement between all interested; and finally it was settled that the editorial management should be under the care of the three men now associated with the book. (Horatio C. Wood, Joseph P. Remington and Samuel P. Sadtler.)

For several editions the book had not been revised by specialists in pharmacy and chemistry; it had been in the hands of a master-worker, saturated through and crusted over with old ideas and ways of thinking, and the marvel had been that the book had maintained enough of excellency to retian its hold upon the professions. It was clear that remodelling and re-writing alone would save it. The labor required amounted probably to about two-thirds that which would have been necessary to the making of a completely new book. The success was, however, complete; perhaps it may be mentioned, as showing the widespread use of the book, that almost the first large shipment was to meet the Australian demands.

The first edition, issued under the editorship of Wood, Remington and Sadtler, was the fifteenth, which first saw the light in 1883. It was natural that some apprehension should be felt by J. B. Lippincott, the publisher (for a warm friendship had sprung up with Dr. George B. Wood), that the new team of Wood, Remington and Sadtler would fail to sustain the reputation of the book, and Mr. Lippincott delighted to refer to the editors as "the colts." Upon the completion of the work, and doubtless influenced by the large number of orders which the firm had received, he summoned the editors to his office and warmly congratulated them. It was in the fifteenth edition that Pharmacy was recognized by the appearance of Professor Remington's name on the title page. Materia medica was represented in the former editions by the authors, Drs. George B. Wood and H. C. Wood, and Chemistry by Dr. Franklin Bache, and in later editions by Prof. Sadtler.

The sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth editions of the book followed, each one marking a distinct advance over its predecessors. The "colts" in the course of time developed, and the founder of the present corporation, the J. B. Lippincott

DR. FRANKLIN BACHE.

DR. GEO. B. WOOD.

Company, was gathered to his fathers in 1886, but the United States Dispensatory still went on, the labors of the editors being greatly increased because of the enormous additions to the materia medica and by the flood of synthetic remedies and new pharmaceutical preparations.

In 1890 Dr. H. C. Wood was elected president of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, and in 1900 was re-elected to the same position. Professor Remington was made first vice-chairman of the Revision Committee in 1880, and in 1890 he was re-elected to the same office, but in 1901 he was elected Chairman of the Revision Committee, a position which he still holds. In 1900 Professor Sadtler

DR. H. C. WOOD.

J. P. REMINGTON.

was elected a member of the Committee on Revision, and was chosen chairman of the Sub-Committee on Organic Chemicals, a position which he still holds.

The seventeenth edition differed from former editions in a necessary increase in size and somewhat different shape, due to the widening of the page, but it was realized, when the eighteenth edition appeared, that the page was too wide to permit of easy reference, the reader sometimes being unable to follow the succeeding line. Hence, when the time came to prepare the nineteenth and latest edition, it was voted to adopt the double column, as the work had advanced to the class of encyclopedias. But the new book must be seen to be appreciated, and at this writing the J. B. Lippincott Company are sending the new work to all parts of the country.

Time of Death.—In a recent study of what Sir James Paget would have called the "chronometry of life," Mr. Marsh has investigated, among other things, the time of day at which death is most likely to occur. For this purpose he analyzed 36,000 records, omitting only death from accident or suicide. His results are interesting because they controvert the usual view that death commonly occurs in the early morning when the vital forces are at a low ebb. Marsh's figures seem to show that, on the contrary, most deaths occur between 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, i. e., at the time when the vital forces are normally at their highest point. The fewest deaths occur between 7 in the evening and midnight. In women the time of death tends to be a little earlier than in men, and in children a little earlier than in women, this too, following the line of the differences under normal circumstances in the pulse and temperature maxima. Mr. Marsh claims that there has really been no accurate investigation on the point in question, and that the usually accepted view has been based on generalities rather than on accurate observation. We fear that the figures presented are not sufficient to warrant accepting these conclusions as final.—[*Journal American Medical Association.*

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A. PH. A.

A. Ph. A., New York City, September 2, 1907.

The Official A. Ph. A. badge is a handsome solid gold emblem. The design is shown by the accompanying illustration. The price is $2.00, postpaid, and a pin can be ordered from the general secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr., University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

Proposed Permanent A. Ph. A. Program.—Last year the American Pharmaceutical Association appointed a committee to prepare a permanent schedule whereby the business of the association could be facilitated. The chairman now submits the following for discussion and awaits suggestions, which may be sent to him by mail, or, if preferred, through the *Bulletin* or other channel, the object being to arrange the work to the best advantage and convenience for the majority.

We must have two general sessions; we should have at least three. Each section requires at least two sessions, the first one of each not to conflict with the first of any other section. The council will adapt its sessions without conflicting.

Could not the board of pharmaceutical examiners and association of faculties meet on the Saturday previous to the sessions, using such open time as will be hereafter indicated for further sessions, if necessary? The entertainment features should not conflict with the work. Pleasures provided for the ladies need not and should not interfere with the meetings. Members who desire to participate naturally follow their inclinations.

We have five sections and the first day is given over to general session and reception, and there are six working days in the week—this seemingly presents the points to be provided for. Two suggestions for programs are herewith submitted—one is altogether in harmony with what the officers of the section expect, but the arrangement may not suit. The other provides for simultaneous sessions of the sections and permits of day entertainment or further sessions. In the first schedule we may designate: Monday, general session and reception day; Tuesday, practical pharmacy day; Wednesday, scientific section day; Thursday, education, legislation and historical section day; Friday, commercial section day, and Saturday, entertainment day. In order to cut short the session of Saturday, the last general session may be held Friday afternoon or night—that of Saturday being formal, so as to provide for extra day or two on excursion tickets.

Schedule No. 1 appeals to the writer, first, because there is no conflict in section work; and secondly, because the work of each section is completed with the day. Frequently members interested in the work of one section do not attend, owing to time limitations, one session being held perhaps on the first day and the other on some day thereafter. Should it be deemed advisable to change so that the second sessions of two sections be held at same time, provision could be made for entertainment in the middle of the week, to which the writer, personally, is opposed, as the nights vacant for this purpose are deemed amply sufficient, with the last Saturday especially devoted to this feature.

Kindly arrange schedule in accordance with your views and mail to me at earliest convenience. Sincerely yours, E. G. EBERLE, chairman.

Schedule No. 1.	10 A. M.	8 P. M.	8 P. M
Saturday prior to meeting: Parmaceutical Faculties. Boards of Pharmacy.			
Sunday:			
Monday: General Sessions and Reception Day.	General Session.	General Session.	Reception.
Tuesday: Practical Pharmacy Day.	1st Session.	2nd Session.	Open for Boards of Phc.., Pharmaceutical Faculties, Extra Session or Entertainment.
Wednesday: Scientific Section Day.	1st Session.	2nd Session.	Open for Extra Session or Lecture.
Thursday: Education, Legislation and Historical Section Day.	1st Session.	2nd Session.	Historical Section.
Friday: Commercial Section Day.	1st Session.	2nd Session and Gen'l Session.	General Session.
Saturday: Entertainment Day.	Last General Session and Entertainment.		

Schedule No. 2.	10 A. M.	8 P. M.	8 P. M.
Saturday prior to meeting: Pharmaceutical Faculties, Boards of Pharmacy.			
Sunday:			
Monday:	General Session.	General Session.	Reception.
Tuesday:	1st Session Practical Pharmacy.	1st Session Commercial Section.	Open for entertainment, Pharmaceutical Faculties, Boards of Pharmacy or Sections.
Wednesday:	1st Session Scientific Section.	2nd Session Scientific Section and 2nd Session of Com'l Section.	Open for entertainment, General Session or Sections.
Thursday:	1st Session Section of Education and Legislation.	Session Historical Section.	Open for entertainment or Lecture.
Friday:	2nd Session Section of Education and Legislation and 3rd Session of Scientfic Section.	2nd Session Practical Pharmacy.	Open for entertainment or General Session.
Saturday: Entertainment Day.	General Session and Entertainment.		

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SOME BACK TALK.

BY W. W. KERR, FULLERTON, CAL.

Read at the Silver Jubilee Meeting of the Ark. Ph. A., Hot Springs, May 14.

When I sit down to my typewriter to write something for the silver anniversary meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists in accordance with my promise to your princess of Secretaries, I cannot resist a reminiscent mood. I might scratch around amongst the rusty pharmaceutical facts I have accumulated during the last forty years, and dot down some professional dictum, but that mood wont let me. Maybe that is because I am getting old. They say that as we grow older we become more reminiscent, and judged by that standard, a good many years must have piled up on top of each other during my life, for, as I have said, I cannot get away from looking backward over the past twenty-five years of your, or rather let me say, *our* Association. It is a good many years to look back over, and there float across those years some sad colored clouds. For the Association it is but twenty-five years added to naught, bringing it up to stout, vigorous manhood; just the age when it has laid aside the follies and foibles of callow youth, and is ready to gird itself up to strenuous endeavor to accomplish its mission in the world. For me it is twenty-five years added to a good many more, (your secretary I know will excuse me from mentioning how many), so that while the Association is lustily climbing up one side of the hill, I am jogging along down the other. But no matter, for almost twenty of those years we kept company together and had a good time, and "we may be happy yet."

My membership in the Association dates back to its birth, but my active connection with its work began with its fourth year. I shall never forget the first meeting I attended. It was held in the lecture room of what was then the Medical College building. When I entered the room it was like going into a dungeon, it was so dark. The gas was lighted to be sure, but it only seemed to make the darkness visible, and I could not help thinking, well, this is certainly a dark beginning. Several gentlemen were sitting around, but the mixture of gas light and the little daylight that had somehow managed to wiggle its way into the room, gave their faces a ghastly look, and I should not have been surprised any moment to have heard a funeral dirge strike up. Bond was there, whiskers and all (bless those whiskers), and I think he was the only person present with whom I was personally acquainted, and I kinder nestled up close to him to get that hirsute appendage interposed between my diffidence and that assembly. That was not only a dark room, but it looked like a dark day in the history of pharmacy in Arkansas, but it was the darkness just before dawn. When I heard those gentlemen begin to discuss the situation, and devise ways and means to bring light out of darkness and place the profession they loved where it belonged, I soon saw they were not spooks, but calm, self contained, long headed men of the class that does things. Dr. Bond was President that year and it is needless to add that that part of the machine was properly lubricated. Beidelman was there, Jim Gibson was there, Dr. Lincoln and others of the same stripe were there that day, and there and then was laid the foundation of what you are today. that was the biggest day in your history. You can now meet in a handsome, brightly illuminated hall to celebrate your silver anniversary, with scores of members present, with their wives and sweethearts to smile their encouragement at you from the gallery, with a solid past behind you and a bright future before you; but gentlemen, never, never forget that dark and doleful day in that Medical College building. The work has passed into younger, and I doubt not into wiser hands, but you will never have solider metal out of which to mould your success than the dozen or fifteen men who met together that day.

Many of them have gone; some to other parts of the world and are perhaps lost sight of, and some have passed over the river, and of the latter I cannot forbear mention of my very particular friends, James E. Gibson and J. W. Beidelman. At that same meeting of which I speak, I was elected to the presidency, Gibson was made Vice President and Beidelman Secretary, which brought me into closer relationship with them than with most of the members, and it is a pleasant association to look back upon, but sad to remember its termination. The former was as true as steel in his personal friendship and in his devotion to the welfare of the Association. He was our constitutional lawyer, and a close constructionist of our fundamental law. The constitution was the pattern by which he measured all our proceedings, and if anything was proposed which did not, in his opinion, fit that document, it met with his opposition. Some of us were inclined to deal rather liberally with our organic law, not wishing, in the then formative period, to be always hampered by the provisions of an instrument that had been rather hastily adopted to fit suddenly altered conditions, but we were always met with his unanswerable argument, "then gentlemen alter the constitution." He was the balance wheel of the organization and the "watch dog of the treasury," and we can look back now and see that he was the right man in the right place. Let his name be ever honored in your annals.

When I come to speak of Dr. Beidelman, what can I say? When the announcement of his death came to me away off on the western edge of the continent, it came with the shock of a personal bereavement. Our official intercourse very soon grew into a personal intimacy that amounted to brotherly affection, and I can scarcely yet speak of him without emotion. During our relation of four years as president and secretary of the Association, just at a period when it was difficult to foresee the outcome, we had many, many conferences both personally and through the mail, over what was to be

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done and the best way to do it, his attitude always was, *it must be done*, and I never saw a muscle move or an eye quiver with doubt as to final success.

The Association had laid its plans, and upon us largely devolved maturing those plans. We had a small but loyal membership, but outside of that nucleus the profession seemed cold and indifferent, and without a large following, the enactment of a pharmacy law, the then great question before us, seemed to glimmer in the distance, and to largely increase the membership was the problem immediately in front of us, and to it he bent his best energies and his executive talent. Beidelman had an eye that while it could look over you, see into you and size you up, could at the same time look beyond you into the future as far as any one I ever knew, and besides he had an acute discernment, a sound judgement, a firm resolution, a steady hand and a warm heart, and all of these attributes were concentrated upon, and consecrated to, the work in hand, and compelled success. Words fail me in my attempt to express my estimation of the man, but it is a pleasure to lay even this little faded flower upon his resting place, and may be help to keep his memory green in your life history.

I claim very little credit for what was accomplished in the four years of my incumbency, but I hope I may, without ostentation, enjoy a little pride that I was permitted to be one of a coterie of splendid men who brought the Association through the rocky shoals and saw it launch out in smooth water with all sails spread, the pilot at the wheel and the engineer at the throttle and every prospect of a prosperous voyage. It is true it met with some adverse winds after this and was unable to make but little lee way for a few years, but this was only because the new crew had not become accustomed to managing the vessel, and only served to stimulate them to closer application and the exercise of better judgement, and has doubtless proved good for its ultimate success, and there is now no fear but that the grand old ship will sail into port with colors flying; the admired of all admirers, and I call for three cheers for the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists. Hip, Hip, Hurrah!!

My interest in your welfare and future progress is as keen today as when I was permitted to share in your deliberations, and shall watch your future course with as much pleasure as I have enjoyed your past success. Nothing that I can think of would give me greater delight than to meet with you in your silver anniversary, but just now the prospect is not flattering, and I can only hope to hover over you in spirit, and as much as our distance apart will allow, help you to win the wreath.

A Man in Altoona, Pa., has discovered a method of preparing wood and coal ashes so they can be burned again, same as if they were coal. Possibly he has been taking lessons from the gentleman who is supposed to be able to find substance in a departed soul which will burn for a considerable time.

U. S. P. C. TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of The U. S. P. Convention held the seventh annual meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, May 2 and 3, 1907. Those present were: Chairman Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore; James H. Beal, Scio; Frederick W. Meissner, La Porte, Ind.; Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia; Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis. The absent members of the board were: S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, and Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia. In the absence of the secretary of the board, Dr. Murray Galt Motter, of Washington, James H. Beal acted as secretary pro tem.

The Committee on Albert E. Ebert portrait reported progress.

The additions and corrections to the Pharmacopœia submitted by the Committee on Revision were duly approved.

It was decided to hold a future meeting of the board at Columbus, Ohio.

The annual report of Treasurer G. Wyeth Cook was referred to the auditing committee.

A committee consisting of Charles E. Dohme, Joseph P. Remington and J. H. Beal was appointed to receive bids for the printing of the Spanish translation of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

A communication was received from C. S. N. Hallberg suggesting a systematic examination of perhaps 1,000,000 prescriptions in various parts of the country to ascertain the relation of articles prescribed to those now official. This was referred to by the Committee on Revision, with a recommendation that the suggestion be carried out.

It was decided that the title page of the Pharmacopœia shall not bear the name of any individual connected with the production of the matter included therein, this rule, however, not to exclude the names of persons or firms authorized by the Board of Trustees to act as agents for the sale of the book.

A committee consisting of S. A. D. Sheppard, Henry M. Whelpley and James H. Beal was appointed to prepare recommendations to be submitted for the consideration of the U. S. P. Convention of 1910.

The officers of the Board of Trustees were re-elected for the ensuing year. The committees were reappointed with the exception of the vacancy on committees caused by the death of Albert E. Ebert being filled by Frederick W. Meissner, the recently elected member of the board.

The board adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Dohme.

On the evening of the first day of the meeting, the visiting members of the board were tendered a banquet by prominent pharmacists and physicians of St. Louis. —[*Journal American Medical Association.*

A Chair of Automobilism has been established by the King of Spain at the Madrid School of Arts and Sciences.

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DR. ENNO SANDER.

The eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of this pharmaceutical savant was celebrated in a private banquet room at Faust's, Tuesday evening, May 21, at 7 p. m. The venerable pharmacist greeted his friends in a hearty manner and gave them the treat of an informal chat, reciting many incidents of his early life, and interspersed his remarks with numerous anecdotes and the usual merry twinkle of his eye. The doctor's birthday was February 26, but he was enjoying the sea breezes of Gulport, Miss., at the time, so the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy awaited his return before arranging for the banquet.

Dr. Enno Sander was one of the founders of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1863. He was elected professor of pharmacognosy and botany in 1871, and in 1873 selected Dr. Otto A. Wall as his successor, and has continued his association with the college as emeritus professor. He is the only honorary member of the Alumni Association. This organization made as a feature the presentation to the college of the life-size portrait of the doctor. This is similar in style to the one of Prof. J. M. Good, which the alumni presented the college at the completion of his thirtieth year as a member of the faculty.

It is five years since the Alumni Association celebrated Dr. Sander's birthday, with Albert E. Ebert as toastmaster, and a long list of members as guests. A full account of the affair was published on pages 71, 79, 80 and 81 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March, 1902. The following is copied from the menu card of the 1907 banquet celebrating the doctor's eighty-fifth birthday:

DR. ENNO SANDER.

Toasts.

DR. OTTO AUGUSTUS WALL, JR., Toastmaster.
"My friends! I need not look beyond my heart to look for you!"

Presentation of Portrait of Dr. Enno Sander.
HENRY O. A. HUEGEL,
President of Alumni Association.
"'Tis a goodly likeness and fair to look upon."

Acceptance of Portrait.
LORENZ A. SEITZ,
President St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
"I can no other answer make, but thanks, and thanks; and ever oft good turns are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay."

Our Guest.
DR. HENRY M. WHELPLEY.
"He knows what's what, and that's as high as Metaphysic wit can fly."

Our Honored Emeritus Professor.
DR. OTTO A. WALL.
"Thou wert my guide, philosopher and friend."

Dr. Sanders' Influence on Pharmacy in St. Louis.
PROF. JAMES M. GOOD.
"His heart is in his work,
And the heart giveth grace to every Art."

Our Honorary Member.
WILLIAM H. LAMONT.
"You know I say just what I think and nothing more or less."

Enno Sander, the Man.
WM. C. BOLM.
"An honest man, close-buttoned to the chin,
Broadcloth without and warm heart within."

Additional remarks were made by Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, Chas. Gietner, Solomon Boehm, Francis Hemm and J. A. Watkins.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of:
Wm. H. Lamont (chairman), Wm. C. Bolm, Henry O. A. Huegel, Charles Renner, Otto Hauser, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Dr. R. E. Schlueter, Chas. W. J. H. Hahn, Wm. Lauman, Ed Voepel, W. F. Angermueller, Robert C. Reilly, Chas. Gietner, Al Bretscher, Robert Pfeffer, Henry F. Sum, J. C. Thumser.

The sentiment which prevailed was:
"If you have but a word of cheer
Speak it while I am alive to hear."

Alumni Members present at the Enno Sander banquet:
Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Sol Boehm, Dr. O. H. Elbrecht, Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, Prof. Francis Hemm, Wm. K. Illhardt, James A. Watkins, John C. Thumser, W. H. Lamont, Dr. R. E. Schleuter, Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr., Theo. F. Hagenow, Otto Hanser, O. J. Cloughly, Geo. R. Merrell, Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr., Prof. J. M. Good, L. A. Seitz, H. O. H. Huegel, Chas. Geitner, Wm. C. Bolm, Chas. W. J. H. Hahn.

The following sent regrets:
Geo. Wilson, Adolph Braun, E. P. Walsh, Chas. Renner, Dr. Justin Steer.

How to do Business.—The idea of trade is a very comprehensive one. With a like sense to that which Shakespeare says, "All the world's a stage, and the men and women in it merely players," we might say, "All the world's a shop and the men and women in it merely traders.—[DAVID FOSLICK, JR.

Is it Better to have a swelled head than a shriveled brain?

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THE SPICE TRADE.

Seven druggists discussed the spice trade in the May number of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*. They talked about profits, advertising methods, the competition of grocers, the volume of sales and other aspects of the subject. As samples of the expressions which are in keeping with sentiments already expressed in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, we copy the following:

Allen B. Judd, West Hartford, Conn.

Anything pushed and hammered at, using methods that will make your people sit up, read, and at the same time buy, is certainly worth the trouble. I believe that, with the new food law at our backs, and with the best spices available, any druggist can build a trade on a lasting foundation. The trouble with most druggists is, they do not take the time or are not willing to push things hard.

I have used B. S. & Co. spices for many years. This firm are direct importers and guarantee their goods. Such spices one is not afraid to handle, and he can pull all the trade with them that is possible.

POST-CARD ADVERTISING.

By using postal cards, circulars, and booklets in exploiting our spices, I have met with success. Samples, too, have brought in many new customers. Postals are about the best medium if you use right methods. Here, for instance, is the text of a postal on spices which I recently sent out:

5,000 TO THE POUND.

Clove trees, when ten years old, are capable of yielding twenty pounds of cloves. When twenty years old, they yield about one hundred pounds.

When forming, the cloves are of a white color; then they change to a green, and when finally gathered are of a bright-red color. About 5,000 cloves weigh a pound.

I am selling nice, pure, fresh spices, which will give your pickles and preserves a rich flavor.

JUDD'S DRUG STORE.

When a person finds a card with his mail, if the first glance proves of interest the attention is immediately obtained and the chances are that all the card will be read. First catch the eye, then give something for the mind to retain; this will print the picture on the brain so that it will be recalled when one is in need of the particular article involved. You have probably had the experience of a customer calling for something displayed in your window or store months or weeks before. The need did not exist then, but the idea was stored in the mind for future use.

So do not get discouraged if your first advertising efforts do not bring the results expected. Keep everlastingly at it and your reward will be a fuller purse. In selling spices do not think it necessary to compete with the grocer. Have a superior line of spices and dwell more particutarly on quality.

QUALITY IS WHAT COUNTS.

If your spices are stronger and better most customers will pay the difference. Always keep the best the market affords if possible. Don't say "I have something just as good, "but say: "My spices are superior." Tell them your reasons for so stating and then back your statement with the goods. Don't sell cheap products. My business has steadily grown in spices, and customers, once made, are held. My spices once tried are always used.

My spice profits are about forty-five per cent clear on the sale price, which is better than is yielded by most side-lines.

GET THE CLERK INTERESTED.

Insist on your clerks talking spices when the chance presents itself. Give your clerks all the information possible on the subject. I picked up the business from an old employer of many years ago. He was what you would call a spice crank, and could sell spices to almost every customer.

In short, brother druggists, get the best goods, sell them at right prices, put your shoulder to the wheel and talk spices, and you will win out every time!

John F. Patton, York, Pa.

Answering your query anent the value of exploiting the spice trade by the pharmacist, I would say there is in my judgment no field more promising.

The spice trade naturally belongs to the drug store and the old-time druggist is still doing a good business along that line.

QUALITY THE DRUGGIST'S STRONG POINT.

Spices and flavors appeal to the sense of taste, and quality is at once appreciated. The price paid for an article is of short memory, but its quality is remembered with pleasure or disgust for a long time.

We have always enjoyed a good spice trade for the reason, we think, that we have always made the quality of the article the first consideration. This fact removes us from the competition of the average grocer.

We have never made any special efforts to advertise spices, except pepper, and that we usually do in the autumn and winter during the season of country butchering.

Our sales this winter of granulated pepper, a sample of which we submit, amounted to six hundred pounds, aud our supply was exhausted before the season was over. Each season for the past few years has witnessed an increased sale of this article.

SAMPLING BLACK PEPPER.

We send samples out in small cylindrical wood boxes bearing this label:

SAMPLE PURE BLACK PEPPER.

Ground for country butchering. This quality of high-grade pepper is only sold at PATTON'S CITY DRUG STORE.

Remember this: When you buy low-priced PEPPER you are paying for high-priced DIRT.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS AMPLY SUFFICIENT.

To Make Plaster of Paris Set Quickly, mix it with water in which a little pottassium sulphate has been dissolved. To make it set slowly, mix it with fine slaked lime. The time of setting may be regulated by changing the relative quantities.—[*Merck's Report.*

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COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Graduating Class.—Degree of Doctor of Pharmacy:

Arthur Louis Bangs, Leopold Bartel, Jr., Henry DeWitt Hamilton Browne, Edward Walter Burke, Cora Elizabeth Burt, Nathan Clark Clement, Ornan Stanley Cook, Jr., Otto Lester Derick, Ralph Taft Farnum, Patrick Joseph Flaherty, Howard Edward Fobes, Clarence Edward Goldthwait, George Chester Greene, Lewis Edmund Hamson, Thomas Bernard Hassett, David Francis Kelleher, Henry Crulley Levick, James Patrick O'Leary, George Henderson Smith, Herbert Francis Stephenson, Joseph St. Pierre, *Harry Macomber Wooster, Charles Fraser Wright.

Degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist:

Samuel M. Best, Albert Burnham Smith.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy held its forty-first annual meeting at the college building, 2110 Locust St., May 6, at 3 p. m., with twenty members present. The special committee on sinking fund reported that $6,000 of the bonds would be canceled this year. The following officers were elected for 1907–8:

President—Lorenz A. Seitz.
Vice-President—Dr. Robert E. Schlueter.
Treasurer—Solomon Boehm.
Recording Secretary—William K. Ilhardt.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. C. Falk.

The board of trustees is as follows: E. P. Walsh (chairman), Henry Fisher, Otto F. Claus, H. T. Rohlfing, Theodore F. Hagenow and Edward F. Mallinckrodt.

Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Department of Pharmacy, Graduating Class:

*Ernest F. Syphax, *William T. Bartholomew, Joseph H. Abramson, *Elmer M. Apple, S. S. Weiss, Thomas J. Campbell, W. W. McNeary, Clayton S. Warner, G. Lance Brown, Haydn Prout, *M. H. Miller, W. H. Williams, R. H. Stutzman, Harry Yellin, *Rodney E. Mills, Clarence E. Stover, Edwin C. Boyer, Louis Entine, John M. Cannon, E. David Jenkins, *Glenn C. Horner, Hugh Gray, Corbin C. Hutchison, W. Weaver Wirth, T. E. Frank, *S. Miller Greenawalt, Brua C. Goodhart, William W. Wittmer, Ray W. Thomas, Glen W. Darling, Walter D. Cox, *Harry J. Davidheiser, Joseph P. Klingaman, James Silverman, John J. Duffy, John A. H. Prum, William T. Evans, Alvin J. Raker, Harry J. Carroll, C. M. Shenk, Clarence R. Getz, Albert R. Flanigan, Gilbert Wolfe, John G. Eby, D. E. Meyers, *R. Taylor, J. Knobel, B. Sprissler, George Lowman, Oliver F. Adams, Clarence E. Neipling.

*Honor Roll.

N. F., Drug Clerks and U. S. P.—These were the topics discussed at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, April 30. The work of the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. in pushing the N. F. and the U. S. P. was endorsed. A resolution was adopted urging proprietors to give drug clerks shorter days of work and vacation on Sundays and holidays in order to eliminate the scarcity of drug clerks. The list of officers for the coming year follows:

President—Henry F. Schaper.
First Vice-President—Ferdinand F. Nitardy.
Second Vice-President—Wm. H. Harrison.
Third Vice-President—M. L. Holm.
Secretary—Geo. D. Oglesby.
Treasurer—G. H. Adamick.
Trustees—D. F. Hodson, Clarence R. Rex and Lester L. Rink.

*Has taken Elective Courses in addition to the requirements for graduation.

Western University of Pennsylvania School of Pharmacy Class Roll:

Henry Ammann, Walter Joseph Raymond Bearer, Albert Lenard Berg, Vere L. Birchard, Jacob Sperling Bowman, John Adams Bowman, William Burrell Boyer, Fred Sinclair Brosius, Hettie Edna Byers, Vincent Calabrese, Harry Lucius Chapman, Henry Cohen, Maurice John Cohen, Luther Brubaker Collins, Harry Hoffman Craig, Horace Oscar Dahlin, William Watkins Davis, Barney Newton DeFrance, Charles Daniel Dillinger, Charles Blair Dublin, Francis Dunczyk, Morris Dunn, Charles Edward Dusenberry, George Walker Erskine, Herbert Levier Evans, Ralph Burrow Everitt, Guy Wallace Farabee, Leo John Faessel, James Graham Ferguson, James Lynn Fitzgerald, Oliver Flesher, Alfred John Forst, Clyde Allison Galloway, Howard Charles Gardner, Joseph M. Geier, Louis Edward Gibbs, John David Griffith, Louis Ross Hague, Mrs. C. Nelson Hantz, Herman Clark Holland, Leonard Stone Holman, Lee Joseph Jendrzeski, John Emil Ketter, Samuel Krassnosky, Andrew Frederick Lang, Dennie Ambler Laughlin, Jay George Linn, Herman Lippman, Charles Gustav Melcher, Frank Henry Mervis, John Stanislaus Michalski, Leo Adolph Moses, Raymond Paul Moyer, Albert Aloysius Munsch, Francis Xavier Munsch, Charles Joseph Myers, John Donovan McCarthy, James McClaren, Earl V. McCormick, Hugh Leon McGouran, Robert George McKee, James Cleland McNulty, Thomas Johnson McWilliams, Edward Piper, Robert Victor Reid, Henry William Reinwald, Gustav Henry Reiser, William Francis Riggs, Thomas Rosenthal, David Warren Roush, Oliver Hazen Sample, James Albert Sargent, Jacob Smolovitz, Oscar Henry Solodar, Phillip Jacob Stolz, Thomas Harrison Thomas, John Frederick Wessel, Max John Wicarius and Hayden Dorsey Wilcox.

College of Pharmacy of City of New York.—Graduates in Pharmacy:

Arthur A. Ahrens, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joseph Altman, New York, N. Y.; Roscoe M. Annis, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Charles W. Ayres, Bennington, Vt.; Charles W. Ballard, New York, N. Y.; Vincenzo Beninicasa, New York, N. Y.; Russell B. Black, New York, N. Y.; Victor J. Bliden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Richard Bliss, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles W. Brodhead, New York, N. Y.; William H. Burns, New York, N. Y.; Salvatore Collica, New York, N. Y.; George A. Daly, Little Falls, N. Y.; Howard C. De Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William G. DeLamater, New York, N. Y.; Harry B. Dengler, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Di Giovanna, New York, N. Y.; Walter H. Dippel, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Philip Doepfner, New York, N. Y.; Siegfried Ehrenberg, New York, N. Y.; David A. Kolis, New York, N. Y.; Agostino Figallo, New York, N. Y.; Arthur A. Fraser, Napanee, Ontario, Canada; Benjamin Garbov, New York, N. Y.; Hiram K. Gaynor, Jr., Jersey City, N. J ; Paul J. Gillman, New York, N. Y.; Harry Goldwater, New York, N. Y.; Howard D. Goring, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Arpad A. Heller, New York, N. Y.; Frank P. Hoffmann, New York, N. Y.; Wm. H. Hulse, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Edward Hurley, Red Bank, N. J.; Theodore A. Jost, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Charles G. Judge, Long Island City, N. Y.; Herman Juster, New York, N. Y.; William F. Keating, New York, N. Y.; Ralph C. Kirkendall, Berwick, Pa.; John E. Lamouree, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Andrew Libertone, New Brighton, N. Y.; Hyman Lipsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Lissman, New York, N. Y.; Louis H. Loewenstein, New York, N. Y.; Angel Lopez, New York, N. Y.; Merritt W. Lozier, Newburgh, N. Y.; John B. Maffay, New York, N. Y.; Wade H. Marr, North Bridgton, Me.; Anthony Mashin, New York, N. Y.; M. Ygnacio Medina, New York, N. Y.; William U. Meier, Butler N. J.; Henry S. Miller, New York, N. Y.; Samuel E. Motsard, New York, N. Y ; Albert Nesy, New York, N. Y.; Harry A. Newcomb, Tolland, Conn.; Louis Ordmann, New York, N. Y.; Fred Plum, Bellefountaine, O.; Henry A. M. Ramsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Ratner, New York, N. Y.; Jacob Reiss, New York, N. Y.; Alter S. Resler, New York, N. Y.; Morris Resnick, New York, N. Y.; Clarence J. Ritter, Yonkers, N. Y.; Matthew H. Robinson, Elizabeth, N. J.; Uriel Russin, New York, N. Y.; George Ruths, New York, N. Y.; Enrico Samarelli, New York, N. Y.; Meyer J. Samuelson, New York, N. Y.; Ernest C.

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W. Schmidt, Flatbush, N. Y.; Henry Schwartz, New York, N. Y.; Salvatore Sellaro, New York, N. Y.; Eben E. Slade, Whitesville, N. Y.; Herman Smithline, New York, N. Y.; Edward D. Steen, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Reuben W. Sterritt, Ossining, N. Y.; Louise S. Suhr, West Hoboken, N. J.; Samuel R. Sykes, New York, N. Y.; Harry Teitelbaum, Union Hill, N. J.; William A. Towner, Brewster, N. Y.; Lee W. Twiggar, Ossining, N. Y.; Donald C. Twiss, Ilion, N. Y.; Horace G. Weir, Springfield, O.; Pinckney C. Wray, Martinsville, Va.

List of Doctors of Pharmacy:

J. George Ahrens, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leo Boeder, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; Alexander M. Bonnyman, Warwick, N. Y.; Frank George Bradtke, New York, N. Y.; Arthur Creuse Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Edward Faiella, New York, N. Y.; William Henry Gaul, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles William Holzhauer, Newark, N. J.; Henry Truex Hopkins, Keyport, N. J.; Sidney Kirby Hunt, Middletown, N. Y.; Samuel E. Karp, Scranton, Pa.; William Klein, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; George Kobrick, New York, N. Y.; George William Krause, New York, N. Y.; Charles Krepela, New York, N. Y.; Alexander Levinsohn, New York, N. Y.; James Campbell Mackey, Paterson, N. J.; Edward Horace Milne, Newark, N. J.; Charles Edward Phelps, Middletown, N. Y; Peter Angelo R. Pra, Passaic, N. J.; Charles Alexander Schenck, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Joseph Sidney Scheuer, Berryville, Va.; Robert Charles Schmadel, New York, N. Y.; Oscar H. W. A. Stechmann, Jersey City, N. J.; Ernest Thomas Taborelli, West Hoboken, N. J.; Elde Frederick Thode, New York, N. Y.; John Trivigno, New York, N. Y.; John Theodore Zimmerman, New York, N. Y.; Henry Zlinkoff, New York, N. Y.

The Value of Organization.

Remarks by W. S. Kinnison at the banquet of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Retail Merchants' Association.

I have always been a firm believer in organization, and I must say that it is quite fully impressed upon me tonight.

Probably the retail drug trade has experienced the beneficial results of organization to a greater extent than any other branch of trade. The National Association of Retail Druggists' was organized in Chicago about eight years ago upon a live-and-let-live principle. It was organized at the most critical period of the drug trade; organized at a time when demoralization of the entire drug trade prevailed everywhere, and at a time when financial ruin, especially in the cities, seemed inevitable. At the first its progress was very slow, as it encountered the powerful and obstinate opposition of the great department stores and mail order houses, but it has gone on from year to year with its grand achievements of success, until now, with a membership of more than 30,000, it exerts a most wonderful influence over the manufacturer and jobber.

There is no question but this organization has brought splendid results to the trade in general and the public as well, as many of the promiuent features of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, which has recently become a law, has been pushed and advocated for many years by the leading and foremost druggists of the country, as one of the cardinal principles of the national body has always been, "Down with substitution, adulteration and fraud."

And I feel safe in saying, as the drug trade is constituted today, it is upon a higher level than ever before in its history, striving at all times to serve the public faithfully and efficiently.

I have always taken great pride in the fact that I am a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, and that I have an opportunity through them to contribute my mite toward the upbuilding of the retail trade of St. Joseph, and I sincerely hope that it is but a short time until every retail establishment in the city will be affiliated with this association.

I will say in behalf of the retail druggists of the city, that they are first, last, and all the time for greater and more progressive St. Joseph, and can be relied upon to contribute their part toward the city's advancement.

Must Have Drug Store Experience Before Graduating.—The South Dakota Board of Pharmacy has made such a ruling and this has materially cut down the number of students in the Department of Pharmacy at Brookings, this year, but the normal number will soon return. If the boards of pharmacy had their way, it is quite evident that drug store experience would be required before graduation.

Either a Woman is waiting for a husband to marry or for one she has married to come home.

University of Minnesota School of Pharmacy Senior Class.

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MISSOURI LEGISLATION.

BY A. BRANDENBERGER, VICE-PRESIDENT MISSOURI BOARD OF PHARMACY, JEFFERSON CITY.

The forty-fourth general assembly had for its consideration a number of bills amending chapter No. 23, revised statute of Missouri, known as "druggists and their license." It is almost impossible for every one to receive a copy of all of these bills, and believing that many druggists wish to know what is in the minds of the legislators regarding pharmaceutical legislation and as an indicator of what may be expected in the future, the following brief summary of each bill affecting druggists and the name of the legislator who introduced the same may interest you.

You will notice that in the house four bills were introduced regulating the sale of liquors, three pure food and drug bills; three to do away with mail order houses and peddlers; two regulating the sale of proprietary medicines; one registering doctors as druggists without examination; one regulating fraudulent proprietary medicine advertisements, and one allowing appeals from boards to the circuit courts.

In the senate three pure food and drug bills; two regulating the sale of proprietary medicines; one regulating the sale of liquors; one prohibiting fraudulent proprietary medicine advertisements, and one re-registering druggists without examination.

The druggists of this state indorsed one bill, namely, Senate Bill No. 231, and twenty-three other bills were introduced—evidently we must believe that the pharmacy law does not give satisfaction. Notice that six bills were introduced by request, these request bills had a backing from all over the state and the favorable communications that were filed in their behalf every day in both the house and senate proves that a well organized interest hoped for their passage.

It may be well for the druggists through their local and state associations to unite and agree upon a new pharmacy law which will be satisfactory to all sections of the state before such legislation will be passed that may be hard to live up to.

House Bill No. 113. Introduced by J. F. Chilton, of Madison. This act repeals Section 3048a of the session acts of 1905, and in lieu thereof made it a misdemeanor for failing to file prescriptions containing more than twenty per cent of alcohol or intoxicating liquors with the county clerk the first of each month. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 114. Introduced by J. F. Chilton, of Madison, gave the members of the board of health the power to make copies of all prescriptions compounded by any druggist. To be used by the board of health in any manner they may see fit and proper—gives them power to administer oaths and makes it a misdemeanor for any druggist refusing to permit an examination or copying of his prescriptions.

House Bill No. 215. Introduced by G. H. Wilson, of St. Louis, Pure Food and Drugs Law, the same as Senate Bill No. 48.

House Bill No. 216. Introduced by G. H. Wilson, of St. Louis, Pure Food and Drugs Law, the same as Senate Bill No. 47.

House Bill No. 259. Introduced by S. R. Inglish, of Miller. This bill is the same as Section 3048a of the session acts of 1905, with this exception that in place of filing a copy you must file a list of prescriptions containing intoxicating liquors. This labor saving devise was passed and will be a law in ninety days.

House Bill 327. Introduced by T. D. Raymond, of Howell. Demands for this bill came from all parts of the state; it required all persons soliciting or taking orders for goods, etc., to be delivered by mail, express or otherwise, to take out a peddler's license in every county where they sell goods or solicit orders. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 339. Introduced by E. M. Roseberry, of Newton, by request. This act is to regulate the manufacture and sale of patent and proprietary medicines. The objection to this bill was that it made the word poison so common that it was considered a dangerous measure and did not pass.

House Bill No. 358. Introduced by D. A. Hughes, of Callaway, by request. A carefully worded measure to permit doctors to register as druggists with out examination. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 460. Introduced by F. W. Brooks, of St. Louis County, by request. Requires druggists who sell alcohol and intoxicating liquors to take out a dramshop keeper's license. Had strong backing but did not pass.

House Bill No. 489. Introduced by F. Busche, of St. Louis. A Pure Food and Drugs Law, strictly in line with the national law—a better bill than Senate Bill Nos. 47 and 48, which it gave way to.

House Bill No. 592. Introduced by W. C. Goshorn, of Montgomery, by request. Regulates the sale and manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 524. Introduced by E. L. Noyes, of Jackson, by request. Allowing applicants who are refused a license or whose license has been revoked by any board or commission now existing or which may hereafter be created, to appeal from the same to the circuit court. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 618. Introduced by Walter Burch, of Audrain. Restricts the peddling of medicine by placing a special tax on every preparation sold by peddlers. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 870. Introduced by W. C. Goshorn, of Montgomery. This is similar to House Bill No. 618; it requires an annual fee of $100 from each peddler and not a stamp tax. Did not pass.

House Bill No. 879. Introduced by G. H. Wilson, of St. Louis. Is to prohibit the advertising of any drug, medicine, cure, nostrum or medical treatment in any magazine, newspaper, circular, handbill or poster or to print or paint upon any object in any public place

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A PAGE OF MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

A. BRANDENBERGER,
Jefferson City.

DR. H. M. PETTIT,
Carrollton.

C. W. STOCKHAUSEN,
ST. LOUIS.

J. P. REYMOND,
Kansas City.

CHAS. L. WRIGHT,
Webb City.

DR. CHAS. E. CASPARI,
St. LOUIS.

PROF. FRANCIS HEMM,
St. Louis.

J. F. LLEWELLYN,
Mexico.

WM. FEDERMANN,
Kansas City.

MARTIN J. NOLL,
St. Louis.

DR. OTTO F. CLAUS.
St. Louis

WM. F. ITTNER,
St. Louis.

R. L. HOPE,
Centralia.

JOHN P. DOW,
Sedalia.

W. E. BERRYMAN,
St. Louis.

W. E. BARD,
Sedalia.

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Arkansas Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, May 15, 1907.

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Pharmaceutical Short Course Students, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Ladies at Arkansas Association of Pharmacists Silver Anniversary, Hot Springs, May 14, 1907.

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without first obtaining a permit from the state board of health.

Senate Bill No. 27. Introduced by Senator John L. Bradley, of the twenty-sixth district, is the same as House Bill No. 113. Did not pass.

Senate Bill Nos. 47 and 48. Introduced by Senator Frank DeVilbus, of the twenty-seventh district, the Pure Food and Drug bills that passed and were printed in full in the April number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Senate Bill No. 74. Introduced by Senator Ferris, of the twenty-third district, is the same patent and proprietary medicine bill as House Bill No. 339.

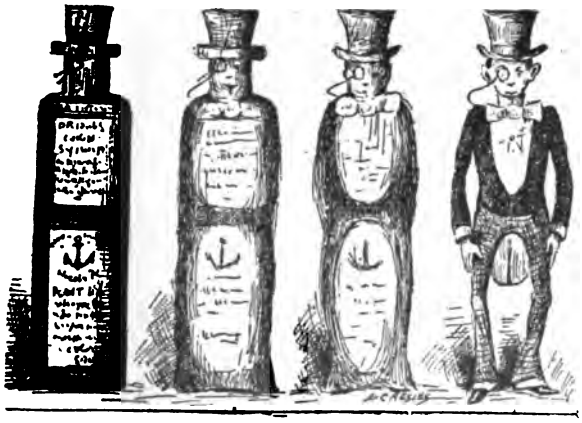
Senate Bill No. 120. Introduced by Senator Solon T. Gilmore, of the fifth district, a pure food and drug bill which gave way to Senate Bills Nos. 47 and 48.

Senate Bill No. 186. Introduced by Senator C. M. Buford, of the twenty-fourth district. Requires anybody engaged in a mercantile business that sells any proprietary medicine containing a percentage of alcohol sufficient to require the payment of a government license to take out a state dramshop keeper's license, registered pharmacists excepted. Did not pass.

Senate Bill No. 231. Introduced by Senator Frank DeVilbus, of the twenty-seventh district, called for the reregistration without examination of pharmacists. This bill was recommended by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association and indorsed by almost all local associations of the state, but it did not pass.

Senate Bill No. 436. Introduced by Senator A. E. Methudy, of the thirtieth district, prohibits the printing or publication of medical advertisements in their nature—false, fraudulent and misleading, making a violation thereof a misdemeanor. Did not pass.

Within thirty days after adjournment of the regular session of the forty-fourth general assembly the legislature was reconvened by proclamation of the governor in special session and as stated above drug store legislation received its share of attention, seven bills were introduced, namely: House Bill Nos. 41, 60, 61, 63, 71, 72 and 80. The above were intoxicating liquor regulating measures with a revenue producing clause, while none passed they received stubborn support.



Evolution of the Drug Clerk.

ILL. PH. A.

Ill. Ph. A.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting will be held at Galesburg, June 25, 26 and 27, 1907. As has been customary for a number of years the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers Association will meet in conjunction with the I. P. A.

Galesburg offers many advantages as a convention city, among them excellent railroad facilities, interurban service and good hotels. It is the seat of Knox and Lombard Colleges, both well known in educational circles.

H. C. PORTER.

Through the courtesy of the mayor and city council the business session of the association will be held in the council chamber of the city hall. The usual railroad rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan has been secured. The headquarters of the association will be the Union Hotel. In addition to the business sessions in which important pharmaceutical questions will be discussed, there has been provided by the travelers auxillary an entertainment program of unusual attractiveness, including a reception and dance, an entertainment at the Shongatheta Country Club, and an elaborate and spectacular display of Pain's fire works, a band concert and field events, such as have been so successful and popular at previous meetings.

The subject selected for the prize essays is "How to Increase the Interest of the Medical Profession in the U. S. Pharmaceopeia and National Formulary" and as an incentive to contributors, three prizes are offered. The first prize is $15.00 in cash; second, a membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association with first year's dues, and the third, a copy of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. The officers of the association are:

H. C. Porter, President; John J. Boehm, 1st Vice-President; J. E. Huber, 2nd Vice-President; W. D. Duncan, 3rd Vice-President; W. B. Day, Secretary; George C. Bartells, Treasurer; George C. Lescher, Local Secretary.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pp. 390, to 395, 392 to 382 and 419; January, 1907, pp. 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pp. 72, 73; March, pp. 102, 103; April, p. 149; May, p. 197.)

A Novel Graduation Announcement was issued by the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. It gave the signatures of the senior class. No doubt the time will come when many of these signatures will prove of historic interest. Just think how we would to-day prize the signature of Albert E. Ebert, made under such interesting circumstances as a few days prior to graduation.

At the Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held March 25, 1907, the following was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy having received information of the death of Albert Ethelbert Ebert, Ph. M., of Chicago, an honored graduate of this college. Be it

Resolved, That by his death, pharmacy has suffered an irreparable loss, his professional attainments, his personal character, and his intense earnestness in furthering every movement for the elevation of pharmacy, endeared him to all.

Resolved, That this college, (his Alma Mater) place upon record, its appreciation of the labors of her devoted son, and its deep sense of loss through his death."

Albert E. Ebert Was Toast Master at the testimonial banquet tendered Dr. Enno Sander, of St. Louis, February 26, 1902, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Reference was made to this fact by one of the speakers at the testimonial banquet given Dr. Sander in celebration of his eighty-fifth birthday. Special mention was made of the close friendship which existed between Dr. Sander and Mr. Ebert and the interest which Mr. Ebert always had in those who, like Dr. Sander, have contributed much to the welfare of pharmacy.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists at the silver jubilee meeting, May 14, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, Albert Ethelbert Ebert, for half a century one of the foremost workers for the welfare of American pharmacy died November 20, 1906, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Arkansas Association of pharmacists, in twenty-fifth annual session assembled, express their deep appreciation of his unselfish and unremitting devotion to the cause. Be it further

Resolved, That we join other organizations in recognizing the far reaching effect of this useful life.

Resolved, These resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be furnished the committee on Ebert Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Wilhelm Bodemann's Tribute to the Memory of Albert E. Ebert.—This was written the day of the funeral but not read until May 21, 1907, on the occasion of Ebert Day at the annual meeting of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association:

"Fellow Veterans:—We have buried Ebert; all that was ever hoped, prophesied or desired of our C. V. D. A. was justified to-day. Ebert was put down in his grave by as large, as representative an assembly of pharmaceutical friends as ever gathered in Chicago. He was buried from the Chicago College, without any customary religious exercises—just as Ebert wanted to be buried.

"Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg presided, Geo. Eliel spoke for the A. Ph. A., Dr. H. M. Whelpley for the U. S. Ph. trustees, Prof. W. B. Day for the Chicago College, and your secretary bade our historian farewell for the C. V. D. A.

"We mustered up a full roll-call. Biroth in Europe, Jouncey, Bartlett and W. Blocki sick at home—these four were the only absentees—the rest were in attendance.

"Truly our C. V. D. A. was not a mistake, not a failure; we builded better than we knew. Certain it is that none of our members will be buried as the poet has it:

" 'Not a drum was heard nor a funeral note
As his corpse to the rampart we carried.'

"This much I propose to incorporate in our minutes, with your permission.

"What I now desire to state is of a personal character—and may not be in place in the archives, or in print, you may act on that.

"Here in these rooms, in your presence, our friend has aimed many a bitter arrow against me. You are my witnesses that I bore these onslaughts, contrary to my nature, in silence. I thought more of the C. V. D. A. than of any ever so bitter personal grievance. You knew our friend, you knew me, my silence could not be misunderstood in the house of my friends. Now that he is gone I long to go on record so that the least misunderstanding may be averted.

"I never did resent, do not now, and never will harbor any resentment against our departed friend. He acted his part as he saw the light, and none of you can cherish the memory of A. E. Ebert more highly or sincerely than your recording secretary. I have nothing to forgive, because I never doubted that Ebert's relations to me were a result of circumstances beyond his control, and never doubted that at heart he loved me as warmly as any of you.

"Ebert wore his heart on the outside of his shirt, in view of broad day light. He was not a diplomat, but what is more, not a sneaky hypocrite; he did not knife in the dark, but threw himself with a lusty war cry, bare breasted into the fight, and when fighting threw aside all regards for personal friendship, but never stabbed in the dark.

"His blade was always at the front, glittering in the sun, and never hidden in his coat.

"That's the secret of the great national mourning at his bier. There is hardly a man with whom he came in contact in matters pharmaceutical, whom Ebert did not at some time attack; but all joined hands in paying tribute at his grave. I had my share of Ebert's attacks, and yet nobody mourns his loss more sincerely than I do, for I learned to understand him and love and admire him; he did as his nature prompted him to do—he was sincere, and that's why I love him just as sincerely as he, at times, appeared to hate me."

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THE REMINGTON PORTRAIT.

The Alumni Reunion and Banquet, held at hotel Walton by graduates and friends of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Tuesday evening, May 14, was a notable gathering in many respects. The program was rendered unusally interesting by the presentation to the College, by the class of 1906, of an oil portrait of Prof. Joseph Price Remington, in recognition of the completion by him of thirty-five years of service as a teacher of the college. Prof. Henry Kraemer acted as toast-master. Interesting addresses were made by a number of prominent pharmacists and physicians.

PROF. JOSEPH PRICE REMINGTON.

The following is a complete list of the alumni in attendance and invited guests:

John H. Allen, Franklin M. Apple, Wilmot Ayers, Jacob M. Baer, J. N. Blalock, Dr. H. Frances Bartlett, M. Becker, William T. Beam, Jacob S. Beeteem, P. T. Bienkowski, Russell T. Blackwood, George M. Beringer, Henry C. Blair, Frederick J. Blinzig, C. Halsen Bogert, H. J. Bomberger, Walter T. Butler, C. L. Bonta, P. Ray Brown, D. E. Bransome, John D. Burg, Miss Helen R. Burns, William T. Burke, Miers Busch, J. G. Cable, Milton Campbell, N. A. Cozens, Theodore Campbell, C. S. Cameron, William L. Cliffe, J. B. Cranston, P. A. Coles, E. Fullerton Cook, G. C. Davy, C. W. Dirmitt, Hugh L. DeKalb, R. B. Dickinson, Joseph W. Ehman, B. T. Fairchild, Henry W. Eberhart, Franklin W. Earle, George D. Feidt, Miss Erma D. Eadia, William W. Foster, Jr., Asa Fabian, Miss Jamella Fox, Joseph W. England, W. O. Frailey, Howard B. French, C. Stanley French, Willard Graham, W. H. Gano, Emil Graff, W. B. Goodyear, George A. Gorgas, George C. Goeble, R. N. Graeff, Ira G. Gasser, W. E. Gregory, H. C. Grim, Justice B. Guest, William C. Greenawalt, Mrs. Louisa A. Hance, Edward T. Hahn, Edwin C. Hathaway, C. L. Hay, Dr. Alfred Heineberg, Rufus G. Hinton, John Holcombe, H. C. Hughes, Ambrose Hunsberger, John F. Hancock, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Walter Jessup, Mahlon N. Kline, Edwin H. Kercher, J. F. Koebert, Christopher Koch, John J. Kelley, J. A. Klucher, Prof. Henry Kraemer, Otto Kraus, Charles F. Kramer, John H. Knouse, F. Lamas, Richard H. Lackey, E. J. Lanback, Prof. Charles H. LaWall, Charles Leedom, William E. Lee, Mrs. W. E. Lee, Joseph L. Lemberger, J. K. Lilly, Eli Lilly, John N. G. Long, Prof. J. W. Lloyd, J. Bertram Lippincott, L. C. Martin, Prof. Clement B. Lowe, Oliver B. McClements, Thomas J. McElhenie, C. A. Mayo, Dr. John Marshall, E. W. Messmer, Frank E. Morgan, Charles A. Mehring, H. K. Mulford, William McIntyre, H. P. Middlekauff, Adolph W. Miller, Roy Miller, R. D. Miller, F. B. Moore, Prof. Frank X. Moerk, Edwin K. Mohler, Katherin J. Musson, Thomas F. Monaghan, William J. Nebig, Charles A. Monaghan, E. L. Newcomb, W. C. O'Brien, M. M. Osborne, C. Carroll Meyer, O. W. Osterlund, H. K. Mohler, Thomas H. Potts, Adam Pfromm, A. E. Pflaum, Warren H. Poley, A. J. Pollard, D. G. Potts, W. S. Powell, A. W. Reeve, J. L. Ransom, D. J. Reese, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Mrs. Joseph P. Remington, Miss Elsie Remington, J. Percy Remington, Henry G. Reuwer, Miss Millicent S. Renshaw, Walter A. Rumsey, George Rhodes. George D. Rosengarten, H. R. Rittenberg, J. H. Rawlings, Ralph C. Sharadin, Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler, James T. Shinn, Roy H. Shiffer, Richard M. Shoemaker, Walter V. Smith, Freeman P. Stroup, A. J. Standt, Dr. A. A. G. Starck, Clara S. Stein, S. W. Strunk, Harry L. Stiles, G. H. Summers, Harvey J. Sunday, D. J. Thomas, Rev. David M. Steele, Charles E. Vanderkleed, C. F. W. Walter, John C. Wallace, Frank C. Weber, Issac M. Weils, Charles A. Weideman, George B. Weideman, F. E. Winand, Thomas S. Wiegand, Miss Berta Whaland, George F. Williams, Edward Wendell, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr.; George S. R. Wright, Martin I. Wilbert, Raymond J. Walther, Miss Edith W. Williams, E. S. Wright, and Miss Florence Yaple.

Is Love a Narcotic or a Stimulant?—It exhilarates, it depresses; it rears ambition, it degrades to sloth; it actuates, it retards; it lifts up, it pulls down; it fosters hope, it brings despair; it is truth, it lies; it is faith, it is distrust; forsooth, say I, what is it?—[*Drugs and Sundries.*

Forget It.

Turn your back on trouble's frown;
Grit your teeth and settle down;
Worry never won a crown.
Don't let trouble gnaw your heart;
Don't fret o'er a hapless start;
Don't let old wounds burn and smart.

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WORKING FORMULAS.

BY C. LEWIS DIEHL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

Parasiticides Suitable for the Destruction of Head-Lice.—The use of parasiticides dates back to the remotest ages; yet when we consult the literature we find that a comparatively small number of substances have been recommended and used for destroying the parasitic insects that infest the exterior human and animal body, although in their toxicity they range from some of the most virulent poisons to medicaments that can not be regarded as dangerous to human life, even when applied in excessive quantities. The sum total of those now in use is probably well represented in the following list:

Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide; White Arsenic).
Mercury and Mercuric Salts.
Cocculus Indicus, the seeds or fruits of *Anamirta paniculata.*
Stavesacre, the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria L.*
Sabadilla, the seeds of *Asagraea officinalis Lindl.*
Tobacco, the leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum L.*
White Hellebore, the rhizomes of *Veratrum Album.*
Fixed Oils, particularly Chaulmoogra Oil (from the seeds of *Hydnocarpus Kurzii*—probably also *Gynocardia odorate.*)
Volatile Oils, particularly the Oils of Cajaput, Cloves and Turpentine.
Quinine and its Salts.

Taking these up seriatim, we find that

Arsenous Acid is now rarely, if ever, used on the human body, while its use on animals is quite restricted and even prohibited in some European countries—the following being a formula at one time considerably in vogue, under the name of "Louse-Water," for destroying vermin on fur animals: Dissolve 1.0 gm. of Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide) and 5.0 gm. of crystallized Sodium Carbonate, in 3.0 c. c. of Distilled Water, by the aid of heat, add 500 c. c. of Infusion of Quassia and 30 drops of Liquified Carbolic Acid (Phenol), and mix well. This preparation is applied to the affected parts of the animal and after a prescribed interval is removed by washing with warm soapsuds. The danger of poisoning by absorption is, however, so great that its use as a parasiticide for animals has been practically abandoned, while its use on the human body for this purpose is absolutely prohibitive. On the other hand,

Mercury and Mercuric Salts are still used to some extent, although rarely for head-lice (*Pediculus Capitis*)—their use being mainly confined to the destruction of body-lice (*Pediculus vestimenti*), and particularly for crab-lice (*Phthirius inguinalis, or Pediculus Pubis*); but even here these medicaments have to be used with caution, owing to their liability to produce the constitutional effects of mercury, and in the case of mercuric salts there is positive danger of poisonous effects. Their use for the destruction of head-lice is, therefore, not advisable, and even in the other cases the mercurials are frequently replaced in modern practice by the practically non-toxic fixed and volatile oils mentioned—namely Chaulmoogra, Cajaput, Clove, or Turpentine oil.

White Hellebore and Tobacco find application as parasiticides almost exclusively for animals—the White Hellebore usually as an addition to the more potent seeds mentioned, while Tobacco is used as a similar addition, but more frequently by itself, in form of decoction or infusion, as a wash. This narrows the list of active medicaments available for the destruction of head-lice to the three seeds mentioned, and to quinine, and even these, with the exception of quinine, are not free from danger when their preparations are applied to abraded surfaces, or too profusely.

Cocculus Indicus, seeds or fruits, commonly called "fishberries", are, in recognition of their specific uses, known in Germany also as "Läuse-Samen" (Lice-seeds), and although the most poisonous and consequently most dangerous of the three seeds under discussion, have been and continue to be the most popular as parasitic remedies for head-lice. They contain as active constituent a highly poisonous neutral principle, "picrotoxin," possessing valuable pharmacologic activity, but not used to any extent internally. The drug has produced fatal effects in a dose 2.4 gm., and a strong tincture has been known to produce death after its application on the scalp of a very young child. Nevertheless, preparations of Cocculus Indicus may be safely used with proper precautions; its use should be confined to larger children and adults, and there should be no abrasions of the cuticle on the part to which the remedy is applied.

Staveacre Seeds, characterized in Germany as "Läusepfeffer" (Lice-pepper), contains an acrid alkaloid, "delphinine," which causes considerable irritation when preparations of the remedy are applied to delicate or abraded surfaces; but the drug is not regarded as being as toxic as Cocculus Indicus. Similarly

Sabadilla Seeds, known in the German vernacular as "Läuse-körner" (Lice-grains), are not considered as dangerous and poisonous as fishberries; but, like Stavesacre Seed, they contain an acrid alkaloid, or mixture of alkaloids, known as "Veratrine," which causes considerable irritation when preparations containing it are applied to a delicate or abraded skin.

These several seeds are used as parasiticides in form of washes (lotions), tinctures and ointments, but the two last named seeds are more particularly recommended for body-lice and crab-lice, as well as for parasitic skin diseases in general. Last, but not least,

Quinine and its Salts deserve mention. Indeed, this alkaloid appears to be the ideal parasiticide for head-vermin; not so much on account of superior activity, but because it unites absolute safety and convenience of application, in any desired quantity and strength, with fairly well established efficiency. The value of quinine as a parasiticide has long been recognized and is mentioned among its many and diverse properties in some of the text books; but, although Hager nearly 40 years ago directed attention to its advantage

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as a remedy for head vermin, and gave a formula for an efficient salve (Drug. Circ., Vol. XII, 181), the utility of quinine for this purpose seems to have been lost sight of, and it is now rarely mentioned in this connection. With these preliminary remarks the following

Formulas for Head-Lice Remedies are submitted in an order of precedence that seems justified by considerations of safety with efficiency, rather than by greater efficiency coupled with greater danger in use:

1. **Quinine Vermin Ointment.**

A. Hager's Formula:

Quinine Sulphate	12 parts.
Hydrochloric Acid	2 parts.
Lard	200 parts.

Reduce the Quinine Sulphate to a very fine powder; incorporate it with an equal weight of the Lard by trituration in a mortar; then add the acid, and, continuing the trituration, the remainder of the Lard until a homogeneous ointment results.

B. Improved Formula:

Quinine Hydrochloride	30 grains.
Distilled Water	80 minims.
Woolfat	2 drachms.
Petrolatum	5 drachms.
Oil of Cajaput	10 drops.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity.	

Reduce the Quinine Hydrochloride to a powder, add the water, and then carefully, drop by drop, sufficient Hydrochloric Acid to effect solution, avoiding an excess. Then incorporate the solution with the Woolfat, by trituration; add the Petrolatum and the Oil of Cajaput, and continue the trituration until a homogeneous, creamy ointment results.

DIRECTIONS: Apply liberally at night, rubbing the ointment well into the scalp and hair; in the morning remove the excess as far as possible by dry-rubbing with a cloth, thoroughly wash the hair with *warm water*, aided by friction with a cloth, so as to remove the water soluble quinine salt, and then wash the hair and scalp with soap, or better, borax and warm water, as usual. The ointment may then be used as a dressing for the hair, like ordinary hair-pomade; or, if necessary, the original treatment may be repeated until the vermin are completely removed.

Obviously, the ointment may be perfumed more agreeably by omitting the Cajaput Oil and replacing it by Lavender, Bergamot, Rose, or other perfume oil in proper proportion—a small drop of Oil of Rose, for instance, being sufficient for the quantity of Formula B.

2. **Stavesacre Vermin Ointment.**

This is the "Unguentum Staphisagriæ" of the British Pharm. 1898, which is given as follows:

Stavesacre Seeds	2 ounces	40 grammes.
Yellow Beeswax	1 ounce	20 grammes.
Benzoated Lard	8½ ounces	170 grammes.

Crush the Stavesacre Seeds; digest the crushed seeds with the Benzoated Lard on a water-bath for two hours; strain and press through calico; add the Beeswax to the liquid; heat gently to dissolve; stir until cold.

LABEL: "*Poison—To be Used With Caution.*" Not to be applied on wounded surfaces.

DIRECTIONS: Similar to those given for the Quinine Ointment, but should be applied less liberally, and removed promptly in the morning by dry-rubbing and washing with warm soap-suds.

3. Sabadilla Vermin Ointment. Ung. contra Pediculos; "Läuse-salbe."

This is the "Unguentum Sabadillæ" of the Austr.-Hung. Pharm. II, which is prepared according to the following formula:

Unguentum Simplex	200 gm.
Fructus Sabadillæ pulv	50 gm.
Oleum Lavandulæ	2 gm.

The Simplex Ointment is melted at a gentle heat; the powdered Sabadilla is stirred into the melted ointment, and when nearly cold the Oil of Lavender is added and thoroughly incorporated.

LABEL: "*Poison—To be Used With Caution.*" Not to be applied to abraded surfaces.

DIRECTIONS: Same as for preceding (Stavesacre) Ointment.

4. **Sabadilla Vinegar.** Lice-Vinegar; "Läuse-Essig."

Sabadilla Seeds, crushed	1 part.
Alcohol, U. S. P.	10 parts.
Diluted Acetic Acid, U. S. P.	18 parts.
Water	72 parts.

Macerate the crushed seeds in the liquids for 8 days; express the liquid from the dregs and filter it.

LABEL: "*Poison—To be Used With Caution.*" Not to be applied to abraded surfaces.

DIRECTIONS: Thoroughly moisten the hair and scalp with this liquid at night; superficially remove any excess with a dry cloth; thoroughly wash the scalp and hair in the morning with warm water and soap. Repeat this treatment, if necessary, on the following night, or at a suitable interval.

5. **Acid Tincture of Stavesacre.**

Stavesacre Seeds, crushed	10 gm.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, U. S. P.	5 c. c.
Diluted Alcohol, U. S. P.	95 c. c.

Macerate the crushed seeds in the liquids for 8 days; express the tincture from the drugs, and filter it.

LABEL: "*Poison—To be Used With Caution.*" Not to be applied to wounded or abraded surfaces.

DIRECTIONS: Moisten the hair and scalp with this tincture at night, carefully avoiding an excessive quantity; thoroughly wash the scalp and hair in the morning with warm water and soap. Repeat this treatment, if necessary, on the following night, or at a suitable interval.

6. **Tincture of Cocculus Indicus.** Tincture of Fishberries.

Cocculus Indicus, in No. 50 powder	4 troy ounces.
Alcohol	
Distilled Water, of each a sufficient quantity to make	16 fluidounces.

Mix Alcohol and Distilled Water in the proportion of 2 volumes of Alcohol to 1 volume of Water. Moisten the powder with 2 fluidounces of this menstruum, introduce the moistened powder, loosely, into a percolator prepared for percolation, and allow it to stand well covered for 12 hours, or over night. Then pack the powder firmly, pour on sufficient menstruum, and permit percolation to proceed slowly, drop by drop, until 16 fluidounces of tincture are obtained.

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LABEL: "*Poison—To be Used With Caution.*" Not to be applied to wounded or abraded surfaces.

DIRECTIONS: The same as for No. 5, but providing for an interval of at least 3 days before repeating the treatment, if such be necessary.

Addenda.—To make the above symposium of parasitic remedies reasonably complete, the following formulas, *which are not recommended for application to the human body*, but are useful for the destruction of vermin on fur-animals, may be briefly outlined here:

Lice-Ointment. (Unguentum contra Pediculos).

Powdered Stavesacre Seeds	80 parts.
Ointment of Mercury	10 parts.
Simple Ointment	70 parts.

In this formula the Simple Ointment may be advantageously substituted by Petrolatum, which has a tendency to prevent the absorption and consequent constitutional effects of the medicaments.

Lice-Powder. (Pulvis contra Pediculos.)

Sabadilla Seeds	2 parts.
Stavesacre Seeds	2 parts.
White Hellebore Rhizomes	1 part.
Tobacco Leaves	8 parts.

Reduce the drugs to a coarse powder and mix well. This powder is used as a

Lice-Wash for Domestic Animals, which is prepared as follows:

Lice Powder	100 gm.
Vinegar	200 gm.
Water, sufficient to make 5 liters of Decoction.	

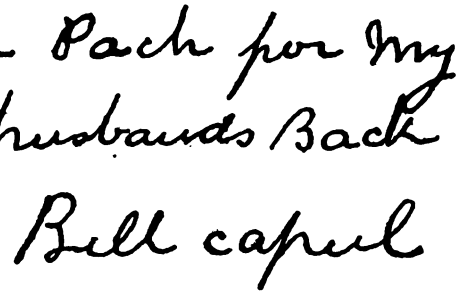
A **Tobacco Lice-Wash** for Domestic Animals is prepared as follows:

Tobacco Leaves	50 gm.
Denatured Alcohol	1000 c. c.
Naphthalin	25 gm.
Oil of Turpentine	50 c. c.
Nitrobenzol	50 c. c.
Water enough to make	6000 c. c.

Infuse the Tobacco in sufficient boiling water; strain and express the infusion from the dregs, and add the other ingredients, previously mixed.

Roasted Rhubarb.—Dried rhubarb in small pieces is gently roasted in an iron pot over an open fire until it assumesi a light brown color, then powdered in an iron mortar. It is used in the same way as ordinary rhubarb.—[A. Voss (*Phar. Post*, 1907, 22, 92).

What Would You Dispense?—P. O. Martin, Ph. G., of Chicago, submits the following: We will give one year's subscription to MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to the first person sending us the same interpretation of the odd order as was made by Mr. Martin.



STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

New Members are Flocking into the various State associations. Never before has the increase been so general throughout the entire country.

The Price List of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is not only complete but carefully prepared and serves as the rule and guide for the drug trade throughout a large section of territory.

Hot Weather was Slow in making its appearance, but it came in time to kill the talk about burning ashes in place of coal. No doubt the proposition will be entirely forgotten by the time that the coal burning season is again upon us.

California Has a New Pharmacy law and it is being enforced through the efforts of Secretary Charles H. Whilden, of the Board of Pharmacy. It is proposed to as effectually as possible stamp out the traffic in "dope". Several convictions for violations of the law have already been secured.

The Offer List is a special feature of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, appearing annually in the October number. It gives a list of manufacturers and dealers who make special offers to the retail drug trade in way of advertising matter or extra goods. Thousands of retailers have learned to look forward to the appearance of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST Offer List and take advantage of the information which it contains.

Do Full Prices Encourage Substitution of home manufacture and not secret preparations for the regular patent medicines. Some manufacturers now argue that the retail druggist will say to the customer that he must sell the regular line of goods at full price or at certain schedule prices provided such an agreement exists, that the druggist then calls attention to something of his own which he can sell at what the customer takes to be a cut-rate price. We will be glad to hear from the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on this subject.

Pleasing Newspaper Comments on the United States Court decision relative to the suit against the N. A. R. D. and other organizations are few and far between. The average newspaper has seen in this decision an opportunity to revive the old and oft exploded extravagant claim that the retail business is all profits. The modest surroundings and strenuous life of the retail druggist is overlooked by the yellow newspaper. The startling headlines about the great drug trust appear in most of the daily papers. Under these circumstances it is exceedingly pleasing to find the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* publishing in its issue of May 22 a straightforward statement in regard to the court decision and the aims and objects of the St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists. This paper not only makes many friends with the retail drug trade, but the editor is conscious of stating facts where others misrepresent true conditions.

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HOSPITAL CORPS.

First Aid Examinations.—1. Define the term wound. Name the varieties of wounds and state how they differ. Which bleeds most freely, and why? How would you treat a large lacerated wound of the scalp?

2. What is a fracture? How are they classified? State fully what you would do for a compound comminuted fracture of the femur in the field and what complications would be likely to arise from such a fracture.

3. Explain fully the following: Shock. Fainting. Heat Exhaustion. Sun Stroke. How would you treat a case of each.

4. What is Appoplexy? Describe the symptoms and treatment. What other diseases could be mistaken for appoplexy?

5. Describe fully what you would do for a person who had swallowed an overdose of the following: Carbolic Acid. Strychnine. Opium. Mercury.

6. What is a burn? State fully the causes and varieties of burns. How would you treat a severe scald of the face?

7. What is a hemorrhage? Name the varieties of hemorrhages and state the means employed to control them temporarily and permanently.

8. What do you understand by the term stunning? Give the symptoms of severe stunning and state fully what you could do for him.

9. What is a dislocation? Give the symptoms and treatment of a dislocated shoulder.

10. What is compression of the brain? What are the causes and symptoms of a man suffering from such an injury? What would you do for a case of this kind?

P. F. ERCK.

The Sergeant First-Class is in Reality a Kind of a General Utility Man, that is in the sense of duties, but rank and pay are not in keeping with the multifarious and, at times, very arduous duties performed by the senior non-commissioned officer of the medical department.

Aside from the hospital management, the sergeant first-class is the drill master, disciplinarian, detachment clerk, store-keeper, and he also prepares all the many papers required by the department; he is also somewhat of an architect, as it is one of his duties to prepare plans and specifications for additions or repairs to hospitals and his own quarters. Last but not least, he is the pharmacist—some people hold the erroneous idea that the sergeant of the hospital corps does no pharmaceutical work, that he is merely a dispenser of pills and tablets. The medical supply table furnishes few pills or tablets compared with the drugs furnished requiring thorough pharmaceutical ability to correctly compound the prescription of the medical officer. We all know is makes no difference what the doctor's ability and conscientious care toward a patient may be, if the prescriptions are incorrectly or recklessly compounded, of what value is the surgeon's skill, his anxiety about his patient, who does not improve?

I may say that some similar law as has been in existence in the navy should be enacted, giving a number of the senior sergeants advanced rank and pay. The pharmacists of the navy have received this favorable consideration, which is only just. Some such law would benefit the entire hospital corps, as the promoted and better paid non-commissioned officers step down and out, others in their turn would receive the benefit, and the young men of the day, will in time, be just as competent, possibly more so, than those who fill the position to-day. It is but justice that something should be done to improve the condition of the senior enlisted men of the hospital corps of the army.

I am proud to be a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and it seems to me as though every sergeant first-class of the hospital corps should endeavor to qualify for membership.

One of the latest additions to the duties of the sergeant of the hospital corps is to make them the photographers for the army.—[PHILIP F. ERCK, sergeant first-class H. C. U. S A., Spring Armory, Mass.

An Old Maine Store.

"The store of Dr. Henry T. Cummings at Portland, Me., in 1865. The doctor joined the A. Ph. A. in 1853, is blind, has written many articles, went to Portland, Ore., and opened a store there of late. He is now at Tacoma, Wash., in the drug business." The photograph was furnished the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST some time ago by the late Albert E. Ebert who had written the above on the envelope containing the photograph.

If You Are Looking for a Situation, place an advertisement in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. No charge made if you are a subscriber.

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ARKANSAS PHARMACISTS.

Silver Jubilee Meeting, Held at Park Hotel, Hot Springs, May 14, 15 and 16.

Arkansas Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association Organized.

The Place of The Next Meeting will be Little Rock, which won out after a spirited contest with Fort Smith, Eureka Springs, Jonesboro and Pine Bluff, as lively and presistant competitors. Southern oratory was exercised in putting forth claims of these several places.

The Prizes For Papers were awarded as follows: Copy of the United States Pharmacopœia, given by the Board of Trustees to S. A. Howard, of Ft. Smith; one year's subscription to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, given by the publisher to J. W. Webb, of Stuttgart.

Communications were numerous. Among those of special interest were letters from: W. W. Kerr, Fullerton, Cal.; O. Halliburton, Little Rock; President W. H. Skinner, who was in the far West looking after his copper mines; President Leo Eliel, of the A. Ph. A.; Honorary member Prof. E. G. Eberle, of Texas; H. D. Kniseley, of Checotah, I. T.; the N. W. D. A. and the N. A. R. D.

The New Officers elected for the ensuing year were selected from the rank and file of the membership. They have all been in harness for some time and will co-operate for the success of the organization. They are as follows:

Frank G. Schachleiter, president, Hot Springs; O. O. Lumpkin, first vice-president, Jonesboro; Henry Weimar, second vice-president, Hot Springs; Miss Mary A. Fein, secretary-treasurer, Little Rock. Executive Committee: F. W. McClerkin, Little Rock; Will F. German, Ft. Smith; Charles Schneck, Hot Springs.

The Date of The Next Meeting will be fixed by the executive committee after the A. Ph A. decides upon the time and place of its 1908 convention. The Arkansas pharmacists expect the A. Ph. A. to come to Hot Springs in 1908. Unless they are disappointed in this matter, they will hold the state meeting at Little Rock for two days previous to the A. Ph. A. convention at Hot Springs so that the pharmacists of the state can conveniently attend both conventions.

The A. Ph. A. Invited to Arkansas.—This is not the first invitation, nor is it likely to be the last, but the pharmacists of the state are determined that it will be a successful invitation. The facilities at Hot Springs are ample for accommodating a convention several times the size of the A. Ph. A.; the hospitality is unbounded and Hot Springs is a place of international interest. The local pharmacists have succeeded in securing the co-operation of some of the prominent A. Ph. A. members and propose to convince the New York meeting of the A. Ph. A. next September that Hot Springs is just the place for the 1908 gathering.

The Ladies from out of the city were not numerous, but the Hot Springs fraternity supplied good representation as evidenced by the picture of those present which appears in the special supplement of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June. Some of us remember the time whem Mrs. W. W. Kerr, now of Fullerton, was the only lady to accompany her husband to the meetings. Then came Mrs. W. L. Dewoody, of Pine Bluff, but there is plenty of opportunity for considerable increase in the number of lady visitors. No doubt, an A. Ph. A. meeting in Arkansas would greatly increase the interest on the part of the ladies in the annual gatherings.

The Papers Cover a Variety of Subjects and were listened to with interest, although time did not permit of fully discussing them. The list is as follows:

"How Shall We Interest Physicians in the U. S. P., Dr. Eugene H. Winkler."

"Some Back Talk."—W. W. Kerr, Fullerton, Cal.

"Growth of Plants."—E. T. Mitchell, New Orleans.

"Crude Drugs"—To what extent do jobbers safeguard the pharmacsts—Edw. Mitchell, St. Louis.

"Drug Store Advertising."—J. A. Ginocchino, Jonesboro.

"Drug Store Advertising."—O. O. Lumpkin, Jonesboro.

"How Can we Come in Closer Touch With the Physicians so as to Induce Them to Write Prescriptions as Taught in Their Colleges."—S. A. Howard

"Why Can't the Arkansas Association Pharmacists Take Active Steps Towards Establishment of a Chair of Pharmacy in the State University."—Henry Weimar, Hot Springs.

"Food for Thought."—A. W. Stahel.

SECRETARY FEIN.

VICE-PRESIDENT LUMPKIN.

The Board of Pharmacy made a brief but interesting report. Secretary J. F. Dowdy, of Little Rock, called special attention to the fact that those classes applying for registration in the fall make much lower grades than those examined in the spring. The explanation he was unable to give. His written report is as follows:

As is customary, I beg leave to submit the following report, to the State Board of Pharmacists:

Since our last annual report, we have registered by examination forty, twenty in May, 1906 last and out of a class of forty applicants, being an average of 70% that were successful.

In the November class of twenty-six, twelve passed, being an average of 46 2-13%. We have registered by diploma, from recognized colleges twenty-five and from state boards 14. There were twenty-nine applicants in the class of the 13th inst., their papers have not yet been passed upon.

A notable feature of the spring classes is that a larger percentage of applicants are successful than those of the fall.

We note with pardonable pride that there seems to be a more general desire upon the part of the younger brethren to become registered pharmacists. This is indeed a laudable ambition. Dr.

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Carl S. N. Halburg, professor of pharmacy in Chicago College of Pharmacy, an able and distinguished member of our profession, was present at our last examination. Upon looking over the questions he said they were very practical and fair and compared most favorably with the questions of other state boards and asked permission to publish same.

Our bi-annual renewal of certificates is now in progress and the limit expires on June 15, 1907.

New Members Came in so Rapidly that the special committee was kept busy straightening them and preparing reports. The list is as follows:

Jas. C. Barnett, DeWitt; A. G. Bedell, Pine Bluff; J. Berwick, St. Louis; Chas. F. Bieberman, Hot Springs; W. A. Bostick, Van Buren; N. E. Brightwell, Pine Bluff; E. R. Browning, Hot Springs; F. C. Bush, Benton; E. F. Burk, Texarkana; Will C. Caldwell, Benton; Leon J. Catron, Ft. Smith; B. Christopher, Texarkana; J. R. Clay, Leslie; E. H. Converse, Brinkley; Thos. F. Crawford, Nashville; A. P. Cruse, Ft. Smith; Geo. Englebart, Ft. Smith; Jno. T. Farmer, Clarksville; H. L. Feaman, Little Rock; Jos. Friend, Ft. Smith; M. A. Frost, Little Rock; Wm. R. Gannaway, Ft. Smith; C. M. Gibson, DeWitt; Jos. F. Gill, Fardyce; R. C. Graham, Monticello; C. H. Gregory, Little Rock; F. F. Grober, Ft. Smith; O. D. Hardy, Camden; C. U. Harrison, Little Rock; W. A. Heritage, Ft. Smith; Chas. E. Howard, Ft. Smith; Dr. O. K. Hukill, Hot Springs; Byrd H. Hunt, Hot Springs; F. B. Hurle, Little Rock; B. B. Johnson, Ft. Smith; Chas. Johnson, Texarkana; W. A. Koehnke, Ft. Smith; J. W. Kurtz, Hot Springs; J. M. C. Lehman, Maynard; Arthur Levy, Camden; O. O. Lumpkin, Jonesboro; H. D. McAdams, Cave City; N. T. McClanahan, England; T. S. McIntosh, Bearden; A. H. Meier, Van Buren; J. O. Mitchell, Waldron; J. K. Moody, Marvell; E. B. Moseley, Argenta; N. T. Murry, Malvern; S. M. Nutt, Pine Bluff; Jno. O'Kane, VanBuren; C. R. Owsley, Greenwood; H. H. Parr, Eudora; Wm. Rice, Camden; N. J. Rushing, Sheridan; Jesse L. Scales, Camden; Ben F. Schaap, Ft. Smith; Adolph Shriven, Waldron; J. E. Sears, Hot Springs; W. C. Snow, Evening Shade; J. E. Stamon, Little Rock; H. E. Stainton, Prescott; A. E. Tatman, Eureka Springs; W. W. Thompson, Beebe; P. R. Turner, Marianna; Dr. H. L. White, Argenta; A. H. Williams, Black Rock; H. B. Willboun, Hot Springs; E. H. Winkler, De Witt; W. B. Wooldridge, Piggott; B. F. Young, Little Rock.

The Arkansas Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association was the result of a preliminary meeting, called by F. V. Perry and presided over by A. C. Meyer as temporary chairman. It resulted in the election of the following officers:

President, F. V. Perry, Ely Lilly & Co.; 1st Vice President, A. L. Sweeney, J. S. Merrill Drug Co.; 2nd Vice President, N. E. Brightwell, Sharpe & Dohme; 3rd Vice President, W. J. Cameron, Meyer Brothers Drug Co.; Secretary, J. W. Kurtz, Parke Davis & Co.; Treasurer, Chas. Lyle, Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Council, F. V. Perry, chairman, Ely Lilly & Co.; O. J. Deavers, J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; W. G. Collins, Best & Russell Co.; W. L. Cobb, C. J. Lincoln Drug Co.; Oliver Clark, Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Entertainment committee, B. F. Lewis, chairman, C. J. Lincoln Drug Co.

Charter members, Arkansas Pharmaceutical Travelers Association:

F. V. Perry, Ely Lilly & Co.; A. L. Sweeney, J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; A. C. Meyer, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; J. W. Kurtz, Parke-Davis & Co.; H. P. Feaman, H. K. Mulford & Co.; W. H. Halliburton, C. J. Lincoln Drug Co.; B. F. Lewis, C. J. Lincoln Drug Co.; H. G. Cooley, Randolph Box & Label Co.; N. E. Brightwell, Sharpe & Dohme; Jake Whisler, Nat. Cash Reg. Co.; W. J. Cameron, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; N. M. Harrison, A. C. McClurg & Co.; Oliver Clark, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; Chas. Lyle, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; O. J. Deavers, J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; O. H. Johnson, Nat. Cash Reg. Co.; L. F. Cappleman, Van Vleet Mansfield Drug Co.; H. D. Herring, Wm. S. Merrill Chemical Co.; W. L. Cobb, C. J. Lincoln Co.; J. E. Stanion, L. A. Becker & Co.; Edw. Mitchell, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; W. G. Collins, Best & Russell Co.; B. C. Bracey, Coca-Cola Co.; W. Berwick, J. Hungerford Smith Co.

Attendance was larger than anticipated, although not up to the high water mark. We give below the list of those who registered:

F. V. Perry, St. Louis; L. W. Perdue, Wilmot; R. H. Lusby. Hot Springs; Chas. Schneck, Hot Springs; Geo. Schneck, Hot Springs; Jas. Schneck, Hot Springs; Henry Weimar, Hot Springs; Will Weimar, Hot Springs; Mary A. Fein, Little Rock; Mrs. J. W. Fein, Little Rock; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; J. F. Doudy, Little Rock; Mr. B. Bond, Sr., Little Rock; Mrs. B. Bond, Little Rock; Jno. B. Bond, Jr., Little Rock; E. F. Klein, Hot Springs; A. L. Swinney, Little Rock; S. A. Howard, Ft. Smith; F. W. McClerkin, Little Rock; R. Dedman, Arkansas City; J. L. Bevens, Newport; H. D. Herring, Newport; L. J. Ashby, Little Rock; Com. D. Chandler, Siloam Springs; A. W. Hale, Nashville; T. F. Cranford, Nashville; W. A. Bostick, Van Buren; Will F. German, Ft. Smith; Henry Bardeaux, Dermott; B. B. Sellers, Junction City; N. E. Brightwell, Pine Bluff; W. L. De Woody, Pine Bluff; Mrs. W. L. De Woody, Pine Bluff; J. S. Ketchum, Imboden; Isahella Ketchum, Imboden; Jno. W. Marton, Ft. Smith; Clarence McIntosh, Batesville; O. O. Lumpkin, Jonesboro; J. T. Poindexter, Pocahontas; Albert W. Williams, Pocahontas; O. J. Deavars, Hoxie; C. Walter Lehman, Hot Springs; C. H. Gregary, Little Rock; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; Jas. T. Gill, M. D., Hot Springs; W. L. Cabb, Little Rock; W. J. Rushing, Sherdaen; M. A. Eisele, Hot Springs; W. B. Fardyce, Hot Springs; Sister Mary Scholastica, Hot Springs; Sister Mary Jovita, Little Rock; (Bath nuns are registered pharmacists) C. R. Owsley, Greenwood; R. D. Morris, Hot Springs; S. C. Dowell, Walnut Ridge; Jno. D. Hammond, Hazen; H. L. White, Argenta; L. B. Walthall, Conway; R. D. White, Conway; P. R. Turner, Marianna; A. W. Stahel, Little Rock; C. E. Ellis, Hot Springs; C. K. Hegarty, Little Rock; Oliver Clark, Little Rock; B. Christopher, Texarkana; R. C. Clark, Bald Knob; A. E. Tatman, Eureka Springs; W. J. Cameron, St. Louis; Jno. R. Clay, Leslie; W. E. Hamel, Pocahontas; R. B. Carl Lee, England; Mrs. C. D. Chandler, Siloam Springs; Mrs. J. W. Webb, Stuttgart; Mrs. L. B. Mattix, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. B. M. Shipp, Little Rock; Mrs. O. K. Hukill, Hot Springs; Miss Minnie Dowell, Walnut Ridge; Mrs. R. C. Clark, Bald Knob; Mrs. W. J. Griffis, Eudora; Mrs. J. H. Steed, Little Rock; J. H. Steed, Little Rock; Jas. A. Ginocchio, Little Rock; Sidney M. Nutt, Pine Bluff; Dolphus Whitten, Hope; Mrs. Dolphus Whitten, Hope; Holly H. Parr, Eudora; L. F. Cappleman, Little Rock; J. T. Farmer, Clarksville; J. Berwick, Rochester, N. Y.; R. H. Warren, Clarksville; H. P. Feaman, Little Rock; Frank Schachleiter, Hot Springs; J. E. Chamberlain, Malvern; W. H. Halliburton, Little Rock; A. C. Jennings, Hot Springs; B. Lewis, Little Rock; Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Little Rock; Mildred Lewis, Little Rock; Mrs. A. C. Jennings, Hot Springs; Mrs. Jno. Proctar, Hot Springs; Dr. J. M. Proctar, Hot Springs; Mrs. Henry Weimar, Hot Springs; Mrs. R. H. Richardson, Hot Springs; Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Lusby, Hot Springs; Miss Selma Tate, Hot Springs; Miss Susie Lusby, Hot Springs; Byrd H. Hunt, Hot Springs; L. K. Snodgrass, Little Rock; Mrs. M. A. Eisele, Hot Springs; Mrs. Chas. Leifer, Little Rock; Miss Lucy Henderson, Hot Springs; Mr. & Mrs. C. Hays, Hot Springs; Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Sorrells, Hot Springs; M. Dowell, Walnut Ridge; I. W. Kurtz, St. Louis; G. Ayers, England; J. C. Barnett, DeWitt; W. G. Collins, Ft. Smith; W. C. Caldwell, Benton, J. C. Bush, Benton; Berry Hesterley, Prescott; Mrs. F. M. Williams, Hot Springs; J. E. Stamon, Little Rock; J. A. Richardson, Paris; J. W. Angle, Hot Springs; Wm. T. Barley, Hot Springs; Sidney Beasley, Hot Springs; A. E. Carter, Hot Springs; W. H. Ellis, Hot Springs; Wm. Gibb, Hot Springs; Geo. A. Hogaboom, Hot Springs; C. J. Humphreys, Hot springs; C. C. Lemly. Hot Springs; Chas. Lyle, Hot Springs; Mr. & Mrs. Nat Harrison, Nashville; W. M. Jones, Magnolia; Carl Bardeaux, Monticello; S. W. Deener, Batesville; S. J. McMahon, Batesville; B. B. Sellers, Junction City; Clarence McIntosh, Batesville; W. J. Griffith, Eudora; Joe L. Morris, Hot Springs; Geo. R. Robey, Hot Springs; J. O. Rowles. Hot Springs; R. H. Smiley, Hot Springs; H. N. Webster, Hot Springs; P. H. Vaughn, Hot Pprings; Mr. & Mrs. O. H. Johnson, Little Rock.

Nurses.—"St. Joseph's" Hot Springs, Mary Z. Revelle, Head Nurse; Norma A. Nicol, Alice V. Daly, Elma Baker, Minnie S. Sims, Bernadette Dillon, Jessie Lakeman, Hot Springs.

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Convention Notes.

Twenty-four traveling men registered.

Dr. John B. Bond was made an honorary life member.

More Time could have been profitably devoted to the discussion of papers.

The usual vote of thanks was extended to the local committee and others.

The Money now on hand is $700. Last year only $32 were to the credit of the association.

The Association Decided not to go into the business of manufacturing non-secret preparations.

The Arkansas Meeting was preceded by the gathering of Shriners and followed by the Undertakers.

President Skinner sent in his second annual address which dealt with subjects of a practical nature.

Greetings of the Arkansas pharmacists were extended to the Arkansas Medical Association which was in session at Little Rock.

Ex-presidents were not largely represented, those present being, Dr. J. B. Bond, Dr. J. W. Morton, J. F. Dowdy and E. F. Klein.

Addresses were made by Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, Edward Mitchell, Adolph C. Meyer and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

W. W. Kerr did not forget the silver anniversary as shown by his reminiscences which appear in the June number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

If an Additional Paper is wanted, J. A. Ginocchio can write it on short notice, and the one he prepared on the Pure Food and Drugs Law was very instructive.

Legislation occupied much time in the discussions. Itinerant venders are a bugbear in that state as elsewhere. Of course, the Pure Food and Drugs Law also demanded attention.

Visitors Were Numerous.—In addition to the representatives of wholesale and manufacturing firms were present, the editors of the *A. Ph. A. Bulletin* and the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The Model Secretary, Miss Mary A. Fein, presented a model report and expressed the hope that she would be able to publish the proceedings without soliciting advertisements to defray the expense.

A Pleasing Incident for the members as well as the party most interested was the presentation of Secretary Miss Mary A. Fein with a purse containing $75.00, as a slight token of appreciation from the members present.

The Honorary Members were increased by the election of Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago. The list is now as follows: Sister Nary Scholastica, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sister Mary Jovita, Little Rock, Ark.; E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Tex.; W. W. Kerr, Fullerton, Cal.; L. Matthews, Miami, I. T.; R. H. Walker, Gonzales, Tex.; Frank Ward, Memphis, Tenn.; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.

N. A. R. D. meets at Chicago the week beginning September 16, 1907.

ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Pharmaceutical Reminiscences.—The class of 1875 of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy appointed a committee consisting of W. C. Bolm (chairman), J. A. Watkins (secretary), and John R. Raboteau (associate) to carry out a suggestion made by Dr. H. M. Whelpley that an effort be made to preserve the early history of pharmacy in St. Louis. A luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Club, May 28, was followed by the reading of several papers and short talks on the history of the drug business in St. Louis. A stenographic report was taken of the proceedings and in due time will be published. The following were present: Solomon Boehm, John F. Metzger, Charles A. Lips, Francis Hemm, James M. Good, John R. Raboteau, Charles Gietner, J. A. Watkins, Enno Sander, H. M. Whelpley, Charles Bang, W. C. Bolm, O. A. Wall.

Chas. Wagner, the funny nightingale of St. Louis, has had a few creases removed from his voice, having taken a three weeks course in vocal culture from an Eastern correspondence school. He has also imported a few new jokes from Europe, but fears they have spoiled because when the box was delivered the ice had melted.

Albert Bond Lambert, of the Lambert Pharmacal Co., who came home from Paris to be sworn in as city councilman, has gone back to the French city to learn more of the art of flying a balloon. While this manufacturer is so far from home, Herman C. G. Luyties, of the Sanitol fame, is reversing the usual summer process and has moved to Kirkwood for the hot months. Mr. Luyties will remain there where he can oversee the building of his new Portland Place home, which is reputed to be a prospective "city's best." The new factory building is also an attraction at home.

M. C. H. Arendeas, who has so long had a prominent part in arranging for the pleasure program at Pertle Springs, announces that this year will be his last effort in this line. He vows that he cannot be drafted again, but there are those who say he has made similar avowals before and that the wishes of the others always rule.

M. C. H. ARENDEAS.

By the Way, former President F. V. Perry, of the Missouri travelers of the Lilly force, was largely responsible for the success of the Arkansas State Pharmaceutical Association meeting, recently held in Little Rock, which merely goes to show that a Missouri charged live wire has the voltage for most any proposition.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A Special Meeting of the N. W. D. A. will be held at Hotel Astor, June 11, 1907.

Uniform State Legislation on pure food and drugs questions is a common sense matter and we trust will become a fact within the course of a few years.

A. D. Gibbons, of Bloomfield, Ia., died at his home April 15. He was born in Maryland, September 13, 1833. He had been in business in Bloomfield more than half a century, and won the esteem of every one who knew him.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. devoted the May 7 meeting to a consideration of the reorganization of the A. Ph. A. It is evident that the problem will be carefully considered at the September 2 meeting of the A. Ph. A. in New York City.

All Honor to Dean Remington.—The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST joins in the host of friends to congratulate the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and its dean, Joseph Price Remington, upon the completion of thirty-five years as a teacher in that institution.

George H. Barth, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and for several years a drug clerk in St. Louis, died at his home in Lincoln, Neb., January 24, 1907. He was doing a prosperous business, having purchased the store formerly belonging to his brother, Henry H. Barth.

A Pharmacopœia is Offered as a prize at each State association meeting this year. Of course the intrinsic value is not great, but to secure the prize is an honor worth the efforts of any association member. The board of trustees places this Pharmacopœia at the disposition of the associations.

The Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A. met May 21 with a large number of physicians and surgeons present. It was a prescription clinic, under charge of Prof. H. P. Hynson. Much good will evidently result from the discussions which took place, and it is likely that similar meetings will be held frequently during the coming winter.

Food and Drugs Inspectors are now being appointed. Those announced to date are as follows: Howard W. Barker, Washington; A. Brown, Iowa; James C. Duff, New York; Benjamin Perry, Illinois; Arthur Stengel, Pennsylvania; John C. Haley, Illinois; Harry H. Wagner, New York; Charles A. Meserve, Illinois; Daniel M. Walsh, Vermont; James A. Beer, Ohio; Arthur B. Woolsey, New York; George H. Adams, Massachusetts; Barclay C. Winslow, Kansas; Walter C. Miller, New York, and John H. Garber, Iowa. The department declines any statement relating to the probable date of another examination for the appointment of additional inspectors.

N. A. R. D. Inter-Insurance to replace co-operative buying. The executive committee of the N. A. R. D., at a meeting held in Chicago, May 24, decided to give up the co-operative buying plan and adopt an inter-insurance plan for the retail drug trade of the United States. It is believed that the executive committee meeting was one of the most important in the history of the organization. Those present were: Simon Jones, Chas. F. Mann, J. Diner, Thos. H. Potts, W. D. Wheeler, Edw. Williams, Thos. V. Wooten; C. R. Judge, E. H. Wolff, of St. Louis; W. H. Gale, W. Bodemann, Charles Avery, S. C. Yeomans and I. M. Light, of Chicago; A. Timberlake, of Indianapolis; F. W. Meissner, of Laporte; Charles Rehfuss, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Peter J. Weber died of blood poisoning at the St. Louis City Hospital, May 29, after a brief illness. Dr. Weber received the gold medal when he graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He stood high in his class, which graduated from the medical department of the Washington University in 1906. He was second on the list in the competitive examination for a position in the City Hospital, where seventy-five were applicants. The doctor served so efficiently as intern that the superintendent had decided to appoint him as a senior at the hospital for the ensuing year. He was looked upon as one of the brightest and most promising young physicians in St. Louis.

DR. PETER J. WEBER.

At the Last Meeting of the West End Druggists Association, a branch of the parent body, it was decided not to introduce cigar coupons west of Taylor Avenue.

The Entertainment Committee of the Mo. Ph. A. announces that instead of the Umbrella Parade, this year they will introduce a novelty—namely, a Costume Parade for Druggists and Travellers on Big Thursday.

The Rehearsals of the Pill Rollers Minstrels for the convention of the M. Ph. A. at Pertle Springs, June 11-14, are progressing nicely from the evidence at hand. Henry O. A. Huegle will no doubt take first prize in the singing contest.

Rest Cure.—Six weeks in bed was the old treatment for acute articular rheumatism. Six weeks in typhoid, six weeks in iritis, six weeks in gonorrhea at its best, and six weeks in so many other infections, all suggest that perhaps here there is the basis for some kind of a generalization. Perhaps the organism really requires six weeks to gather its forces and manufacture its supplies to defeat an army of invading parasites of certain species and repair the damage they inflict. It is a thought well worth following up. Even if there is no such general law possible, it is a good rule to impress upon patients even in the most trivial complaints—a cold—an influenza—a depression from overwork. —[*Am. Medicine.*

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis Chemical Society at the April meeting received the applications of Messrs. W. L. Hempelmann and J. L. Chamberlain.

A committee was appointed to devise ways and means of forming a section of the American Chemical Society, perhaps within the St. Louis Chemical Society, in order that both may exist and the local organization retain its integrity.

In carrying out the program of the evening, Prof. C. J. Borgmeyer and Dr. C. E. Caspari spoke on the work of Barthelot and Mendeleejeff, respectively. Discussion was participated in by Messrs. Hunicke, Andrews and Warren.

Dr. Veillon called the attention of the meeting to a ruling by the Commission appointed for the formation of rules and regulations for the enforcement of the National Food and Drugs Act, who has ruled that any medicinal preparation containing Acetphenetidin or Phenacetin must not only be so labeled but that under ruling No. 56, it must also be stated that Acetphenetidin is a derivative of Acetanilide.

Dr. Veillon desired to know by what train of reasoning Acetphenetidin could be regarded as such. In discussing the subject Drs. Hunicke, Andrews, Bebie, Frerigh, Warren and Caspari were of the opinion that these compounds could only be regarded as derivatives from each other in structural or symbolic sense, that theoretically it is possible to pass from one carbon compound to any other. It was not clear how Acetphenetidin could be manufactured from Acetanilide, and that the word derived, as used in the Food and Drug Act, was used in the sense of manufactured or obtained from. It was the general opinion that the ruling was contrary to the spirit of the law, and that it could not stand if it were ever carried into court.

Fred R. Sharlock, of Merrills, is at Hot Springs trying the water cure. Mr. Sharlock has recently developed something akin to rheumatism, but it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to desert the interests of the country customers.

Carl Amos, who has until recently been looking after a portion of the Frederick Stearns trade in the city, has undertaken the management of Noll & Collins' new store at Hamilton and Minerva avenues. A very pretty store it is to be according to reports.

J. F. Cummings says the Western Bottle Co.'s interests are doing fairly well in his and Mr. Simmons' hands, and Cummings' recent purchase of a first class horse and buggy would indicate that he has some confidence in the future, as he sees it from his Granite Building office.

R. L. Winchester, of Sharp & Dohme, was so proud of the bowling team that won the Druggists League pennant under the name of his house, that he spread them a banquet that was pronounced "tip top." Frank Kline, of Mr. Winchester's office, was the leader of the team.

Another Man in the Soda Water Line, new to St. Louis but not to the trade evidently, is R. P. Peebles, the Hire's Rootbeer man, who is leaving a trail of kegs through St. Louis and out in the State. His counter dispensers are new and he is making them popular. His office is at Lippincott's.

Summer Plans are in order now for the busy salesman, manufacturer and jobber. There has been plenty of talk of "dull spring," and weather making bad business, but with all that there seems to be prosperity in the air and a pretty contended set of men about the offices and out hustling for trade.

Dr. George P. Hemm, the elder son of Professor Hemm, received the degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of the St. Louis University, May 18. The doctor was awarded the gold medal for general excellency in the examination when he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He continued his record as an exceptionally good student in the medical college and we predict a bright future for him.

But to Stray Away from business for a line or two it might be remarked that John T. Milliken, who owns the Chemical Co. bearing that name, has an elevator full of wheat that is making him wealth as the market goes up. It is said that much of this wheat cost in the neighborhood of 73 cents. It might be suspected, also, that Mr. Milliken has a few bushels on future contracts, which improve in value just as rapidly. He has profited that way before.

Frank A. Haines, Ph. G., '07, has a position at a new drug store recently opened by Dr. W. L. Freeman, at St. Charles, Mo. He invites his St. Louis classmates to take a street car ride and call on him.

FRANK A. HAINES.

Theo. J. O. Engelskind, Ph. G., for seven years chief clerk at Good's pharmacy, Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street, is now proprietor of a store at northwest corner Vandeventer and St. Louis Avenues. Mr. Engelskind is a very thorough pharmacist and competent business man. He is certain of success.

Leonard Eberhard, Ph. G., '03, is the new proprietor of Schreier's Pharmacy, at Virginia Avenue and Dakota Street. It will be remembered that Mr. Schreier died recently from the effects of a dose of phenol taken by accident. He had a prosperous business which will be carefully looked after by the new proprietor.

LEONARD EBERHARD.

John H. Wirtz, formerly of St. Louis, is pleased with his position at 514 West 12th street, Chicago.

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Samuel A. Levin, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1903, is now proprietor of the drug store at 5954 Cote Brilliante Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMUEL A. LEVIN.

A. J. Hoenny, Ph. G., is proprietor of the Fair Grounds Pharmacy at Grand Avenue and Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo. His business is in a prosperous condition.

H. T. Haintz, J. Hungerford Smith's manager west of the Mississippi, is one who scouts all talk of dull trade. In his St. Louis office a few days ago he said: "The soda business west of the river is going forward by leaps and bounds. There is a remarkable number of new fountains being placed and scores of old ones being uncovered. That all means business and we are getting our share. The druggists of the west are learning more of the value of a soda fountain and of good soda water as a profit bringer and an advertisement.

David Jacobs, Ph. G., '07, is pleased with his situation at Herman's pharmacy, Shenandoah and California avenues. Mr. Jacobs put in his spare time at the same place during college days. J. B. Schuster is manager of the store.

DAVID JACOBS.

M. M. Johnson, Ph. G., '07, is now with J. T. Gentle, at Vandalia, Mo. He reports business in a flourishing condition in that section of the country.

Kurt H. Wendler, Ph. G., '06, is now at Schoenrich's Pharmacy, Eighteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue.

KURT. H. WENDLER.

Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, for two years a member of the board of trustees and now vice president of that institution, has recently been elected president of the Alumni Association of the medical department of Washington University. In spite of a large and growing practice, the doctor gives much attention to educational matters and does not forget his obligation to pharmacy where he first entered professional life.

The Missouri Drummers High Jinks at the annual meeting at New Madrid, where the salesman is king for three days every year and a royal prince the rest of the year, attracted a considerable number of men known to the drug trade. The fact that the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' meeting at Pertle Springs comes so soon after kept some away, however. W. H. Hervey and W. J. Meadow, of the Merrill staff, were in New Madrid for the fun. A. H. Collins, of the Peter Hauptman Tobacco Co., is treasurer of the Missouri association, and O. A. Cook, of New Madrid, with the Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., is secretary.

H. E. Papin, formerly secretary of the Moffitt-West Drug Company, has taken up insurance work since that firm retired from the drug business. Mr. Papin is with the Insurance Agency Co. with an office in the Century Building, and is receiving much encouragement from his many friends in the drug business.

H. E. PAPIN.

A Gasoline Ordinance is about to be passed in St. Louis. It will affect the handling of gasoline and benzine, etc., by druggists.

Charles F. Merker is president of the St. Clair Co., Ill., Association. The annual meeting in East St. Louis was accompanied by a banquet. The officers are as follows: President, Charles F. Merker, East St. Louis; vice-president, Val Reis, Belleville; secretary, J. W. Gain, East St. Louis; treasurer, T. A. Wilson, Lebanon. This executive committee was selected: Louis Baumeister, Henry Eckert, C. O. Schlueter and Walter Kohl.

CHARLES F. MERKER.

Henry J. Willey has branched out in business for himself. He is the new proprietor of Zahn's Pharmacy on Sidney and Salena Streets.

HENRY. J. WILLEY.

Frederick W. Sihler is now located with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. at St. Louis. He began his pharmaceutical career in 1873 with Meyer Brothers, at Ft. Wayne, Ind. In 1880, he went with W. H. Schieffelin & Co., of New York. After several years in the drug department, he took a position on the road for that firm. In 1885 he took charge of the city department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., at Kansas City. In 1893, he went with the Evans, Gallagher Drug Co., of that city. In 1896, he returned to Ft. Wayne, Ind., entering the service of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., of that city. At one time Mr. Sihler was very active in the Mo. Ph. A., being chairman of the entertainment committee, and his many friends will be pleased to learn of his new position.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Despite Adverse Weather Conditions, general business continues in satisfactory volume. Increases are reported to be less for the thirty days just past as compared to like periods this year, but exhibits disclose a larger volume of sales than during the same month last year, hence no complaints are heard.

The past month has been a rather interesting one in drug circles, the decree of injunction entered in Indianapolis affecting the various associations has created quite a stir, but really affects form and contracts more than anything else; there is no reason to anticipate that prices will be affected bearishly, as there is no necessity for a change of individual policy on the part of manufacturers and there is not sufficient margin to justify jobbers to depart from prices theretofore current.

Important changes in market prices are advances in alcohol, santonine, codeine, and declines in opium, phenol, vanillin, mercury and quinine. We append below a list of principal items affected, together with current local market on each.

Advanced.

Alcohol,
Balsam, Peru,
Beans. Vanilla, Mexican,
Bourbon,
Balsam, Fir, Oregon,
Berberine, Hydrochloride,
Carbon, Disulphide,
Codeine, and Salts,
Glassware,
Gum, Aloes, Cape,
Kamala Powder,
Oil, Cotton Seed,
Neatsfoot,
Lavender, Garden,
Root, Squill,
Bitter
Santonine,
Sodium, Nitrate, Commercial,
Wax, Brazil,
Oil, Linseed.

Declined.

Acid, Oxalic,
Antimony, Sulphide, Pure,
Arsenic,
Bismuth, Subgallate,
Subsalicylate.
Salicylate,
Copaiba,
Mercury,
Methylene, Blue Medicinal,
Oil, Peppermint,
Mustard, Expressed,
Cod Liver, Norwegian,
Cedar Leaf, Pure,
Olive, Malaga, Yellow,
Oil, Mirbane,
Citronella,
Opium,
Phenol,
Quinine,
Root, Ipecac, Carthagena,
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,
Seed, Strophanthus,
Sodium, Glycerophosphate,
Glycocholate,
Tartar Emetic,
Vanillin,
Wax, Bayberry,
Turpentine.

Quinine.—Declined 1c since our last issue, and from present indications we see no reason for higher prices, as the bark in primary markets is in heavy supply, Local quotations. P. & W. on the basis of bulk, in 100 oz. cans, 19c; M. B., 18½c; 25 oz. cans, 21c; 5 oz. cans, 27c; 1 oz. vials, 30c.

Opium.—Quotable figures are somewhat lower, the reaction is due to more favorable weather in growing districts, and to the seeming increase in the probable crop. Gum quotable at $4.20 to $4.25; powdered, M. B., $4,70 to $4.75; powdered, P. & W., $5.10.

Morphine.—Quotable figures are unchanged since our last, and there is no indication that a recession will occur. ⅛s $2.85 to $2.90; oz. vials 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Advanced. Quotable figures remained unchanged for over a year until a few days since, when the market advanced 4c, due to the appreciating values in the corn market; 188 proof quotable in barrels at $2.60; ½ barrells, $2.63; 10 gal. cans, $2.76; 5 gal. cans, $2.83, containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Quotably unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls., 45c, with the usual advance for smaller packages.

Denatured.—Quotable figures have been advanced 4c since our last issue, and the present basis, bbls., 42c; ½ bbls., 46c, containers inclusive, 30 days or 1% for cash 10 days.

Acid, *Oxalic.*—Quotably lower; casks 9c, to 13 to 16c as wanted.

Antimony, *Pure Sulphide.*—Declined. Barrels 16 to 20 to 25c, in a smaller way.

Arsenic.—*Declined.* Kegs 8½ to 15 to 18c, in small lots.

Balsam Peru.—*Advanced* to $2.60 to $2.70.

Balsam Fir, *Oregon.*—Advanced to $3.25 per gallon; 45 to 50c per lb. in a small way.

Beans, *Vanilla, Mex.*—Advanced materially; 7½ to 8½ inch quotable at $9.40 to $10.40, as to quantity and size.

Bourbon.—Advanced; 6 inch to 8½ inch quotable at $5.60 to $7.00 as to quantity and size.

Berberine, *Hydrochloride.*—Advanced to $2.30 to $3.00.

Bismuth, *Subgallate.*—Prices have arbitrarily been reduced to $2.19; Subsalicylate to $2.24, and Salicylate to $1.90.

Carbon Disulphide.—*Advanced.* Quotable in drums at 7c to 12c to 13c, as wanted.

Codeine Alkaloid.—*Advanced* to $4.35 to $4.75; ⅛s, 20c higher. Salts also advanced. Hydrochloride, Nitrate and Sulphate, oz., $4.10 to $4.50; ⅛s, 20c higher. Phosphate quotable in ozs. $3.85 to $4.25; ⅛s, 20c higher.

Copaiba, *Pure C. A.*—Quotably lower, $1.10 to $1.15. *Para*, U. S. P., $1.75.

Gum Aloes, *Cape.*—Declined to 17c to 22c.

Mercury.—Quotably lower, 68c to 75c.

Oils, Essential, *Cedar Leaf, Pure.*—Declined to 75c to 80c.

Citronella.—Quotably lower. Drums 49c to 70c to 75c in a small way.

Lavender, Garden.—Advanced to 90c to $1.00.

Peppermint, Pure.—M. B. declined to $2.25 to $2.50. Redistilled, M. B., $2.60 to $2.80. Hotchkiss, $3.65 to $4.00.

Mustard Expressed.—Declined. Quotable in barrels at 73c to 87c to 92c in small lots.

Oils, Heavy.—*Cod Liver, Norwegian.*—Declined. Barrels quotable at $28.00; 10 gal. lots, $1.35, 5 gal., $1.40; less quantity $1.60.

Cotton Seed.—Materially higher, and firm at the ad-

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vance. Summer White, barrels, 66c; Summer Yellow, barrels, 64c; Winter Test, barrels 68c, with the usual advances for smaller packages.

Linseed.—Quotably higher. Barrels 42c to 53c to 58c; boiled, 1c higher.

Mirbane.—Quotably lower, 100 lb. lots 10c to 18½c to 22c in smaller lots.

Neatsfoot.—Advanced. Extra quotable at 72c for barrels; less quantity 79c to 84c; No. 1, 10c lower.

Olive, absolutely pure. No. 348, Maltese Cross Brand. We are advised that this well known brand of superfine oil will be advanced August 1, 50c per case. Short crops are reported from abroad. There is an increasing demand for Olive Oil generally, and the advances that are ruling abroad due to the damage to the recent crop of Olives, as well as marked appreciation in the values of Glassware, make this change necessary on *Maltese Cross Oil.*

Olive, Malaga Yellow.—Quotably lower. Barrels, 88c to $1.08, as wanted.

Phenol is in the domestic markets quotably lower, tho no change is reported from abroad. The reduction in prices is equivalent to about 2c; 56 lb. cans quotable at 22c; 28 lb. cans, 23c; 10 lb. cans 24c; 5 lb. cans, 25c; 1 lb. cans or bottles, 29c.

Root, *Bitter.*—Advanced to 50c; powdered, 55c.

Ipecac, Carthagena—A shade lower. Quotable at $2.70; powdered, 10c higher. Rio, $2.85.

Sarsaparilla, Mexican.—Declined to 18c to 28c, as to quantity; ground, 5c higher.

Squill.—Advanced to 18c to 32c.

Santonine.—Advanced to $13.70; oz. vials, $1.00; powdered, 25c higher.

Seed, *Strophanthus.*—Quotably lower, $1.50; powdered, per oz., 15c.

Sodium, *Glycerophosphate.*—Declined. M. B. quotable at $3.10.

Glycocholate.—M. B. quotable at 95c.

Nitrate, Commercial.—Advanced. Bags 4½c to 6c to 9c, as wanted.

Tarter Emetic.—*Declined* to 39c to 49c.

Vanillin.—*Declined* to 31c to 55c, as to quantity.

Wax Bayberry.—Declined to 41c to 45c.

Wax Brazil.—No. 1, advanced to 55c to 60c.

Glassware.—*Advanced.* Prices are very firm at the higher quotations and there is every reason to believe that there will be a shortage during the summer shutdown. Bottles are unusually scarce, the trade will do well to anticipate their requirements and see that they have plenty of stock on hand. Quotable discounts in this market on Pearl Ovals less than cases, 70%; single cases, 75%; 5 case lots, 75 and 5%; 10 case lots, 75 and 10%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 80%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 20%: 25 case lots, 85%.

Window Glass.—Discounts remain unchanged on the basis of 90 and 10% for single, and 90 and 15% for double.

Turpentine.—Materially lower; barrels, 67½c; 10 gal. cans, 78½c; 5 gal. cans, 82½c, packages inclusive.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT.

Kan. Ph. A.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held at Kansas City, Kan., May 21-25. It was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, both as to members and interest. One hundred applications were presented for membership the first morning, there being altogether about two hundred new names added to the roll of membership. The cause of the quickening in interest is due largely to legislation, which has aroused the pharmacist to guard his interests; this coupled with the fact that a special effort had been made by the officers and members of the association to interest every pharmacist in the state in the association made the meeting a record breaker.

Dr. J. S. Crumbine (chief food and drug inspector), and Prof. L. E. Sayre, dean of the State Pharmacy School, and drug analyst, were present and addressed the meeting on the "Pure Food and Drugs Law," and an interesting discussion followed to the edification of all present.

It was the sense of the association that the Pure Food and Drugs Law, both federal and state, when thoroughly understood are an advantage to the druggist and not a burden.

Affiliation with the N. A. R. D. was renewed and the treasurer instructed to forward the annual per capita dues. Sunday closing was sanctioned and urged. Those present who had tried it found it satisfactory and worked no hardship to anyone.

The pharmacist and the physician were compared to the legislative and judicial departments of our government, each having its social functions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. E. TOPPING.

President, E. B. Mallott, Abilene.
First vice-president, G. Q. Lake, Kansas City, Kan.
Second vice-president, D. Von Riesen, Marysville.
Secretary, A. E. Topping, Overbrook.
Assistant sec'y, Matt Weightman, Topeka.
Treasurer, W. S. Henrion, Wichita.
Librarian, Prof. L. E. Sayre, Lawrence.
Local Secretary, H. B. Allen, Wichita.

The wives of the members organized the Ladies' Auxiliary, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. J. T. Moore, Lawrence.
Vice-president, Mrs. Fred Snow, Topeka.
Secretary. Mrs. M. W. Friedenburg, Winfield.
Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Burlington.

The next meeting of the Kan. Ph. A. will be held at Wichita, May 26-27-28, 1908.—[A. E. TOPPING, Secretary Kan. Ph. A.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

J. J. Williams will open a new drug store at 7400 Gravois Avenue.

Chas. Davis, one of the '05 boys, is now manager for the Richmond Heights Drug Co.

Peritte & Co. is the style of the new pharmacy recently opened at 5200 Shaw Avenue.

W. H. Kalis, formerly at Garrison and Bell Avenues, is now doing business in his new store at Boyle and Maryland Avenues.

Emil Hild has resigned from his position with Paul Schneider, Broadway and Keokuk, and is offering his services as a relief clerk.

Henry Fischer, the veteran druggist at 1948 Gravois, has sufficiently recovered from a rather serious illness to be able to attend to business again.

A. J. Williamson, Webster Grove, Mo., suffered a complete loss by fire recently and is now engaged in fitting up a new store at the old location.

Gus. Jacobs, proprietor of the Laclede Pharmacy, Sarah and Laclede, is receiving the congratulations of his friends. It was a boy and weighed eleven pounds.

John G. Grasshoff, a graduate in '06, surprised his friends by taking unto himself a wife. The fortunate young lady was Miss Mildred Timmerwilkie of Alton, Ill.

Larry Cavanaugh has answered the Call of the Wild. After working a few months for J. B. Hicks, he resigned to accept his old position with the Desloge Drug Co., Desloge, Mo.

From All Indications St. Louis will send a large delegation to Pertle Springs this year. The committee on membership and attendance have been talking Pertle Springs day and night.

Carl H. Kalbfleisch, who graduated from the St. Louis College of Phy. in '07, is now manager of the Jefferson Barracks Pharmacy.

CARL H. KALBFLEISCH

Archie Emig has accepted a position with Koehler & Co., Jefferson and Geyer.

Noll & Collins will open a new store at Minerva and Hamilton with Mr. Carl Emig in charge.

J. G. Broeckelmann, Ninth and Allen, was comfortably seated in his rocking chair behind the prescription case reading his National Formulary when he was startled by a loud explosion that seemed to lift the building from its foundation and rocked the bottles on the shelves. Before he had recovered from the shock, a crew of firemen, who are stationed near him, came in the front door dragging the hose after them and yelling, "Where's the fire?" "Fire?" queried Mr. Broeckelmann, "I don't know anything about a fire. Must have been a bomb." Upon investigation they found that the explosion was in the yard in which stood an old unused cistern that the landlord had decided to fill with ashes, having removed the pump the day before. His wife, being of an inquisitive turn of mind, wanted to know the depth of the cistern, and figured that oil would float on water and gasoline was oil. Well, she poured the gasoline in the cistern and dropped in a lighted match. The doctor says she will recover.

East St. Louis Items.

Oscar Smith has left the employ of C. O. Schleuter and is now associated with John F. Milliken.

Ed Snider has named his new arrival Edward, Jr., and promises to have him making pills in a few years.

George Prosnosky, a bright young pharmacist who recently passed the Illinois State Board, is now employed at Ridgeley's Pharmacy.

Chas. F. Merker and Edgar Roberts, of East St. Louis, attended the meeting of the Retail Druggists Association of St. Louis, Tuesday afternoon, May 14, at the Southern Hotel, in the interest of their association and the motto of the organization, "Live and Let Live." East St. Louis is one of the full price towns.

The Assimulation of Business Interests of the physicians and druggists has taken definite shape and much progress was made at the initial meeting, May 13, at the Elks Hall, where counter prescribing and nonsecrets were opposed by the medical men and prescription writing instead of dispensing was encouraged by the druggists. The next meeting will be called in a few weeks and a plan of action for mutual benefit decided upon.

A Young Man, Who is a Sort of a Wag, stepped into Ed. Robert's Drug Store, which is patronized by a number of Polanders who are employed at the packing house, and remarked: "Gee, that Pole took a bad fall."

Mr. Roberts, always mindful of the personal health of his customers, said: "What Pole? What's his name?"

"I don't know his name. All I know is that the Pole took a bad fall."

Mr. Roberts instinctively walked over to the case containing bandages and cotton, and asked: "Break anything?"

"Break anything?" said his informant, "well, I guess; broke in three pieces."

"Broke in three pieces!" exclaimed the druggist. "Did you call a doctor?"

"No, not yet," replied the man.

"Well," said Mr. Roberts, taking out a handful of bandages, "you call a doctor and I'll see what I can do," and he started for the door.

"Wait a minute; you had better call a blacksmith—it's the DeForest wireless telegraph pole that fell," laughed his friend and disappeared through the door.

The bandages were not used and the wireless telegraph pole lies undisturbed just where it fell, at the corner of Collinsville Avenue and St. Clair.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

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H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is Dr. Edsel Alexander Ruddiman, of Nashville, Tenn., dean of the Vanderbilt School of Pharmacy. Dr. Ruddiman was the successful candidate before the civil service commission and was selected as chief food and drug inspection chemist for the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. The position carries with it a salary of $3000 per year and the privilege to continue at Nashville. Dr. Ruddiman is a prominent member of the A. Ph. A.

DR. E. A. RUDDIMAN.

"Surely no blessing in the power of fate
Can be compared, in sanity of mind,
To friends of a companionable kind."

Thomas Penrose Cook, New York City, local secretary of the A. Ph. A., greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the August issue and invites them to attend the fifty-fifth annual meeting at New York City, September 2.

FRANCIS GEORGE SCHACHLEITER.

Francis George Schachleiter, president of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists was represented on the cover of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

Desirable Legislation defeated by pharmacists. It is quite evident that those who control the efforts for pharmaceutical legislation in the various states and territories have ideas far advanced beyond the rank and file of the trade and profession. Occasionally the pharmacists of the state arise as a single man and demand the passage of a bill upon which they have agreed. More frequently the work is pushed by a few individuals, the rest remaining either lukewarm or mildly protesting. The recent efforts to secure re-registration in Missouri met with a half hearted support, showing that the druggists of the states do not desire such a law.

Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 4.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 7.

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Editorial

The Hour for Cool Judgment is at Hand.—Will cut rates again prevail? This is a question which is being asked all over the country and with ever increasing persistency. It is one which vitally concerns every one in any way associated with the drug trade in America. Time will bring the answer, but the nature of the developments may depend upon a careful consideration of the problem at this time. The drug trade of the country has, through the efforts of the N. A. R. D., after a decade of hard, constant and expensive work, placed business upon a paying basis. This is a fair and frank statement, in spite of the expressions of hypercritical busybodies who are ever ready to belittle work accomplished and magnify what might have been done.

Common sense would naturally dictate that the trade would be only too glad to maintain full prices and enjoy the fruits of just profits. But the murmurs and rumors indicate otherwise. Even by their hopes the optimistic express their fears that cool judgment will fail to prevail and that the sensation monger and jingo class of dealers will force another cut-rate war. It required a generation for this country to forget what General Sherman said about war, but it was forgotten and the country eagerly clamored for strife with Spain. It now looks as if only a third of a generation is required for the retail drug trade to forget the hard work and poverty caused by the cut rates which forced dealers to ask customers how much they were in the habit of paying for goods. Utility is the supreme test of judgment and we urge the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to think carefully before they again determine to fight the devil with fire, and under cut the cutter. It is true that recent federal court decisions have caused a change in some of the methods of maintaining the retail prices fixed by the manufacturer, but no power in the land will ever prevent individuals from carrying out a resolution to independently, and without regard to others, maintain regular prices. A few retail dealers had the backbone and cool judgment required to do this when cut rates were rampant a dozen years ago. We trust this number has increased and that the rank and file of the retail drug trade will not follow the first cutter over the fence like a flock of sheep after the bell-ewe.

Some of our readers may wonder why we place so much stress on this subject before any trouble has arisen, at a time when some are saying "do not whisper cut rates for fear of suggesting the practice!" We have always had great faith in the effect of lime light. We also admire the ostrich as a producer of handsome feathers, but have a poor opinion of his judgment in trying to escape danger by hiding his head in the sand. Our medical training has also taught us that prophylactic medication is the best, and that medicine given before death is more effective than that administered to a corpse. We urge each one of our readers who has been in business sufficiently long to have records extending back to the days of cut rates to look them over now. Compare those small profits with the present living income, and ask yourself whether you had better follow some one who leads as a cutter, or turn a blind eye and maintain full prices.

The death of the last cutter will come only with the millenium, and the extermination of those persons who delight in going contrary to all established moral, social, political and business policies. Do not imagine that you can ever so arrange conditions that business can be done without courage and cool judgment. The aggressive cutter is a demoralizer of fair and reasonable profits, and as such, is an enemy to the trade, and you become no better than he is when you follow his example.

Since writing the above we are glad to detect some improvement in the feeling of optimism throughout the general drug trade. The first shock of the announcement of the Indianapolis injunction is over and wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers are beginning to think along rational lines. This is just what they must continue to do. It is when cool heads lose their wits that reckless persons do the most damage. The drug trade of this country, in dealing with the full-price proposition and combatting cut-rate evils, must demonstrate its capacity to act with deliberation and to deal with fairness and justice to all branches of the trade. We believe that if the situation continues to be clear for a few weeks longer, the maintenance of living prices will be a fact for many years to come.

The Dog Days will soon be upon us and with them comes not only hot weather which makes mankind as well as brute creation seek the shelter of shade but also comes the general belief in mad dogs. It is true that dogs, like the rest of animal creation, are likely to be ill-natured during excessively warm weather but there is no evidence that dogs are more likely to have hydrophobia at this season of the year than during other months. It is popularly believed that dog days derive their name from the fact that mad dogs are running at large, ready to bite and infect whatever they meet. The facts are that the term "dog days" is an English translation of the days of the dog star when Sirius which the Romans called the dog (canis) is in the ascendant. The star rises between July 20 and August 15, thus, these days mark the dog days, or the day of the dog star (canis). We have hesitated somewhat in making bold to destroy the inherited belief in the hydrophobia feature of the dog days, for this superstition has resulted in much good through destruction of dogs which are unduly plentiful in almost every neighborhood. Dogs have their place and use, but the vast majority of them serve mankind only in disseminating disease.

The Drug Business Then and Now.—Some very interesting facts were developed at a recent reminiscent

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meeting held by St. Louis pharmacists whose memory of the local drug trade went back to the early 40's. It was shown that the pharmacist of today is a much better business man than those of earlier times. He is also more careful in strictly following to the letter the instructions of the physician who writes a prescription. The drug clerk of today fares better in the way of salary and also in such accommodations as sleeping apartments than did his preceptors. The modern drug clerk would not think of putting up with the scanty excuse for a bed room which was supplied the druggist of half a century ago. There seems to be good reason for the lament of the older pharmacists who claim that the pharmacist of today does not stand as high in the community and especially in the eyes of the physician as did those of earlier days. This is evidently due to the increased commercial feature of the modern drug store. Many other interesting facts have been developed by the reminiscent meetings held in St. Louis and we will give them space in early issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The Fourth of July Slaughter will be a timely topic of conversation by the time the July issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is in the hands of its readers. Not only the gun which was not loaded but the toy pistol which was purposely loaded will have claimed its victims. For several years past, the medical press and to some extent the daily papers have given prominence to the fact that toy pistol injuries are more dangerous than the average wound, for lock jaw is very likely to follow. Some little result has followed this general agitation of the subject, for each year, an increased number of cities place restrictions upon the promiscuous use of fire-arms as a means of celebrating the Fourth of July. The due observance of the day of independence should be the ambition of every American citizen but the war of the Revolution caused sufficient suffering and death without adding to it annually by careless and foolhardy methods of celebration.

Unregistered Pharmacists seem to be plentiful in all of the states and territories, but they are more numerous in some sections of the country than others. The law-violating members of the trade and profession came to the front in Minnesota recently when the state legislature passed a law permitting those to register without an examination who had been in business for fifteen or more consecutive years. The board of pharmacy was confronted with 190 such applications. The state association, however, caused an injunction to be issued restraining the board from issuing the desired certificates. Up to the present writing, the case is still in the courts. We are unacquainted with the special merits of the law but on general principles would say that a person who has been in business fifteen years without registering has had sufficient time to prepare for the ordeal and should be subjected to a rigid examination instead of being registered on time experience as a violator of the law.

The Government Files the Guarantee of the manufacturer who is permitted to do business until proved guilty of a violation of the federal Pure Food and Drugs Law. The government simply holds the manufacturer's guarantee and in no way does the government thus guarantee the goods of the consumer. It would be amusing if it were not such a serious matter to see manufacturers advertise to the consumer that their goods are guaranteed by the government. Any individual outside of jail could with equal right and justice parade the streets with a sign reading, "My city, county, state and government guarantee that I am an honest man," his evidence being that he is permitted his freedom because no court has convicted him of dishonesty.

Do Not Impose Upon the Government by advertising to the consumer that the government guarantees your goods simply because you have filed a guaranty at Washington. The government is emphatic in its declaration that parties persistent in misrepresenting the true condition of affairs will forfeit their rights to the use of the guaranty. The consumer must understand that it is the manufacturer and not the government which guarantees the goods. The government has placed in the field inspectors and is likely to soon show that some of the guarantees placed by manufacturers are merely on paper and not carried out in fact.

Denatured Alcohol is a Slow Seller.—When the law went into effect on the first of the year, the demand exceeded the supply and January was a big month but since then the sales have fallen off and are now disappointingly low. This is due in part to the government red tape surrounding the sale and use of denatured alcohol. We understand that these conditions are likely to be improved. It is also evident that manufacturers in this country do not take as kindly to the use of denatured alcohol as is the case in Europe, where such a solvent and fuel has been in use for many years.

English Pharmacists are quite as much concerned over the recent decision of the United States court in regard to the Direct Contract and Serial Numbering Plan as are the pharmacists in this country. In England a somewhat similar means of maintaining full prices is in operation, but the London journals claim that they are working along perfectly safe lines. Perhaps their plan could be applied in this country. At any rate, it is exceedingly desirable to maintain living prices upon goods. There is often pleasure in transacting business but there should also be profit.

Politics in Pharmacy.—At one time a prominent western state held the prize for the ability to mix pharmacy and politics. It seems now that New York will carry off the honors. Every other consideration has been lost sight of in the efforts made by rival candidates and firms to secure a place on the eastern branch of the state board of pharmacy. The *American Druggist* says "the candidate who has the best knowledge of political wire pulling gets the office." At least, the editor feels that such are his chances."

The N. A. R. D. meets at Chicago the week beginning September 16.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The New Jersey College of Pharmacy has just moved into a new $25,000 building.

Anti-Moth Powders were considered on page 229 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

Among Local Associations growing rapidly is that of New York City, which now numbers 870 members.

The Arkansas Food and Drug Law was considered at length in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June, page 242.

The Pure Food and Drugs Law is not a fact, but the machinery necessary to enforce it is gradually being constructed and placed in operation.

Not Taken From Life.—No, the sketch of the evolution of the drug clerk, on page 255 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June, was not taken from life.

The Postoffice Department is carrying on a good work in its exclusion from the postoffice service of such newspapers as carry unlawful medical advertisements.

It is an Ill Wind that blows no one good and many had occasion to think of this during the cold days of the late spring, for the price of ice was in keeping with the tardy season.

The Proposed Permanent A. Ph. A. Program, submitted by the special committee on this subject, was published in full on page 247 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

Every Arkansas Pharmacist and many in other sections of the country should read "Some Back Talk" which appeared on page 248 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

Wrapping Paper is sold by weight but used by the yard; hence, the retail pharmacist should study carefully the difference between the weight and the lineal measure when buying this article.

Silver Anniversaries are plentiful and the one of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy reminds us of the flight of time, for we well remember when this worthy institution first began its activities.

Pleasing, Indeed, is the news that George M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J., has been cleared by a jury of the libel suit for $10,000 brought against him by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., of New York.

This is a Queer Old World.—Chicago is known all the world over as a wicked city, and is still able to govern herself, while "Zion" seems to stand a pretty good show of becoming a ward of the Illinois courts.

The Pure Food and Drugs Law is being enforced, although some manufacturers seem to have an idea that it is a grand bluff. No doubt, a number of convictions will follow before some parties awaken to the seriousness of the situation.

Pharmaceutical Minstrels are not confined to Missouri, although they reach a degree of perfection in that state. The Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the Easton Drug Co., of Boston, has gained a reputation in that particular line.

Just a Page, that's all, of Missouri Association members were represented in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June. It would require a whole issue to give space to the pictures of all of the worthy members of that organization.

Pharmaceutical Education, by Dr. Otto A. Wall, was the title of a lecture delivered before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 22, 1907, and published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May and June.

Oil of Tacks.—A short while since a countryman walked into the West Monroe Drug Store, West Monroe, La., and said to Dr. E. G. Calvert, the proprietor: "Dr. Calvert, I want some oil of—oil of—oh, yes, oil of tacks". Oil of spike was what he was after.

Over Forty Years of continuous service as a teacher in a New York College of pharmacy is the record of Prof. Charler F. Chandler, well known as a teacher of chemistry. A portrait of the veteran teacher has been presented to Columbia University of which the college is now a department.

Who Says that pharmacists are not generous and wise? Three candidates for one position on the New York board of pharmacy were pushed to the front by as many factions, each fighting for supremacy. Two of the candidates withdrew in favor of a third and peace and harmony now prevails.

Women in Pharmacy are now making a stir by able addresses which attract general attention. The latest effort in this direction comes from Chicago where Mrs. Charles H. Avery, the new president of the Chicago Woman's Organization of the N. A. R. D., made an address worthy of any man in pharmacy.

A New Preservative for Hydrogen Peroxide.—It will be surprising to pharmacists and physicians generally to know that acetanilide possesses the peculiar property when added to solutions of hydrogen peroxide to retard their decomposition. It seems that leading manufacturers have been using the articles for some time and the provisions of the food and drugs law requires them to divulge their valuable secret. It is claimed that from one-tenth to one-sixth of a grain of acetanilide to a fluidounce is sufficient to preserve it almost indefinitely, providing of course the article is not subjected to any unusual exposure. The presence of a trace of acetanilide in hydrogen peroxide is entirely harmless and it would be a good idea for the U. S. P. revision committee to recommend the use of the article as a preservative for peroxide when the Pharmacopœia is again revised. As acetanilide itself possesses antiseptic and germicidal qualities, it might be used in even larger proportions than above mentioned if it were found necessary to do so.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

The Price of Kargon Compound.—We have from the very first charged eighty cents, figuring out fifty cents for the Kargon, ten cents for the fluidextract of taraxicum, fifteen cents for the compound syrup of sarsaparilla and five cents for the vial. We charge seventy-five cents for refilling if the bottle is returned. —[W. S. JOHNSON & SON, Henderson, Ky.

Pharmaceutical Education.—In answer to Prof. W. M. Searby (page 229, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, June, 1907):

I said at Indianapolis that it ought to make no difference to the State *where*, *when* or *how* a man gets his education so long as he gets it "*somewhere* and *somehow*." I am glad to see that Prof. Searby agrees with me on this point. But why insist on the senseless phrase, "one year in high school"?—[O. A. WALL, St. Louis.

A Letter to Physicians Which Was a Winner.—J. A. Skillern & Sons of Dallas, Tex., are much pleased with the results of their recent correspondence with the local physicans. Their letters which we publish may prove of service as a model for other retail druggists to use.

Dear Doctor:

We take pleasure in announcing to the local physicians that we have opened our second store at 426 Commerce street, Interurban Bldg., and are now ready to compound all prescriptions accurately and with dispatch.

We feel a pride in this our new store and believe we have the most elegantly appointed store in the entire state. Our one aim has been to arrange a complete pharmacy as well as a general drug store and with this end in view, we have built our prescription department to itself and placed there only the best chemicals and preparations.

This department is in charge of our manager, Mr. F. L. Skillern, who is an honor graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and a thorough practical man, having had six years of actual practice inside a drug store. Our stock preparations have all been prepared under his supervision in strict accordance with the U. S. P. VIII & N. F.

We take pleasure, Doctor, in extending to you a cordial invitation to visit our pharmacy and assure you that when it shall become our business to fill and compound your prescriptions that we shall do so conscientously and with scientific accuracy.

We will always be glad to see you in our house.

Fraternally yours,

J. A. SKILLERN & SONS.

P. S. We respectfully call your attention to the enclosed.

The enclosure was as follows:

If you will fill the below we will be glad to furnish you prescription blanks free of charge. This is in no manner to obligate you but simply serve as a manner of publicity pushing in a professional way, and redound to our mutual good.

Dr.....Office.....Hrs.....(Phone .....

Res..... .....(Phone..... .....

Specialist..... ....

This prescription is intended for the present indications only and is not to be refilled without an order from me. (Yes. (No.

Scratch "Yes" or "No."

Kindly mail to us and we will deliver at your office as soon as practical. Very truly yours,

J. A. SKILLERN & SONS.

The Value of State Pharmaceutical Meetings to the retail druggists is fully appreciated by a number of persons following this vocation in the different States where these meetings are an annual feature, but the regular attendants form but a small proportion of the pharmacists of the State.

It is gratifying to note that a greater interest in these State meetings is now being manifested, an indication in this direction being an admittance to membership of over one hundred and sixty druggists at a recent convention which the writer attended. It is safe to say that these applicants took a step in the right direction, the more so if it is their intention to allow themselves sufficient of their valuable time to devote the necessary three or four days yearly to attend their State meeting so as to partake in the discussions of subjects that take place there, which are of vital importance to them, and to listen to papers read which treat of various timely matters and are carefully and intelligently prepared to further the interests of the retail druggist.

In consequence of the active life and the long hours on duty, the retail druggist does not find much time to extend his knowledge through the interchanging of ideas with others following the same vocation, but, instead, receives enlightenment on new subjects only through the articles and advertisements appearing in the pharmaceutical journals he subscribes to.

It must be clear to the reader that invaluable benefit is to be derived by attending the sessions of the state associations, and that it is not at all unlikely that one single suggestion or explanation offered may be of sufficient importance as to have warranted the time and expense of leaving his store for the brief period of three or four days. The most satisfactory method of making up some particular preparation, for instance, may be found to so far excel his old style way of preparing a compound mixture as to be of everlasting benefit to the pharmacist who has heard the explanation and witnessed the demonstration.

A feature of interest and satisfaction in connection with the annual convention is also in meeting personally with other druggists of the State, affording the pleasure and opportunity of relating experiences and exchanging of ideas, which may be found of great value.

Even the social side of these gatherings are not to be overlooked—the entertainments provided for the ladies are abundant, and even if indulged in by the more serious dispenser of drugs, forms a pleasant diversion from his accustomed busy career, so that after a few days outing and meeting with his fellow pharmacists, he returns home and is in better condition to again follow his calling.—[A. C. MEYER, St. Louis.

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PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. M., HON. M. D., PROFESSOR THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACY, ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

For Horse's Hoof.—Subscriber writes: "How would you dispense the following:

Venice Turpentine	16 ozs.
Aq. Ammonia	4 ozs.
Salts Nitre	2 ozs.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Benzine	2 ozs."

Answer.—By "salts of nitre" probably spirit of nitre was intended. A clear, thin mixture may be made of the above by adding consecutively to the venice turpentine, first the benzine, then the alcohol, spirit of nitre and the water of ammonia. Veterinarians are apt to agree with the skeptical, practical men that applications to horses' hoofs are of doubtful benefit.

To Be Mixed with Intelligence.—"Reader" asks: "How should the following be mixed?

Zinc Sulphate	
Precipitated Sulphur	
Sulphurated Potash	aa 1 drachm
Alcohol q. s.	
Aqua Rosa, q. s.	4 ounces"

Answer.—The proper manipulation in preparing the above, is to dissolve the zinc sulphate and the sulphurated potassa each in one fluidounce of rose water. Filter the potassa solution through absorbent cotton to remove gritty, insoluble particles; mix the two solutions by shaking well together; add two fluidounces of alcohol; mix the precipitated sulphur with this product by trituration in a mortar.

As usually written the alcohol is omitted from this mixture, a small amount of glycerin taking its place.

A Much Discussed Prescription.—A prescription which has been frequently criticised in this locality during the last two decades has recently been discussed by two of our contemporaries in the east and incidentally one writer criticises the other.

It is as follows:

Take of

Bismuth Subnitrate	ʒi
Sodium Bicarbonate	ʒiii
Carbolic Acid	gr xv
Spirit of Peppermint	mxx
Mucilage of Acacia	q. s. to make ʒii

Mix and make an emulsion.

At the outset we will say the above, if official, would be classed among the mixtures, not with the emulsions.

It is a mixture which serves as a trap for the incautious druggist. Carbon dioxide is gradually and slowly evolved. The bottle may be handed to the customer without noticing this fact. It will not be carried far, however, before the pressure will either force the cork or break the bottle. The question is asked, "What causes the effervescence?"

The sodium bicarbonate furnishes the carbonic acid gas. All the other ingredients in the mixture, except the essence of peppermint, play a part in the reaction. Phenol (quite generally known as carbolic acid) is an alcohol, but when diluted it exhibits an acid reaction, not very strong, to be sure, but only the hypercritical will find fault with those who talk about carbolates,

Gum arabic is an acid salt; its solution in water (mucilage, although recently prepared) will react slightly with the sodium salt. (This acidity is corrected by lime water in the last official formula.) The amount of carbon dioxide evolved from both of these reactions is comparatively small. The principal disturbing ingredient is the bismuth subnitrate, which has a decidedly acid reaction. "What will he do with it?" is the question we ask with the druggist in mind. Understanding the prescription he should see that the gas is driven off before the medicine leaves his hands. By gradually warming and stirring the medicine in an evaporating dish this may be accomplished in a comparatively short time.

He should next seek an early interview with the physician, explain to him the trouble and say to him that it could be avoided by the use of the subcarbonate of bismuth in place of the subnitrate.

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy Invitation Title Page.

Simple Means of Stopping Hiccough.—A lump of sugar, moistened with vinegar, masticated rapidly and swallowed, will stop any hiccough, even the spasmodic, hysterical form.—[ARGELLIER (*Lyon Médical*, through *Répertoire*, 1906 [3], 18, 256).

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

The Secretary (83) of the Mo. A. Ph. A. is Charles Gietner, 314 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Does Not Recognize (84) certificates of registration from other boards of pharmacy. No provision for recognition appears in the Missouri law.

The A. Ph. A. Proceedings (85) are not distributed gratuitously. You have evidently but a faint idea of the size, character and value of the volume issued by that association. You can obtain a copy of the 1906 proceedings by sending $5.50 to the general secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Local Associations and the Indianapolis Decision (86).—You are mistaken in thinking that the recent decision in regard to the direct contract and serial numbering plan and other price agreements will affect local organizations. It only refers to interstate commerce. The local price schedules come under state laws but not interstate regulations.

National Formulary Errata (87).—These were published on page 198 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May. The copies of the N. F. supplied after March 15, have all of these corrections made in the plates, but there is no way of distinguishing at a glance whether your copy was supplied before or after March 15 unless you compare it with the list of errata.

The Twenty-three Cure (88) is not a joke, nor is the expression vulgar slang. It is applied to a treatment of convalescing patients, which consists in keeping them out of doors in a cool, moving atmosphere for twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours a day. It is claimed that such patients recover much more quickly than those kept in a warm, quiet atmosphere.

United States Pharmacopœial Changes (89).—For a list of these changes, approved by the board of trustees, May 2, send a two-cent stamp to P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The copies of the Pharmacopœia containing these changes will be bound in a different shade of color than the previous edition, so that at a glance you can distinguish between the old and new copies.

The Use of the Red Cross (90) is prohibited by law, as explained in a recent issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The American National Red Cross was incorporated and approved by Congress, January 5, 1905. Individuals and firms using the red cross sign prior to that time have a legal right to continue, but other persons are liable to prosecution if they use the red cross in their business.

It Depends Upon the Individual (91).—Some persons will succeed better at the practice of medicine than pharmacy; others find their forte in pharmacy; while some, as you suggest, combine the practice of medicine and the management of a retail drug store. This is the best we can do in answering your question, "Which will pay better, the practice of medicine alone, or running a drug store in conjunction with practice?"

The National Formulary III (92) is published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, which organization guards its copyright and will not permit any text or reference book to re-publish the entire work. Pharmaceutical journals can re-publish not to exceed five formulas in one month. The publishers of text-books and pharmaceutical and medical organizations may, by the vote of the council of the A. Ph. A., be given permission to publish abstracts of the N. F. in accordance with certain rules and regulations.

The Sale of Liquor on Prescriptions in Missouri (93).—You are right, the prescriptions for liquor must be filed with the county clerk. Druggists can sell intoxicating liquors in quantities less than four gallons on a written prescription dated and signed by some regular registered and practicing physician, when such physican states in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed and that such intoxicating liquor is prescribed as a necessary remedy. The first of each month the druggist must file with the county clerk of the county in which he is doing business a list of all prescriptions containing intoxicating liquors.

Text-Books on Assaying and Metallurgy (94).—Please advise me what books to purchase. I am supposed to be an infant and wish to start as one.

Answer.—We referred your inquiry to George A. Packard, acting professor of Metallurgy in the Schools of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo. He writes as follows:

"I would say, in order that the student may thoroughly understand metallurgy, he should be familiar with chemistry, including physical chemistry and quantitive analytical work, physics, mechanics, electricity, and also have a sufficient knowledge of mechanical drawing to be able to understand working drawings. Assaying is a desirable preliminary to the study of metallurgy, but nothing more than a knowledge of ordinary elementary chemistry is necessary for that. The books on chemistry used here are by "Gooch and Walker" and one by "Newth;" the text book in physics is "Watsons." "Wrights" mechanics and "Sheldon & Mason" on electricity are also used, but any standard work on these subjects will be satisfactory."

When you're feeling grouchy let the sunshine in;
When your face gets feelin' hard, crack it with a grin.
Don't be 'fraid of wrinkles, tear loose with your mirth;
An old face laughter-wrinkled is the sweetest thing on earth.
—[*Selected.*

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MO. PH. A.

President L. A. Seitz's Address.

Delivered at the twenty-ninth annual meeting, Pertle Springs, June 11, 1907.

To the members of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to bid you a hearty welcome upon this the occasion of our twenty-ninth annual meeting and to assure you of my sincere appreciation of having the honor of addressing so worthy an assemblage. We are gathered together for the purpose of fostering the worthy aims and objects of our association, and of keeping alive the broad principles of our profession by the spirit of humanity and brotherly love which animated the hearts of the small body of enthusiastic pharmacists who organized this association twenty-eight years ago. The past year has been one of more than ordinary interest in the field of pharmacy. The passage of the National and State Pure Food and Drug Laws and the consequent adoption of the U. S. P. and N. F. as the legal standard. The subject of state legislation and the widespread movement to interest and educate physicians in the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, will all serve to present important subjects for discussion and will no doubt occupy all of the time allotted for our sessions.

L. A. SEITZ.

The National Pure Food and Drug Laws.

The National Pure Food and Drug Laws enacted by Congress June 30th, 1906, is conceded by pharmacists in general to be a rational and conservative measure, having for its special aim the prevention of adulterated and misbranded drugs, it must especially meet with the approval of our members.

One of the chief aims of our association has always been to detect and expose adulterations, and the reports of our committee on drug adulterations in the past will bear evidence that this nefarious practice was engaged in to a greater extent than the general public might be led to believe.

Our recent state legislature passed a law closely identified with the National law. The special clause exempting physician's prescriptions and drugs for counter trade in the specification of alcohol etc., will no doubt meet with the approval of both physicians and pharmacists, since the enforcement of this act would have been an injustice to the physician and would have imposed unnecessary hardships upon the pharmacist.

Dairy Commissioner.

The enforcement of the State Pure Food and Drug Law is to come under the provisions of a state dairy commissioner. Apropos to this it might be well to call attention to the remarks of the late Albert E. Ebert in his report to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the committee on national and state legislation. He spoke as follows: "The time has come when pharmacists must fight for the rights and dignity of their profession and resist to the uttermost efforts to subordinate it to the control and caprice of medical men on the one hand or the dairy and food commissioners on the other."

The appointment of an auxiliary to the committee on legislation for the purpose of opposing the enactment of unjust and oppressive legislation ought to meet with the approval of our members. The many unfavorable bills introduced at our legislatures tend to prove that the average law maker is at best poorly posted on the wants and needs of the retail pharmacist, and that he simply introduces a bill because requested to do so by one or more of his constituents.

In this connection I might say that the average druggist in the state feels there are enough laws on our statute books to regulate the practice of pharmacy. A proper enforcement of the present pharmacy laws will result in much good to all the profession.

A uniform pharmacy law in all the states, modeled after the Beal Model Pharmacy law, would result in a better understanding between the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. At present the uniformity of examinations and the educational requirements vary in a marked degree.

Registration.

In commenting upon the subject of registration, the late F. W. Sennewald said, "Compulsory annual re-registration only will enable the secretary to keep a true and reliable record of the certificates in force."

At our last meeting we adopted a resolution requesting the committee on legislation to draft a bill providing for re-registration and have it introduced at the next legislature. This bill, I understand, was properly presented but failed to meet with the approval of the legislature, one of the principal reasons being given that such a law is unnecessary, since the prosecuting attorney of every county is vested with the authority of prosecuting all violators of the law.

In a recent article by a member of our State Board of Pharmacy, we are informed that druggists are to be found in Missouri who carry fifty dollars worth of drugs and two hundred and fifty dollars worth of intoxicating liquors. Applicants for examination from these so-called drug stores would no doubt be able to show a wonderful proficiency in the art of mixing and dispensing.

Dispensing by Physicians.

The author of the Model Pharmacy law informs us that "The right to furnish medicines to his patients is inherent in the physician and that it is not probable that the legislature would attempt to deprive him of it or that the courts would sustain any such attempt if made."

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Pharmacists residing in a community where physicians do their own dispensing might remedy this evil to a great extent by inviting the doctors to their laboratories and demonstrating their ability as pharmacists to prepare U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

U. S. P. and N. F.

The favorable attitude of the American Medical Association towards the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary has wielded its friendly influence upon the medical societies throughout the country. The adoption of the U. S. P. and N. F. as the official standard has opened the eyes of the medical fraternity. They have investigated our preparations and have found them to be of such practical value as to make them wonder why they had so long been misled into prescribing patents and nostrums, to the detriment of both professions.

The future outlook of pharmacy is indeed encouraging and we now feel assured that the pharmacists' lost art, that of preparing and compounding of drugs and medicines, has been returned to its time honored position in the modern apothecary shop. It is pleasing to note that the movement to interest the physician in U. S. P. and N. F. products is widespread. We hear on all sides of the meetings between physicians and pharmacists, the friendly feeling existing and the willingness of the physician to prescribe the products of the pharmacist's skill. Different pharmaceutical societies have adopted various methods of acquainting the physicians with the standard preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F., but to my mind the publication of an epitome containing the most popular formulas in use, appears to be the best. I would urge that our association take active steps towards issuing such an epitome, and that its members pledge themselves to purchase a limited number of copies for distribution among physicians in their respective localities. In this way the association would make the publication a source of revenue, or if desirable, reduce the expense to a minimum, and on the other hand our members will receive in return a valuable asset to their business.

N. F. and U. S. P. Corrections.

Our members not having the corrected edition of the National Formulary should make the proper corrections in their book. A list of corrections can be found in some of the leading drug journals.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the pharmacopœial convention the additions and corrections of the U. S. P. the 8th were formally passed upon. We are informed that there are over two hundred changes, but very few are of practical importance to the average retailer. A copy of these corrections may be obtained free by sending a stamped return envelope to the authorized agents of the Pharmacopœia.

A. Ph. A.

The American Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Indianapolis September 3rd to 8th, 1906, and it was my pleasure to attend and come in contact with the master minds of American pharmacy. It might interest you to know that our treasurer, Mr. Mittlebach, was elected first vice president of this eminent body and our secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, elected secretary of the council.

This great organization is continually striving in its aim to elevate and perfect the profession of pharmacy and is rightfully entitled to its claim of being a post graduate course for all pharmacists. The section of education and legislation devoted considerable time to the subject of "High school requirements or its educational equivalent as a prerequisite for board examinations and for admission to pharmaceutical schools." This crying demand for higher educational requirements on the one hand and the difficulty of inducing young men to study pharmacy on the other, will prove a serious problem for the future. Experience teaches us that graduates of high schools generally have higher ambitions than to take up the menial work in a drug store at a few dollars a week. His youthful mind perhaps fails to picture the wonderful opportunities and abundance of wealth in store for him after he has served his required apprenticeship and passed a satisfactory examination entitling him to the practice of his chosen profession.

N. A. R. D.

The recent injunction against the N. A. R. D. seems to be but a small ripple upon the ocean of this grand association's prosperous career. A letter from the National secretary, Thos. Wooten, gives us kindly encouragement and assurance that the organization will, with the adoption of new methods, continue to battle for the best interests and protection of its members.

Let us continue our loyal support to this association which has done so much to ameliorate the condition of the down-trodden pharmacist, and in order to encourage a continuance of the good work, let us send two or more delegates if possible to the next annual meeting.

Time of Annual Meeting.

During the past year I have received a number of criticisms from members in reference to the time of our annual meetings. These members contend that the early part of the month consumes their entire time in the collection and payment of accounts and for this reason they are compelled to forego the pleasure of attending our conventions. I would recommend that the committee on time and place of meeting give this subject their careful and serious attention.

Memorial.

Death has removed from our midst several of our most prominent members. Mr. Albert E. Ebert was the only honorary member of our association. On two occasions he favored the association with his presence. He was a member of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia and his ability as a pharmacist of high intellectual attainments was recognized by the profession at large.

Mr. August T. Fleischmann was one of the organizers of our association and for a number of years a member of our state board of pharmacy. His devo-

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tion to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association was exhibited until the last. Those of you who were present at last year's meeting no doubt remember the zeal and activity which he displayed at our sessions.

Dr. Frank L. James was a frequent attendant during the earlier days of our association. As the editor of the *National Drnggist* he was always ready to devote the pages of his journal to matters pertaining to the association's welfare.

At last year's meeting Mr. Fleischmann urged the association to set aside an hour during each annual meeting to commemorate upon deceased members and I recommend that this most worthy practice be continued.

Membership and Attendance.

The committee on membership and attendance, Wm. H. Lamont, chairman, has been exceedingly active during the year and should receive great credit for its earnest efforts and faithful endeavors trying to induce the druggists of the state to join our association and to attend our annual meetings. At last year's convention the sum of twenty-five dollars was allotted to the committee for the purpose of getting up a systematic program of advertising among the druggists of the state. From the committee's report we will observe that this system was faithfully executed and as evidence that its efforts have been crowned with success, the committee presents the names of over sixty applicants for membership. I would suggest that the committee receive the same encouragement in the future feeling assured that the ultimate results will redound to the credit and upbuilding of the association.

Entertainment.

Our entertainment committee in conjunction with the entertainment committee of the Missouri Pharmacists Travelers' Association, has prepared a splendid program for the entertainment of all present. Having had occasion to serve on this committee during the past, I realize the immense amount of work necessary to prepare an acceptable program for the occasion. Let us show our appreciation of the work of this committee by taking an active interest in the various amusements.

M. P. T. A.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association meets with us for the sixteenth consecutive time in its history. This association was organized as an auxiliary to promote and further the interest of our association. Let us show them that we appreciate their faithful labors by extending to them the hand of goodfellowship and inviting them to attend our sessions and giving them the privileges of the floor.

Pharmaceutical Journals.

The pharmaceutical journals have been very generous in publishing the reports of our proceedings and in advertising our annual meeting. A special vote of thanks will be a small remuneration for the efficient services rendered.

In concluding my address I desire to thank the officers, chairmen and members of the committees as well as all the members of the M. P. A. and M. P. T. A. for their generous encouragement and kind assistance during the past year and I earnestly trust that the association will continue to grow in wisdom and understanding until its highest hopes have been fully realized. I assure you I have appreciated the honor conferred upon me by electing me as your presiding officer and shall continue to give the association my earnest and undivided support. Having prepared this address to the best of my ability and without any pretense as an authority on pharmaceutical conditions, I now place it before this association for its approval or condemnation.

Cotton Seed Oil is a better fertilizer than meal. This is the announcement of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture after several years of experiments.

Weight of Ice.—One cubic foot of ice at 32 degrees F. weighs 57.50 pounds; one pound of ice at 32 degrees F. has a volume of .0174 cubic feet or 30.067 cubic inches. The approximate weight of ice may therefore be calculated by finding the number of cubic inches in the cake of ice and dividing by the factor 30.067 (the number of cubic inches in one pound of ice), the quotient being the approximate weight in pounds. The relative volume of ice to water at 32 degrees F. is 1.0855, the expansion in passing into the solid state being 8.55 per cent. The specific gravity of ice is 0.922, water at 62 degrees F. being 1.

Le Saulnier Brothers, Red Bud, Ill., have an old established drug business and a thoroughly up-to-date store.

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists And Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

New York.—Druggist Held Liable for Furnishing Dangerous Remedy.—Horst's wife applied to Walter, a druggist, for something to wash out a wound or cut which her husband had received on his knee. The clerk gave her a small bottle bearing the words, among others: "Poison. Carbolic Acid." She took it home, her husband used it on the cut and as a result the knee was burned, turned black and caused serious trouble. Upon analysis the solution was found to contain between 86 and 90% of carbolic acid. Plaintiff sued defendent for damages and the verdict in the municipal court was for the plaintiff, the court holding that it was negligence on the part of the druggist when asked for a solution to wash out a wound, to sell a preparation of such a dangerous character as was furnished in this case; that the remedy if not efficient, must at least be harmless. It was also held that the act of the clerk was chargeable to the master, and this decision holding the druggist liable in damages was affirmed by the Supreme Court of New York.

Horst vs. Walter, 103 New York Supplement (N. Y.) 750.

Iowa.—Pharmacists Held Liable for Suicide.—Ney Brothers were registered pharmacists doing business in the town of Webb, Iowa, and held a permit for the lawful sale of intoxicating liquors. One Bistline was in the habit of drinking to excess but defendants claimed not to know this. One night he purchased liquor from defendants, became intoxicated, went home and after some difficulty with his wife, committed suicide. His wife sued defendants for damages but was defeated in the District Court. She appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment of the lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that every sale of intoxicating liquors to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated or in the habit of using intoxicants as a beverage is made at the peril of the seller and that the good faith of the seller and his ignorance of the habits of the buyer constitute no defense. The Court further held that it was not necessary for plaintiff to show absolutely that her husband would not have taken his life but for the intoxication, but that it was sufficient if he committed suicide while intoxicated by liquor unlawfully sold him by defendants.

Bristline vs. Ney Brothers et al. 111 N. W. (Ia) 422.

Minnesota.—Physicians and Surgeons Held Not Warrantors of Cures.—Dr. Smith amputated the right leg of one Staloch who was injured by having his leg caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine and badly mangled between the knee and ankle. The amputation was completed within about two hours after the doctors arrived and the patient died within a few hours. The doctors were sued for damages, the suit being founded upon negligence both in undertaking the amputation at the time and in the performance of same. Plaintiff's evidence tended to show that death was the result of the shock. The lower court rendered a judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1000. The Supreme Court reversed this decision on the ground that the surgeons acted according to their best judgment in the emergency and, quoting Judge Taft, said "A physician is not a warrantor of cures. If a failure to cure were held to be evidence, however slight, of negligence on the part of the physician or surgeon causing bad results few would be courageous enough to practice the healing art." There was no liability apart from death and death does not create liability.

Staloch vs. Holm et al., 111 N. W. (Minn.) 264.

Iowa.—Drug Store Held Liquor Nuisance.—W. J. Tapper, was for some years a pharmacist holding a permit for the sale of intoxicating liquors for lawful purposes in the town of Rowley, Iowa. The evidence tended to show that defendant made numerous sales on written applications of purchasers in which the requirements of the statute that such application shall contain a true statement of applicant's residence, street and number of each residence, were fully ignored. In some cases it was shown that Tapper knew that the residence was improperly given. In other cases he sold to persons known to him to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated. An action was brought to enjoin him from the further sale of liquor, claiming that his place was a liquor nuisance. The lower Court found that where sales where made on applications which did not fully comply with the statue, were made without any intent to violate the law and that the place was not a liquor nuisance. The Supreme Court, of Iowa, however, reversed the decree of the district court and remanded the cause ordering a decree to be entered enjoining the defendant from the further sale of liquors.

Rizer v. Tapper, 110 W. W. 1088.

Michigan.—Druggist Need Not Know to what use liquor is actually put, bona fides controls. John Thompson was convicted in the Circuit Court of Van Buren County, Michigan, of violating the local option law of that county. It was shown on the trial that purchasers would represent to Thompson that they wanted the liquor for medicinal purposes and afterwards used it as a beverage. The Circuit Court held that a druggist is not necessarily excused from liability because the purchaser states to him that the liquor is for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical or scientific purposes, but that such sales must be made in perfect good faith. The Supreme Court on appeal said the lower court went too far and that all that is required is *good faith* and that he is not bound to know absolutely for what purpose the liquor is actually used. In the same case it was held by the Supreme Court that under the statute requiring a druggist to make at stated times a report giving the full names and residences of all purchasers of liquor during certain periods, a sale was not rendered illegal by reporting the name of the purchaser by using his initials provided his full name appeared on the books of the druggist.

People v. Thompson, 111 N. W. 96.

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UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.

BY WM. MITTELBACH, BOONVILLE.

Report as chairman of the committee on U. S. P. of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1907.

Galenicals of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Eighth Revision. Group I.

Vinegars, Waters, Elixirs, Emulsions, Glycerites, Mixtures, Mucilages and Syrups.

Vinegars.—Acetum Opii, Acetum Scillæ.

Both good preparations. Heating the vinegar of squill is a decided improvement. Does away with the necessity of using heat when making the syrup of squill.

Waters.—Aqua Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia Tortior, Aqua Amygdalæ Amare, Aqua Anisi, Aqua Aurantii Flori, Aqua Aurantii Flori Fortior, Aqua Camphoræ, Aqua Chloroformi, Aqua Cinnamomi, Aqua Creasoti, Aqua Destillata, Aqua Fornicula, Aqua Hamamelidis, Aqua Hydrogenii Dioxidi, Aqua Menthæ Peperitæ, Aqua Menthæ Viridis, Aqua Rosæ, Aqua Rosæ Fortoir.

A general improvement in the formulas of this class of galenicals is the use of purified Talcum for clearing purposes, instead of the Calcium Phosphate, as was used in the seventh revision. The word potable used in describing Aqua, could be displaced by using the word drinkable. The necessity of having two strengths of Ammonia Water is not apparent. The stronger water of ammonia can readily be reduced; or better still a 20% water might be adopted to replace both of the present ones. Two strengths of Orange Flower and of Rose Water seem unnecessary, especially so, since the dilute waters are very unstable. A general criticism of most of the official waters is that they are unstable products. If these were required to be distilled products, much more satisfactory conditions would prevail. Witch Hazel Water, a distilled product keeps very well; so do the stronger Rose and Orange Flower waters.

Elixirs.—Elixir Adjuvans, Elixir Aromaticum, Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphate.

These three Elixirs are nice preparations. The utility for a formula for Adjuvant Elixir may not quite be clear, since it is only a simple admixture. The physicians can just as well write for the ingredients.

Emulsions —Emulsum Amygdalæ, Emulsum Asafœtidæ, Emulsum Chloriformi, Emulsum Morrhuæ, Emulsum Morrhuæ Cum Hypophosphititus, Emulsum Olei Terebinthenæ.

The several formulas for the Emulsions are good. The dispensing of them by the pharmacist brings out his skill and knowledge, giving him valuable practice for pharmaceutical training.

Glycerites.—Glyceritum Acidi Tannici, Glyceritum Amyli, Glyceritum Boroglycerini, Glyceritum Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphati, Glyceritum Hydratis, Glyceritum Phenolis.

These preparations are good, and require some pharmaceutical skill in properly preparing them. There doesn't seem any special necesssity for a Glycerite of Iron Quinine and Strychnine Phosphate, since the Elixir can readily be mixed with Glycerine. The process for making the Glycerite of Hydrastis is new and looks satisfactory. Could be made direct from the fluidextract. The change of name of Carbolic Acid to Phenol is scientific and proper.

Mixtures.—Mistura Cretæ, Mistura Ferri Composita, Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita, Mistura Rhei et Sodæ.

These are very popular preparations, and easily made. The title of the last could be more definite. Mistura Rhei et Sodii Bicarbonatis would look more scientific and exact. The Compound Licorice Mixture is a decided improvement over the old.

Mucilages.—Mucilago Ocaciæ, Mucilago Sassafras Medulæ, Mucilago Tragacanthæ, Mucilago Ulmi.

These are all useful galenicals, and easily prepared. The use of lime water in making the Mucilage of Acacia is not new. This has been suggested by practical men, years ago, and the committee on revision did right in adopting it. The process for making the Mucilage of Sassafras Pith is quite an improvement over the old, the directions in making the preparation, being not to express the mucilage while straining. A clearer and better product is the result.

Syrups.—Syrupus Acaciæ, Syrupus Acidi Citrici, Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici, Syrupus Amygdalæ, Syrupus Aurantii, Syrupus Aurantii Flori, Syrupus Calcis Lactophosphatis, Syrupus Calcis, Syrupus Ferri Iodide, Syrupus Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatis, Syrupus Hypophosphati, Syrupus Hypophosphate Composite, Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ, Syrupus Krameriæ, Syrupus Lactucarii, Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, Syrupus Rhei, Syrupus Rhei Aromatici, Syrupus Rosæ, Syrupus Rubi, Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositæ, Syrupus Scillæ, Syrupus Scillæ Compositæ, Syrupus Sennæ, Syrupus Senegæ, Syrupus Tolutani, Syrupus Zingiberis.

This important and toothsome class of galenicals has perhaps received more attention by the pharmacopœial revision committee than has any other class. It is well that such is the case; for if we have to take medicine we all prefer a little sugar in ours. Throughout or where practicable in the process of making syrups, a second or cold process by percolation is adopted. This second method of making medicinal syrups without the aid of heat, is, in my estimation, the better one; and should in the next revision be the primary process. The process of making Syrup of Acaciæ is entirely new and should result in a better and more stable product. The process of making syrup of Hydriodic Acid from the acid direct is simple and quite an improvement over the old. The Almond Syrup of this Pharmacopœia I don't like as well as the old. The old Emulsion Syrup called for a requisite amount of skill, and when properly prepared resulted in a fine preparation. The two lime syrups are so little in use, that both may as well be dropped in the next revision. Reducing the Syrup of Iodide of Iron to one half the strength of the old is good. We now have a preparation that is more acceptable to the practitioner. I see no necessity for a Syrup of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Compound. The Elixir ought to fill the wants of those prescribing such a compound. Both simple and compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are splendid formulas, especially that of the simple syrup. It now has the requisite amount of sugar to preserve it. The process of making Syrup of Lactuca-

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rium is new and better than the old. That of Pine Tar is quite an improvement, containing more tar. A slight change has been made in the process for making Syrup of Wild Cherry, the Glycerine being added to the percolate instead the menstrum, as directed in the seventh revision. The two Rhubarb Syrups have been very much improved. The Syrup of Senega made from an improved fluidextract is quite an improvement. For a process of making Syrup of Tolu, the committee went back to the 1870 Pharmacopœia, and adopted that one, a very wise step. We now have some use for the Tincture of Tolu. Syrup of Ginger has been improved some.

Galenicals of the U. S. P. VIII. Group II.

BY OTIS W. SMITH, SEDALIA.

Confections Liquors, Masses, Oleœresins, Pills, Powders, Tinctures and Troches.

Chartæ.

Charta Potassii Nitratis has been dismissed from the Pharmacopœia leaving Charta Sinapis as the only representative of this group.

Confectiones.

Confection of Rose and Confection of Senna represent this class of preparations and are unchanged.

Liquores.

Dismissed:—Ferri Acetatis, Ferri Citratis, Ferri Nitratis and Sodii Silicatis. Added: Antisepticus, Cresolis Compositus, Formaldehydi and Sodii Phosphatis Compositus.

Liquor Antisepticus.—This is intended to compete with a number of non-toxic antiseptic solutions which have been very popular for years. While the official product is undoubtedly as efficient as the commercial products, it differs from the best known in flavor, being somewhat stronger and harsher, and for this reason will probably not replace the manufactured article to any great degree.

The preparation of this solution, simple as it appears at first glance, may develop some difficulties; it may be persistently hazy or it may develop haziness when cooled by exposure.

Liquor Calcis.—Must not contain less than 0.14% pure calcium hydroxide by appended assay. Even lime varies in quality and readily becomes worthless by exposure. Remember that strong lime water is made by using *cold* water when treating the slaked and washed lime.

Liquor Cresolis Compositus.—After a thorough canvass of the leading manufacturers in an attempt to locate cresol of proper quality, we are convinced that for the present, pharmacists will find it almost impossible to obtain cresol which will meet the pharmacopœial requirements.

Liquor Ferri Chloridi.—Strength reduced; formerly it contained ferric chloride equivalent to about 13% of metallic iron, whereas it now assays about 10% of metallic iron.

Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis.—Old Basham's Mixture has been so changed that it now contains 40 Cc. tincture ferric chloride instead of 20 Cc.; 60 Cc. of diluted acetic acid instead of 30 Cc.; 500 Cc. solution ammonium acetate instead of 200 Cc. and 120 Cc. of aromatic elixir instead of 100 Cc. This amounts to a practical doubling of the proportion of iron in this solution, as the tincture of ferric chloride of the eighth revision is approximately of the same strength as heretofore.

Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis.—The proportion of ferrous sulphate per 1000 Cc. of finished solution is increased from 400 to 500 grammes.

Liquor Formaldehydi.—The Pharmacopœia requires that the liquor contain not less than 37% by weight of absolute formaldehyde, as determined by appended assay.

The solution of commerce is called "Solution of Formaldehyde, 40%," but the fact is that one can seldom obtain it of this percentage of concentration except in cool weather.

Cool water will absorb 40 per cent of the gas, but like ammonia water it readily parts with a portion of the active body when the temperature rises or through agitation.

Another peculiarity of formaldehyde in solution is that, when subjected to severe cold or if heated too rapidly, it polymerizes into a dense, white, solid mass resembling casein or putty. In this form it will not go into solution: hence in handling stock the pharmacist must govern himself accordingly.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus—This solution is more concentrated than heretofore, there being 40 Cc. solution of lead subacetate as compared with 30 Cc. in 1000 Cc. of the dilute liquor.

Liquor Potassæ and Liquor Sodæ.—Prepared direct by dissolving potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide in water.

Liquor Sodii Phosphatis Compositus.—The preparation of this solution does not require much skill, but the direction should be followed and a good quality of phosphate of sodium is essential; 1000 Cc. of the liquor contains 1000 grammes of sodium phosphate, 40 grammes of sodium nitrate and 130 grammes of citric acid. The two last ingredients are used to increase the solubility of the first.

Massæ.

Massa Copaibae is dismissed.

Massa Hydrargyri.—Powdered Glycyrrhiza is increased, Althea reduced and Glycerin increased, so that the mass is softer than heretofore.

Oleoresinæ.

All are prepared with acetone except that of cubeb, which demands alcohol. We presume that the change from sulphuric ether to acetone as an extracting agent is warranted by motives of economy and also by practical results.

While acetone seems to combine within itself the solvent power of both ether and alcohol, still we are not prepared to concede that the oleoresins are the same in all respects as when prepared by the use of ether. We find that when a dehydrated acetone is em-

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ployed to extract a thoroughly dried drug, very little extractive is obtained which is insoluble in sulphuric ether.

On the other hand, if we use commercial acetone and ordinary commercial drugs quite an appreciable amount of extractive separates out that is insoluble in ether.

The proportion of this latter substance varies, being naturally greater from aspidium and capsicum than from lupulin and pepper. It would appear that the acetone, combining with the water normally present in the drug, extracts constituents soluble in diluted acetone.

We think that cubeb might well have been included in the above class and extracted by acetone, as the drug yields but little to alcohol after it has been thoroughly extracted by acetone. Alcohol is open to the further objection that its boiling point is so high that a considerable loss of the volatile substance from the cubeb occurs when the solvent is evaporated.

Pilulæ.

Dismissed: Aloes and Asafœtida; Antimony Compound; and Rhubarb. Added: Laxative Compound; and Podophyllum, Belladonna and Capsicum.

It will be noted that in four of the official pills aloes is used. We think that the point has been reached where aloes may well be abandoned for an equivalent amount of aloin. The latter is now obtainable of uniform quality and at a low price. The preference of the consumer is for a small pill. The one formula where aloin is used is found in the recent addition, Laxative Compound, perhaps better known as pill of aloin, strychnine, belladonna and Ipecac.

This is a small pill, and we do not hesitate to say that its consumption is greater than that of all the official pills combined.

In the compound cathartic and vegetable cathartic pills, 20 grammes of resin of jalap is substituted for 30 grammes of extract of jalap. This amounts to almost doubling the jalap.

Pilulae Ferri Carbonatis.—This pill is massed with sugar, althea, tragacanth and glycerin: we think glucose might well replace sugar and glycerin.

When properly made and coated, Blaud's pills will keep indefinitely.

Pilulae Ferri Iodidi.—Because of its instability and tendency to absorb moisture, ferrous iodide is very troublesome, and the average pharmacist will find this pill difficult to handle. Chemical action often continues for weeks after the pill is made, so that it is liable to crack or blister.

Before coating, dry the pills slowly and thoroughly in trays of althea or powdered licorice root.

Pulveres.

Dismissed:—Pulvis Antimonialis.

Added:—Pulvis Acetanilidi Compositus.

Our revision committee has been criticized in some quarters for including this compound acetanilide powder, but so long as the public insists on consuming headache powders in such enormous quantities, pharmacists may as well have an official formula for preparing the product.

There is absolutely no room for doubt as to the efficiency of this compound, and notwithstanding the vigorous campaign against acetanilide, made by interested parties, there is little likelihood of its being replaced by other substances.

We think, however, that the formula would have been improved by the addition of monobromated camphor.

Triturations.

Besides the general formula the Trituration of Elaterin is the only one given and the formula is unchanged.

Troches.

Dismissed:—Catechu, Cretæ, Ferri, Ipecacuanhae, Mentha Piperitæ, Morphine et Ipecacuanhæ and Zingiberis.

Added:—Gambir.

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi:—Sugar decreased from 50 to 40 grammes, extract of glycyrrhiza from 25 to 20 grammes per 100 troches.

Trochisci Gambir.—Replaces troches catechu.

Trochisci Potassii Chloratis.—Potassium chlorate reduced from 30 to 15 grammes per 100 troches, and the spirit of lemon is fortunately omitted.

Galenicals of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Eighth Revision, Group III.

BY H. M. PETTIT, CARROLLTON.

Spirits, Tinctures and Wines.

Of the spirits, there is but little to report. Seven of them are but dilutions of their respective oils, used almost entirely for flavoring purposes; besides which are the alcoholic solutions of Peppermint, Spearmint, Juniper, etc., for the more convenient adminstration of those valuable remedies.

Of the Spirits of Ether and Chloroform, it is hardly necessary to say, that they might well be left to extemporaneous prescription, and, unless it can be shown that the heavy oil of wine is actually possessed of sedative properties, which is very doubtful, the compound spirits of Ether might also be left out.

The Spiritus Glonoini has changed its name to Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis, which gives more nearly its Chemical character.

As a measure of safety, to prevent a possible explosion, a direction is added, in case a quantity is accidentally spilled, to pour upon it a solution of Potassium Hydroxide, before the alcohol is evaporated.

The more potent tinctures, as you are well aware, have been brought to a strength to conform to the suggestions of the "Conference for the Unification of Formulas," held in Belgium, while our Pharmacopœia was being revised; nearly all being decreased from that of 1890; Tr. Aconite from 35% to 10% and the Tinctures of Belladonna, Cannabis Indica, Colchicum, Digitalis, Gelsemimum, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium and Veratrum from 15% to 10%. Tinctures of Strophanthus and Cantharides are the only ones of the more potent,

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which have been increased, and they from 5% to 10%. The "Tonics" and "Antispasmodics," as a rule, been increased to 20%. No change in manipulation can be suggested, as the present processes are all that can be desired in producing good tinctures, if properly carried out. The wines of the Parmacopœia are mostly made now from the corresponding Fluidextracts, and, if allowed to stand a few days before filtering, present very elegant preparations. Those of the older pharmacists, who remember the blistered hands of their cub-hood, when they spent a whole day pounding a few Colchicum seeds, in an iron mortar, will appreciate *this* change in the formula at least. Wine of Coca has been an addition to this class of wines. The apparent change in the formula for Bitter Wine of Iron disappears when we observe that the "Tinct. Sweet Orange" has been doubled in strength.

The only change in the strength of the medicinal wines to notice is, that Colchicum Seed is decreased one-third and Ergot increased one-fifth.

Galenicals of the U. S. P. VIII. Group IV.

BY DR. C. M. RILEY, ST. LOUIS.

Fluid Extracts and Extracts.

It is rather a difficult matter for me to say much about the fluidextracts of the Pharmacopœia as I have so little to do with them practically. I have made diligent inquiry, however, among my druggist friends but they all agree that the processes directed by the U. S. P. VIII could not be improved upon.

The only criticism suggested was that some of these preparations in common use are made by some manufacturers by processes different from those authorized by the U. S. P., without sufficient emphasis being given to the fact, being liable, therefore to mislead the pharmacist, causing him to produce an unsightly or inactive preparation through incompatibility. For example——— prepare a fluidextract of Grindelia with an Alkaline menstruum.

The resinous principle is immediately precipitated on the addition of an acid (as in certain cough mixtures), whereas that prepared by the official method is not. The criticism is not on the method or the preparation, but on the fact that it is not sufficiently distinguished by name from the official preparation. The fluidextracts prepared by the use of acetic acid have been criticised to some extent for a similar reason.

I am attending the sessions of the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association. I have just returned from one of their meetings in which the U. S. P. was rather severely censured by some of the physicians present and defended by Profs. J. P. Remington and C. S. N. Hallberg.

Galenicals of the U. S. P. Group V.

PY PAUL L. HESS, KANSAS CITY.

1. Adeps.—Lard.

2. Adeps Benzoinatus.—Benzoinated Lard.

The U. S. P. should have a process for de-hydrating lard, as most of the lard rendered after washing, melting and straining contains quite a per cent of water, which has a tendency to deteriorate the lard.

I am not in favor of adding white wax to any ointments, unless they be made for speedy consumption.

3. Adeps Lanæ.—Wool Fat.

4. Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus.—Hydrous wool fat, are good additions to the Pharmacopœia. They make a good base for ointments and practically (if prepared and purified properly) never deteriorate.

5. Paraffinum.—Paraffin.

I find quite a difference in the consistency of paraffin in the market. There seems to be a hard and a soft variety. In using one or the other in making ointments, quite a difference in the consistency of the preparation will be noticed.

6. Unguentum.—Ointment.

This makes an ointment of good consistency and a good ointment base, but would prefer yellow wax instead of the white on account of its better keeping qualities. As it is, the ointment will become rancid in a comparatively short time, even if kept under the most favorable conditions.

7. Unguentum Acidi Borici.—Ointment of Boric Acid. The petrolatum and paraffin base adds very much to the keeping qualities of the preparation.

8. Unguentum Acidi Tannici.—Ointment of Tannic Acid. Can find no fault with the preparation.

9. Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.—Ointment of Rose Water. This is an excellent preparation and makes a good smooth elegant preparation.

10. Unguentum Belladonnæ.—Belladonna Ointment. The addition of wool fat is a decided improvement and greatly facilitates in making the preparation.

11. Unguentum Chrysarobini.—Chrysarobin Ointment. No comments to make, seems all right.

12. Unguentum Diachylon.—Diachylon Ointment. Makes a nice pleasant preparation.

13. Unguentum Gallæ.—Nutgall Ointment. The preparation seems to be satisfactory.

14. Unguentum Hydrargyri.—Mercurial Ointment. The mode of preparing this preparation seems to be satisfactory.

15. Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.—Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury. The new base seems to be more satisfactory than the old one, making a smoother preparation.

16. Unguentum Hydrargyri Dilutum.—Blue Ointment. This dilute preparation is a good addition, as an ointment of this strength has been dispensed for years in place of the 50% preparation.

17. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.—Ointment of Mercuric Nitrate. The formula is the same as that in the old Pharmacopœia, the process slightly improved.

18. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.—Ointment of Yellow Mercuric Oxide. The mode of making this preparation is a decided improvement over the old formula, making an ointment perfectly smooth and free from little particles of the oxide.

19. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.—Oint-

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ment of Red Mercuric Oxide. The same comments apply to this as to the foregoing.

20. Unguentum Iodi.—Iodine Ointment. This preparation contains 3% more of the potass. iodide than the old formula and directs the Iodine and Iodide Potassium to be diluted with 12 gm. of Glycerine instead of 2 c. c. of water as before. An improvement.

21. Unguentum Iodoformi.—Iodoform Ointment. The strength is the same as the old U. S. P., but plain lard is used instead of the benzoinated.

22. Unguentum Phenolis.—Ointment of Phenol. This was formerly called Carbolic Acid Ointment. The base is different, White Petrolatum is used instead of ointment. I do not consider this an improvement.

23. Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.—Tar Ointment. This has been improved by adding more wax, also directs that the tar be previously warmed before adding to the other mixture. It makes an ointment of better consistency.

24. Unguentum Potass. Iodidi.—Ointment of Potass. Iodide. I believe an improvement has been made in this preparation in the use of potass. carbonate in place of the sodium hyposulphite.

25. Unguentum Strammonii.—Strammonium Ointment. The formula has been improved by the addition of wool fat, making a perfectly smooth ointment of better keeping qualities.

26. Unguentum Sulphuris. This preparation is only half the strength of the old preparation, making a 15% instead of a 30% ointment.

27. Unguentum Veratrinæ.—Veratrin Ointment. The change from expressed Oil of Almonds to Olive Oil is an improvement, the ointment is not so apt to become rancid.

28. Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.—Ointment of Zinc Oxide. The slight change in the modus operandi makes a smoother ointment than the old process.

Plasters.

The old Pharmacopœia contained thirteen plasters, the new one only seven.

Ammoniac Plaster, Arnica Plaster, Iron Plaster, Isinglass Plaster, Burgundy Pitch Plaster, Resin Plaster and Cantharidal Pitch Plaster have been dropped. Adhesive Plaster has been added.

29. Emplastrum Adhaesivum.—Adhesive Plaster. The formula and process seems to be all right.

30. Emplastrum Belladonnæ.—Belladonna Plaster. The new Pharmacopœia aims to give a plaster of a definite strength, it should contain not less than 0.38% nor more than 0.42% Mydriatic Alkaloids, it gives a complete process for assaying the plaster.

31. Emplastrum Capsici.—Capsicum Plaster. The new Pharmacopœia directs the use of adhesive plaster. Instead the old Resin plaster. The present preparation is one-third weaker per square centimeter.

32. Emplastrum Hydrargyri.—Mercurial Plaster. The new Pharmacopœia process yields a slightly better plaster than the old one.

33. Emplastrum Opii.—Opium Plaster. The strength is the same as in the old Pharmacopœia, the new process an improvement.

34. Emplastrum Plumbi.—Lead Plaster. The new process yields a good plaster, the process is more simple and quicker than the old, care should be taken to select a good article of soap.

35. Emplastrum Saponis.—Soap Plaster. The strength is the same as the old U. S. P. The preparation seems to be satisfactory.

Smile and Sing.

Smile, and the world smiles with you,
"Knock," and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin
Will let you in
Where the kicker is never known.

Growl, and the way looks dreary,
Laugh, and the path is bright,
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine, while
A frown shuts out the light.

Sing, and the world's harmonious,
Grumble, and things go wrong,
And all the time
You are out of rhyme
With the busy, bustling throng.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing.
Whistle, and life is gay.
And the world's in tune
Like a day in June
And the clouds all melt away.

—["*Selected.*"

Dr. Otto A. Wall, Sr., Professor of Pharmacognosy and Botany in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy since 1873 is fond of flowers, and, in fact, the beautiful in nature wherever found. The above snap shot was taken at the doctor's home while he was discussing botany with his guest, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

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MISSOURI BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Quarterly Meeting for the examination of candidates for registration was held at the Hall of Phylosophy, Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, Monday, June 10, with Messrs. A. Brandenberger, Paul L. Hess and Chas Gietner present. Thirty-one applicants were examined and the following fifteen passed:

Geo. E. Billerth, St. Louis. Mo.; Harry Lewis Bremser, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. H. P. Bölening, Corning, Mo.; John Wallace Clifton, St. Louis, Mo.; Olav Kaarboe, St. Louis, Mo.; Louis Kohlberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. F. Lambrecht, St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Longgood, St. Louis, Mo.; Russell Matson, Hannibal, Mo.; J. H. Melhirish, Kansas City, Mo.; Albert A. Proctor, Trenton, Mo.; Jay Sims Wilkins, Ft. Scott, Kans.; D. E. Wilhelm, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Wilhelm, St. Joe, Mo.; Jehn T. Zoesch, Trenton, Mo.;

Prizes were offered by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and won as follows:

Best examination, three years' subscription to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, won by Russell Matson, of Hannibal; second highest average, two year's subscription to MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, won by Albert A. Proctor, of Trenton; third best average, one year's subscription to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, won by L. P. Wilhelm, of St. Joe.

Question Sheet, June 10, 1907.

A. Define Metrology. What weights and measures are recognized in the U. S. P. 8th Dec. rev. and what others are mentioned in the same edition?

B. State in a general way the requirements of the "Food and Drugs Act" regarding the labeling of preparations containing alcohol or narcotics.

C. Give amounts required to make a (150,0 c. c. B) 4 fl. ozs, of the following gargle, containing: Phenol 2%, Pot. Chlorate 4%, Glycerine 5%, Aqua q. s.

D. Define (a) Filtration (b) Solution (c) Precipitation (d) Maceration (e) Infusion.

E. What article was added to the U. S. P. to replace catechu? Give off. name, description, med. properties and dose.

F. Cataplasma Kaolin; give ingredients, process of making and use.

G. Give % of morphine (a) in an average sample of opium (b) in deodorized opium, (c) in 100,0 Tr. of opium (d) in 100, 0 Camph. Tr. opium (e) in wine of opium.

H. What is cotton botanically? What chemically? What are the principal uses and upon what properties does these depend? What is pyroxyllin?

I. (a) How many kinds of alcohol are recognized in the U. S. P.? (b) what is denatured alcohol? (c) give proportions of alcohol and water to make alcohol dilutum.

K. Iron; give chemical formula. What forms and compounds are officinal?

L. What is dithymol-diiodide? Give U. S. P. name, synonyms, trade names, properties and uses.

M. Give off. Latin and English names for (a) Goulard's Extract (b) Basham's mixture (c) Yellow wash (d) Red Puccoon root (e) Dog buttons.

N. Give antidote for (a) Cyanides (b) Ergot, (c) Phenol (d) Acetanilide, (e) Phosphorus.

O. Chloroform Anodyne N. F.; give its ingredients, dose, properties and uses.

Why Sixteen Failed.

The following are a few of the odd answers given by some of the would-be registered pharmacists:

(L) Dithymol-diiodide is Thymol.

(M) Red Puccoon Root is Radix Gentianæ.

(H) Pyroxyillin is the *seed* of the *cotton*.

(F) Kaolin is Antiphlogistine; ingredients are Kaolin, Glycerin, Oil Wintergreen and Petrolasum.

(H) Cotton botanically is plain cotton; cotton chemically, is purified cotton.

(L) Dithymol-diiodide is used as a Volatile Oil.

(I) Denature alcohol is alcohol taken from its natural state by the addition of other substances.

(A) The Troy, Appoficary and Advoerpoids.

(H) Botanically cotton is gossypium. It will turn Blue Litmus paper red.

(I) Ethyl alcohol and grain alcohol are recog. by the U. S. P.

(I) Denatured alcohol is a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid and is unfit for drinking purposes.

(H) Cotton is the bloom of the flower of Tea Mays.

(I) There are three kinds of alcohol: Glycerin, Ether and Ethyl Alcohol.

(A) Metrology is the science of minerals.

(D) Solution is to dissolve in a liquid.

(F) Cataplasma Kaolina (antifogestne) it is an irritant. It is often use in cases of pheumonia.

(B) The Pure Food and Drugs Act requires all preparations containing alcohol and narcotics to appear in printed form, etc.

(E) Description of Ganibir U. S. P. It grows like a vine and is stout and woody.

(D) Maceration is the process of mixing drugs by grinding them together. Infusion is a liquid prep. of a drug containing less % of the drug than the Tr.

(F) Catoplasma Kaolin—Cera Alba, Linseed Oil, and Kaolin; stir till cool and spread.

PERTLE SPRINGS, June 12, 1907.

TO THE HONORABLE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN:—We take great pleasure in submitting to you, for your information and kind consideration, a synopsis of the work done by the board of pharmacy during the past year, beginning July 7, 1906, and ending June 10, 1907.

In addition to the four regular meetings a special meeting was held at Springfield, Mo., August 13, 1906.

Certificates of Registration were granted as follows:

By examination	81
On diploma	80
Total	161
Duplicate certificates issued	36

Meeting held August 18, 1906, there appeared 32 candidates; 14 passed, 18 failed.

Meeting held October 8, 1906, there appeared 64 candidates; 22 passed, 42 failed.

Meeting held January 14, 1907, there appeared 28 candidates; 10 passed, 18 failed.

Meeting held April 8, 1907, there appeared 48 candidates; 20 passed, 28 failed.

Meeting held June 10, 1907, there appeared 31 candidates; 15 passed, 16 failed.

Of the above number 47 appeared for re-examination.

Respectfully,
PAUL L. HESS, President.
A. BRANDENBERGER, Vice-President.
CHAS. GIETNER, Secretary.

The Pharmacist who does not belong to a professional or trade organization is neglecting an important duty.

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THE MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting and the Tenth at Pertle Springs a Matter of History.

The Attendance Fair, Papers Interesting, Demonstrations and Discussions Instructive and Entertainment of the Missouri Variety.

Julian Victor Murray Elected President. Eighty-nine New Members Admitted. Seventy Members Present. Fifty-nine Travelers Registered. More Than One Hundred Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance. Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, Tuesday, June 9, Selected for the 1908 Meeting.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association Holds Its Sixteenth Annual Meeting and Elects Dan Liddy President. The Missouri Board of Pharmacy Registers Sixteen Out of Thirty-one Candidates Examined. The N. A. R. D. Endorsed and A. Ph. A. Eulogized. The National Formulary and the U. S. P. Propaganda Attracts Much Attention. U. S. P. Committee Reports of Pharmaceutical Preparations. The Beal Model Pharmacy Law Again Endorsed.

The New Officers for 1907-8 were unanimously elected, the selection being a foregone conclusion as far as the president was concerned. The list is as follows:

J. V. MURRAY.

President—J. V. Murray, Warrensburg.
First Vice-President—D. V. Whitney, Kansas City.
Second Vice-President—Wm. K. Ilhardt, St. Louis.
Third Vice-President—Anton Burvenich, St. Joe.
Treasurer—William Mittelbach, Boonville.
Permanent Secretary—Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
Assistant Secretary—A. F. Zimmerscheid, Kansas City.
Council—Dr. Otto F. Claus, St. Louis, secretary of council; L. A. Seitz, St. Louis, chairman; E. G. Schroess, St. Joe; Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.

The Papers Were Not as Numerous as Usual and were without particularly striking features. They did not bring out as much discussion as usual. This was in a measure due to the anxiety with which the reading of one paper followed another, as if the discussion was a matter of secondary importance. We believe valuable features of a paper are often developed by the discussion as well as in the body of the contribution. The list is as follows:

1. Irish Medicine Man, J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico.
2. Identification of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
3. Soluble Manganese Citrate, Francis Hemm, St. Louis.
4. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, 1882, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
5. Demonstration of U. S. P. Process for Preparation of Spirit Nitrous Ether, Francis Hemm, St. Louis.
6. Elixir Glycerophosphates Compound, D. V. Whitney, Kansas City.
7. Answer to Query No. 5, Education and Legislation, Wm. H. Lamont, St. Louis.
8. On Drug Adulteration, J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico.
9. Timely Topics, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
10. How Can We Interest the Physician in the United States Pharmacopoeia, Francis Hemm, St. Louis.
11. The Drug Business in Missouri in Earlier Days, F. R. Dimmitt, Kansas City.
12. Where Is the Drug Business Most Profitable, in the City or in the Country? Ambrose Mueller, Ph. G., Webster Grove.

The Missouri Badge for 1907 was an unusually handsome emblem for a state association to use. It was of oxidized silver and represented the Missouri coat of arms, as shown by the accompanying design. It was the creation of the chairman of the entertainment committee, Theodore F. Hagenow.

The Financial Condition of the Mo. Ph. A. remains about the same from year to year. The income for the past twelve months was $551.00 and the balance on hand $91.96. Through the faithful work of Treasurer Mittelbach and his financial ability, the organization meets promptly all of its obligations.

New Members came in this year more rapidly than for many years past. The eighty-nine names added materially to the membership, bringing it past the 400 mark. Only thirteen were dropped for non-payment of dues. In this connection it should be stated that William H. Lamont, chairman of the committee on membership and attendance, deserves great credit for his successful campaign.

Mo. Ph. A. New Members, 1907.

Barking, Wm., 801 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Bender, W. C., St. Joseph.
Bernius, E. A., 5448 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Bohning, Dr. August H. F., Corning.
Bongner, Anthony, 4198 Manchester Avenue, St. Louis.

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Boss, John, 786 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.
Brandt, Geo. Philip, 2801 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis.
Bretscher, Albert J., 3780 Illinois Avenue, St. Louis.
Bryan, Riley, 905 Tracy, Kansas City.
Bryant, W. A., Kingshighway and Page Avenue, St. Louis.
Brazelton, W. E., 3811 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis.
Carpenter, H. W., 1401 Market Street, St. Louis.
Clifton, J. W., Taylor and Easton Avenues, St. Louis.
Cloughly, O. J., 5601 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Coon, W. H., Dearborn, Mo.
Coy, Geo. F. H., 3719 Iowa Avenue, St. Louis.
Crumly, Oscar L., No. 2 North Grand Avenue, St. Louis.
Dudley, E. H., 1808 Grand Avenue, Kansas City.
Frese, Wm. J., 4401 Olive Street, St. Louis.
Gallant, David, 4052 Castleman Avenue, St. Louis.
Gibson, James G., 4844 North Market Street, St. Louis.
Gilkeson, S. E., Claremore, I. T.
Girardet, J. F., 4500 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Grasshoff, Joseph G., 5212 North Twentieth Street, St. Louis.
Grix, Geo. A., 2544 Benton Street, St. Louis.
Haines, Frank Allen, Choffee.
Hecker, Geo. J., 5457 Page Avenue, St. Louis.
Heller, John H., 1201 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis.
Hellwig, E. J., 101 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.
Helwig, Herman F., 2200 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis.
Herzog, George H., 3162A South Grand Avenue, St. Louis.
Hopkins, Ralph, 801 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Huch, Gus, 6025 Manchester Avenue, St. Louis.
Hucke, Fred C., Kansas City.
Jacobs, David, 4062 Castleman Avenue, St. Louis.
Jeude, Richard F., Chouteau and Jefferson Avenues, St. Louis
Juengel, Chas. W., 1847 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis.
Jungbluth, E. M., 2618 South Broadway, St. Louis.
Kaarboe, Olav., 5601 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Kalis, W. H., 4801 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis.
Knight, W., Columbia, Mo.
Konetzky, Harry S., 1901 Wright Street, St. Louis.
Kopf, Albert R., 2219A California Avenue, St. Louis.
Laumann, Wm. M., 2101 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis.
Loyd, J. T., Winona, Mo.
Ludwig, Herman, Leffingwell and Wash Streets, St. Louis.
Luly, Wm. O., 2108 Locust Street, St. Louis.
McFarland, J. D., 2650A California Avenue, St. Louis.
Maggee, C. L., 749 Bayard Avenue, St. Louis.
Meyer, Otto, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Miller, James W., Nevada, Mo.
Miller, Robert F., 2000 South Broadway, St. Louis.
Miltenberger, Dr. Val E., 1825 Pestalozzi Street, St. Louis.
Muehling, John P., 798 Bayard Auenue, St. Louis.
Mueller, R. L., 2184 Gravois Avenue, St. Louis.
Nay, A., 801 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Nicholas, Alison, Trenton, Mo.
Nicolas, Leon, 3155 Meramec Street, St. Louis.
Pachter, A. M., Arlington and Ridge, St. Louis.
Peterson, A. W., 1464 Chambers Street, St. Louis.
Pieper, Dr. H. G., 2236 Indiana Avenue, St. Louis.
Pirner, Edw. M., Delmar and Taylor Avenue, St. Louis.
Proctor, Albert A., Trenton, Mo.
Redman, Fordice J., 2258 Cass Avenue, St. Louis.
Reuter, H. H., 4801 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Rogers, T. J., Brownington, Mo.
Schrankler, A. P., 1006 East Eighth Street, Kansas City.
Sears, S. T., Greenwood, Mo
Skaer, John, 1101 St. Ange Avenue, St. Louis.
Smith, P. W., 4886 Delmar Avenue, St. Louis.
Solomon, Leo K., 2601 Olive Street, St. Louis.
Sondag, Jos. F., Sixteenth and Cass Avenue, St. Louis.
Spencer, Chas., Lee's Summit, Mo.
Stoermer, Chas. G., 4101 Olive Street, St. Louis.
Taylor, Byron H., 3201 Olive Street, St. Louis.
Thebus, Robert P., 1659 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis.
Tilley, R. B., Columbia, Mo.
Triska, Anton M., 1304 Geyer Avenue, St. Louis.
Tymony, Jas. B., 5457 Page Avenue, St. Louis.
Walther, R. W., 2836 California Avenue, St. Louis.
Wendler, Kurt H., 1801 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis.
Whitsett, W. E., Lee's Summit, Mo.
Willey, Henry J., 1958 Sidney Street, St. Louis.
Williams, N. Emery, 2388 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
Wood, Visscher V., Warrrensburg, Mo.
Young, Edward, 4601 Easton Avenue, St. Louis.
Zoesch, John F., Trenton, Mo.

Suspensions, 1907.

W. O. Baker, Centralia; E. G. Bauer, St. Louis; Enno O. Broecklein, Kansas City; A. C. Fender, Springfield; Rosier B. Hulen, Centralia; H. S. Lynn, Kansas City; J. M. Newlee, Liberty; W. R. Patterson, Tipton; H. J. Rowell. Excelsior Springs; James Sams, address unknown; Fred W. Spreen, St. Louis; Walter B. Sterrett, Joplin; R. S. Vitt, St. Louis.

Convention Items.

Ask Chas. Gietner how he caught the bat in Crawford County.

Everyone is delighted to know the meeting will be held at Pertle Springs in 1908.

F. V. Perry, of St. Louis, was greatly missed this year. He will be on hand in 1908.

Somebody claims Bretscher phoned to St. Louis ten times during the week. We are wondering why.

R. L. Winchester, of St. Louis, of Sharpe & Dohme, could not be present this year on account of being called to Baltimore.

Travelers, Travelers,
Travelers' Day.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
M. P. T. A.

With Dan Liddy at the head of the Travelers and Jule Murray to lead the Druggists the success of the next meeting is doubly assured.

Ed Hunter, the outgoing president of the Travelers, was the right man in the right place. He made good at every stage of the game.

George W. Lockridge, of Gallatin, was unable to attend the Pertle Springs meeting, but managed to send in the application of a new member.

Extract of Red Clover is not much like extract of white rose, but the man who "borrowed" a bottle from A. Brandenberger thought it was a perfume.

L. A. Seitz has made one of the most popular presidents the druggists have ever had. He is a hard worker and can always be depended upon.

Murt J. Hackett, with Geo. E. Spencer Cigar Co., was one of the live ones with the St. Louis party. This was his first visit to the convention and he was greatly pleased.

It was Bismuth Subnitrate, but the expert who guessed at the sample has a large family of babies at home, and very naturally thought of sugar of milk. The stopper having been sealed, prevented the application of the taste test.

The Mikado will not be played by the St. Louis Pharmaceutical Theatrical Troup. As William H. Lamont, manager, desires to respect the wishes of the mikado, he has requested Great Britain to discontinue the comic opera in this country.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

BY WM. H. LAMONT, ST. LOUIS.

What Line of Work Should Be Expected of Our Colleges of Pharmacy in Missouri?

Read at the 1907 Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The druggists of the state and particularly the druggist who employs one or more clerks should expect a course of study that will improve the business qualifications of the pharmacy student and broaden his mind, increasing his general knowledge of the retail drug business, making him a thorough druggist. He should expect a line of work that will make the students better clerks, better druggists and better men.

WM. H. LAMONT.

Now, the question arises: Are the expectations along this line of thought realized?

Pharmacy as a business has made a wonderful advancement in the last few years.

The transition from the gloomy, musty apothecary shop, redolent with aromatic odor of herbs, steaming infusions, etc., to the beautiful and artistic stores that grace the business centers and brighten the corners in the residence districts of our progressive towns is more than momentarily interesting, it is worthy of study.

It shows the developement of the commercial instinct of the druggist of today and presents a contrast to the observing man of the business of *now* and that of *yesterday*, and can but convince him that the methods of today are productive of more profit, and, among the representative pharmacists, we find higher ideals and cleaner business.

And if the truth be known the druggist of the present day may wear his crown of dignity above his garb of commercialism with the same ease as when he gathered his roots and herbs from the fields long years ago.

With the advancement of the profession the avenues of profit have multiplied, the responsibilities have grown, the stock necessary to do business has shown a manifold increase.

The inventive genius, the thoughtful chemist, the studious professional man, the shrewd manufacturer, all have found a dividend producing outlet for their products in the retail drug store, and as a matter of fact the average druggist has kept pace with the times; he must from sheer necessity maintain his position upon the treadmill of trade and take up the new things.

Now, has the instruction in our colleges kept up with the van in this progressive movement?

From a scientific standpoint, yes. The schools of pharmacy are teaching modern thought—they teach the verified truth of chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmacy and microscopy. You have seen facts, recognized as positive facts, fade away before the result of some new experiment or investigation; you have seen chemical theories exploded and new ones advanced. You have seen the mysteries of plant life explained and the secrets of the pharmaceutical laboratory laid bare, and I wish to applaud the efforts of these noble men, our instructors, the conscientious educators who teach the professional side of pharmacy.

But in the drug business of today there is more to be considered than the scientific portion.

During the evolution of the drug business from the dingy, cobwebbed corner to the bright trade center of today and the transformation of the studious apron-wearing pill maker to the white-shirted, polished business man, there, to my mind, has grown the necessity for the establishing of another chair in our colleges, that of Commercial Pharmacy.

In using the term Commercial Pharmacy I employ it in the broadest sense. It opens up a field of unlimited study with possibilities of unestimable value. It will be as productive of real benefit and prove as interesting as any of the branches being taught because it concerns not only the drug store but the man, his thought and action.

Commercial Pharmacy, as now interpreted, will be a valuable addition to the curriculum of a college and a priceless gain to the student. Clothe it with professional recognition, distribute its inherent truths with intelligence and it will stand shoulder to shoulder with the older studies. The hour of realization for the teaching faculties is at hand, they should know that the modern druggist must be equipped with more than pharmacy, chemistry, pharmacognosy and microscopy and that business success can only come through the union of commercial interest with professional knowledge.

The pharmacy student should enjoy a broader field of study. He most needs a careful instruction in the principles of business and the colleges of our state could increase their worth and make the clerk more valuable to the employer by instilling into his mind lasting business advice, by professionally enlarging his knowledge of the general business and making him master of the many details of the retail drug store.

This statement, "master of many details," may seem an endeavor to controvert the accepted truth. "Perfection in one thing is man's honest satisfaction." But that is not the desire or the intention, rather voicing the sentiment conveyed by showing the possibility of its attainment, because the many duties of the druggist and varied demands upon him are classed under one head, the profession of pharmacy.

There is a cry of specialization going up all over the land. But that cry emanates from the home of the ad writer, from the office of the higher education

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institutions, from the thresholds of the corporations, from the larger business concerns whose vast volume of business permits them to spend fortunes to secure the services of one man to concentrate his entire thought, energy and ability upon one department.

What the pharmacist needs is not specialization, it is generalization, a man thoroughly coversant with every department of a retail drug store.

Yet our colleges fit the men for practically one department—the prescription case, which depends upon his laboratory education primarily. Upon completing his college training the student is thoroughly capable of assuming charge of the professional part of the drug store. He is able to tell you of the law of Avogadro, the classification of crystals and explain with ease and readiness the theory of specific gravity and yet he may not know the first principle of store keeping.

He is very proficient in the recognition of galenicals and botanical specimens, yet to know a drug does not tell you the cost and selling price. Nor does the fact that there may be a price list about the store somewhere, either beneath a pile of newspapers or forming the foundation for a paste pot, indicate that a seldom called for article, or goods the market price of which fluctuates, will be sold at a profit.

We are taught from early childhood that experience is the best teacher, but unfortunately the course of study in this world-wide school which enjoys the matriculation of all men, shows such a vast variation that the comparison of the little school house on the hill and our famed academies with their hosts of teachers, pales into insignificance. And yet our colleges, following the time honored proscribed course of study, fit the student with a supply of theory and scientific fact as he enters upon his career. From a business standpoint he is left to carve his own salvation. He must secure that valuable experience as best he can, and in his efforts to succeed he has his lesson jumbled together in a hap-hazard manner and like the careless buyer who overstocks his store, he may have four or five lots of the same experience, which if the colleges would take up, classify, systematize and issue in the proper order would be beneficial, because to actually impress a business transaction upon the mind of a student by a teacher means that it is indellibly imprinted upon his brain. The impression of the student days linger with the boy and grow up with the man and become a part of his life, thought and action.

Personal instruction and actual contact is of greater value than reading, because long after the text book is forgotten the teacher is quoted in daily conversation.

This is true of the professional side of pharmacy and we might have this condition existing if from the chair of Commercial Pharmacy these great underlying business facts were taught. The college training is the book of reference in after life.

The students are instructed in the art of making emulsions, pills and ointments; why not teach them "How to make money?"

And teach them how to make money right while striving for a competence, to direct their energy into the proper channel and never place the greed for gold above the Golden Rule.

Teach them the law of success, teach the principle of profitable yet correct business.

Teach them thrift and economy and that there are one hundred cents in a dollar.

Teach them to be upright and honest and that the responsibility of the sale does not end with the ring of the cash register.

Teach them that the proprietor's interest in his money drawer is as sacred as in his stock and that wilful waste reduces profit.

Mould their character as you fashion the scientific thought—improve the man as you increase his professional knowledge. And then you may have the supreme satisfaction of seeing the young men leave the college of pharmacy, not only finished students in every respect but *men*.

Real business men fortified with a commercial education which each day will bring an opportunity for the appreciation thereof, and they will be better able to cope with the countless demands made upon the drug clerk and the service rendered the employer and the good they do themselves will reflect a halo of credit above the diploma of the institution.

The students are recruited from all parts of the country, from sections where the actual drug business is of little or no consequence and the drug stock is covered by a few dollars.

Their opportunity for improving their general knowledge of the drug business is limited unless they obtain temporary employment in one of the busy city stores, which, owing to the increased hours of study, is now quite out of the question. And it is very likely that the student from the rural districts may return home without knowing the difference between an Amyl Nitrate Pearl and a Castor Oil Capsule. Drug store records will show that the growth in the number of prescriptions for proprietaries, pharmaceuticals, including pills, tablets and numberless other products has been steadily increasing and it will ever be thus because of the aggressive, systematic advertising campaign mapped out and carefully executed by the manufacturer. And to my mind it would be a stroke of diplomacy for the colleges to officially recognize this part of the business and upon it turn the searchlight of professional study. In the ordinary drug store the patent medicine case, the proprietary case, the sundries, the drawers of herbs and heavy drugs all are on the same level with the laboratory. They are all there for the same purpose, all enlisted in the common cause—to make profit.

Teaching pharmacy without these considerations is like teaching mathematics without including fractions, and personal observation spread over a number of years, close contact with the druggist, the clerk, the prospective student and the graduate, an extended inquiry into the causes of dissatisfaction of employers with their assistants, the cause of frequent changes in clerkship, brings about the necessity for a change in

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teaching, and the opportune moment for the introduction of this educational element in the student life of the young pharmacist has arrived and the belief that business conditions and business men may be improved has encouraged this suggestion that Commercial Pharmacy be taken up by our colleges.

A Comprehensive Outline of Commercial Pharmacy.

BY W. H. LAMONT.

- **Commercial Pharmacy**
  - The Pharmacist.
  - The Drug Store.

Showing the scope of the study, its unlimited field of work. The first points of interest to be considered, the Man and the Store—man first because without man we could not have the store.

- **The Pharmacist**
  - Education.
  - Morals.
  - Finance.
  - Discipline.
  - Integrity.
  - Enthusiasm.
  - Industry.

Showing that the man must possess these necessary attributes to be a real success.

- **Education**
  - School
    - The recollection of the school days.
    - The infallibility of two and two make four.
    - The pleasure of going to the head of the class.
  - College
    - Bidding the folks good-bye.
    - Hazing.
    - The Class Day.
    - Graduation.
  - Reading
    - Drug Journals.
    - Business Suggestions.
    - Current Topics.
    - General Literature.
  - Association
    - Mingle with intelligent men.
    - Cultivate the Acquaintance of Refined People.
    - Support Educational Movements.
- **Morals**
  - The conception of right and wrong.
  - Improve the moral atmosphere of the store.
  - Discourage foul speech and lewd stories.
  - Elevate the assistant's idea of pharmacy.
  - Refrain from handling prohibitive products.
  - Strive continually for higher ideals.
- **Finance**
  - Our Monetary System.
  - Opening Accounts.
  - Paying Bills.
  - Notes and Mortgages and Acceptances.
  - Discounts.
  - Banking
    - The opening and withdrawal of Accounts.
    - Checks.
    - Drafts.
    - Exchange.
    - Balances.
    - Time, saving and daily deposits.
  - Extending credit.
  - Collecting bills.
  - The cash drawer and cash register.
  - Book-keeping.
  - Charging.
  - Making money—Handling money—Keeping money.
- **Discipline**
  - Insist on punctuality.
  - Command the respect of the clerks by your actions.
  - A place for everything.
  - Hours for work and recreation.
  - Store cleanliness induces personal cleanliness.
  - Customers first.
  - Want List and its use.
  - Opening and closing hour.
- **Integrity**
  - My word is my bond.
  - Honest Goods.
  - Quality not the price indicator.
  - A legitimate profit on every transaction.
  - Accuracy before rapidity.
  - No deviation unless authorized from specification.
  - Trade knowledge is not public property.
  - Argument has not a place in the store.
  - Religion and politics are not recognized by the Pharmacopœa.
- **Industry**
  - The Story of the Bee.
  - Temperance and Industry make good partners.
  - Work brings comfort and happiness.
  - A busy mind and a busy body makes a busy store.
  - Labor feeds the bank account.
  - Industry brings freedom and independence.
  - Industry is the evergreen of business.
  - Attention to business invites cheerfulness.
  - The man with the Hoe.
  - A man's thoughts are reflected in his work.
- **Enthusiasm**
  - Enthusiasm is the birthright of Genius.
  - Soul interest is God's interpretation of enthusiasm.
  - Mind and muscle work surmount all obstacles.
  - Praise brings results.
  - One word of praise is better than a year of silent satisfaction.
  - Enthusiasm increases endurance.
  - Be enthusiastic.
  - Work and human interest produce perfection.
- **The Clerk**
  - Salesmanship
    - The law of sale.
    - The quality.
    - The price.
    - Interest in the customer.
    - Working for the proprietor.
  - Responsibility
    - Keeping stock.
    - Checking goods received.
    - Charging.
    - Making cash.
    - The key.
  - Personality
    - Accomplishments
    - The truth.
    - Honesty.
    - The customer's friend to the employer's profit.
  - Duty
    - Duty to the employer.
    - Punctuality.
    - Earn the employer's confidence by faithfulness.
    - Handle the trade as if it were your own.
- **The Drug Store**
  - Ancient
    - History.
    - Comparison with the present day
  - Modern
    - Investment.
    - Location.
    - Floor Plan.
    - Equipment.
    - Stock.
    - Assistants.
    - Soda Fountain.
    - Confectionery.
    - Tobaccos.
    - Sundries.
    - Side Lines.
    - Window Dressing.
    - Advertising.
    - Trade Accommodations.

The Third Degree.

Mamma, mamma, come here quick. I'm afraid I'm goin' ter get 'nitiated.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Highland Park College of Pharmacy.

Junior Laboratory.

1. What gas is evolved in the preparation of precipitated sulphur.
2. What kind of precipitates are formed in (a) cold solutions, (b) hot solutions?
3. Differentiate between Goulard's extract and lead water.
4. What is the difference between sal tartar and sugar of lead?
5. What action has diffused light upon syrup of ferrous iodide, U. S. P.?
6. Why is HCl used in Valingin's solution, and in preparing santonin?
7. What is the color of Basham's mixture and to what is it due?
8. Name the water soluble bismuth salts.
9. Why is nitric acid used in preparing solution of ferric sulphate?
10. Give the correct English names of

1. Blue Vitriol,	6. Blue Stone,
2. Sal Tartar,	7. Donovan's Solution
3. Vallet's Mass,	8. Fowler's Solution,
4. Sour Drops,	9. Smelling salt,
5. White Copperas,	10. Rochelle salt?

Pharmacy.

1. Define (1) effervescent, (2) efflorescent, (3) diliquescent and (4. fusion.
2. State use of (1) water-bath, (2) glycerin-bath, (3) sand-bath and (4) oil-bath.
3. Define, and name two of each class (1) muscilages, (2) emulsions, (3) glycerites, (4) mixtures and (5) spirits.
4. Name 3 solvents used in pharmacy, in the order of their importance.
5. Name the kind of drugs exhausted by (a) percolation, (b) maceration.
6. Differentiate between fluidextracts and extracts, and name five of each class.
7. Define oleorecins, name one in which ppt. should be incorporated before dispensing, and state *why*.
8. (a) Name a tincture made from an extract and (b) one which should stand three months before dispensing, and tell *why*.
9. Name the official number in each class, (a) Tinctures, (b) Powders, (c) Pills, (d) Triturationc and (e) Troches.
10. Give correct English or Latin names of the following:

1. Easton's syrup,	11. Kamna Fuga,
2. Hive syrup.	12. Dover's powder,
3. Brown mixture,	13. Gregory's powder,
4. Basham's mixture,	14. Lilly's powder,
5. Huxham's tincture,	15. Carron oil,
6. Fria 's balsam,	16. Black drop,
7. Commander's balsam,	17. Camphorated oil,
8. Hoffman's anodyne,	18. Black draugh,
9. Straughton's elixir,	19. Blancard's pills,
10. Curacao elixir,	20. Lady Webster's dinner pills.

U. S. P. and Dispensing.

1. Give date of last U. S. P. and when it became official.
2. State temp. for taking sp. gr. and name an exception.
3. Name units of com'l. weights and measures used in the U. S.
4. Name five articles added, and five dismissed from last U. S. P.
5. State strength of diluted acids and name an exception.
6. Name and give strength of official forms of alcohol.
7. State average dose of each class and name an exception: (a) Waters, (b) Fluidextracts, (c) Tinctures and (d) Spirits.
8. (a) What does purity "rubric" mean; (b) are doses in U. S. P. obligatory?
9. Name the official Balsams and their preparations, (b) name an official article 500 times (?) as sweet as cane sugar.
10. State number of, and name 5 of each, (1) Tinctures, (2) Syrups, (3) Extracts, (4) Spirits.
11. Name general division of Tinctures according to strength.
12. In which Oleoresin should deposit be reincorporated before using?
13. Name 3 animal products added in last U. S. P. giving dose.
14. Why are the following used (1) acetic acid in Syr. of Ipecac, (2) Potassium Carbonate in Syr. of Rhubarb, (3) Dilute H_2SO_4 in Syr. of Rose?
15. Name 5 assayed drugs and requirements for each.
16. (a) Name parts of a prescription, (b) Give D. Young's rule.
17. Write ℞ for ʒviii emulsion C. L. Oil, 25% oil.
18. Define (1) Poison, (2) Toxicology, (3) Antidote, (4) Emetic, (5) Vulnerary.
19. (a) Name the most potent article in the U. S. P., stating dose. (a) Give correct English name for the following: (1) Kelene, (2) Urethane, (3) Phenyldimethylpyrszalon, (4) Duotol, (5) Dermatol.

Nonsense Literature.—I believe it was De Quincey who said, "None but a man of extraordinary talent can write first-rate nonsense." He was right. And he might have added that none but a man of first-class taste can fully appreciate first-rate nonsense.—[*Japan Times*.

D. Harfield Davis, who is this week the subject of our cartoonist, has been a resident of Gallatin "since afore an enduren' de wah" to use a favorite "old Firginny" phrase. He is one of the best known and most popular (especially with the ladies) residents of the county. He is a native Virginian (and proud of it) and in character, conversation and bearing is a splendid type of the suave, courteous and hospitable southerner. He has been in the drug business in Gallatin for more than a third of a century and his store has ever been a rendezvous for his friends who always find a cordial welcome and the proprietor never too busy to accord them interesting entertainment. The daily gatherings of the clans about his store stove, in winter and summer alike and their discussions of moment in city, state and nation probably afford Mr. Davis his greatest pleasure, especially when he succeeds in drawing the leading exponents of the different views on politics, religion or society into animated discussions.—[*Gallatin (Mo.) Democrat.*

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Of Real Interest to Pharmacists is the *Popular Science Monthly* for May. It contains an article on "Drug Abuses and their Effects on the People," which every druggist should read.

Blucher Manual of Chemistry; Sixth Authorized Edition; Published in Boston by Otto Gantzer; Glasgow by Blackie & Sons, Ltd.; Berlin by Gustave Ziemsen; Paris (In Preparation.)

We are informed by Otto Gantzer, 43 Hemenway street, Boston, Mass., that this work will properly represent American goods and will especially prove interesting to American manufacturing pharmacists.

Charaka-Samhita (translated into English). Published by Pareshnath Sarma, son of late Kaviraj Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, editor of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita (in original) with commentaries; Bengali and Hindi translator of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita; editor of Chikitsa-Sammilani (Medical Journal in Bengali); Practitioner of the Hindu System of Medicine, etc., etc. Calcutta: 200 Cornwallis Street. Printed by B. N. Nandi at the Kaviratna Press, 12 Simila Street, Bye-Lane. 1907. (The right of reproduction is reserved.

The publishers announce that subscribers should at once make known any breaks in the list of parts otherwise they cannot be supplied.

A Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with especial reference to the clinical application of drugs. By John V. Shoemaker M. D., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacology. Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; Physician to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital; Member of the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association; Fellow of the Medical Society of London, etc., etc. Sixth Edition. Thoroughly Revised. (In Conformity with Latest Revised U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1905.) Royal Octavo. 1244 Pages. Extra Cloth. Price, $5.00 net. Full Sheep. Price, $6.00 net. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is one of the leading text and reference books on the subject and is particularly adapted to the wants of those pharmacists who are also physicians and those who place their libraries at the convenience of physicians.

A Text-Book of Botany and Pharmacognosy.—Intended for the use of students of Pharmacy, as a reference book for Pharmacists and a hand-book for Food and Drug Analysts, by Henry Kraemer, Ph. B., Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy and Director of the Microscopical Laboratory in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Member of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America; Corresponding Member of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris, etc. Illustrated with 321 plates comprising upward of 1,500 figures.

There is perhaps no one in this country who can speak with greater authority upon the physical characteristics, the macroscopical and microscopical structure of vegetable drugs than the author of the volume before us. He is justly regarded as a pioneer in the special study of drug powders. It is through Dr. Kraemer's investigations and efforts in the direction of this kind of drug analyses that this study has been reduced to a system.

The present work, as stated in the preface, is a revised and enlarged edition. But, comparing it with the former work, we would say it is rather a new, rewritten work. Certainly it is a vast improvement over the former volume, in almost every particular.

In the chapter on Powdered Vegetable Drugs and Foods, in which study the author seems to excel, we find the principal amount of original material. Here the improvement referred to is well illustrated, not only in the subject matter, but in the arrangement of the illustrations of greater excellence. In the former work the illustrations were unfortunately placed, inconveniently, at the end of the book, constituting apparently a sort of appendix. These illustrations now accompany the text in the body of the work.

The first part of the book partaking of the nature of a most excellent compilation, consisting of 416 pages, is strictly botanical, comprising five chapters. The first chapter considers the plant groups from the lowest algae to the highest orders. 140 pages are devoted to the study of the morphology of higher plants. One chapter is devoted to the consideration of the outer morphology of angiosperms where is considered the roots, flower, stem, fruit and seed, and another chapter on the inner morphology of the higher plants, where the cell, its structure and cell contents are considered, and the inner structure of members or organs, and plant metabolism is also taken up.

Chapter IV., consisting of 180 pages, reviews the angiosperms yielding vegetable drugs. Here we find concise descriptions of the official and important plants, yielding official and non-official drugs. It is a very condensed statement of what is found in the treatment of Organic Materia Medica, without any attempt to discuss the chemical constituents of pharmaceutical preparations of the drug material, from the point of view of the practical pharmacist.

Chapter V., consisting of 16 pages, gives a very interesting account of the cultivation of medicinal plants.

Part II., upon Pharmacognosy, consists, in the first chapter, of a concise discussion of crude drugs from the point of view of the practical pharmacist. The classification found here is that of a physical character, as will be seen from the following:

Drugs Derived from Angiosperms.
- Seeds.
- Roots and Rhizomes.
- Barks, Woods and Pith.
- Flowers.
- Fruits.
- Leaves and Herbs.
- Exudations, Milk Juices and other Plant Substances.

Drugs Derived from Coniferae.

Drugs Derived from Thallophytes and Archegoniates.

In this chapter the skill of the pharmacognosist is apparent as will be seen from the technical descriptions of the various drugs treated. Here we find a presentation of the plant constituents, but nothing is said of pharmaceutical preparations or pharmaceutical laboratory treatment. Unquestionably any addition

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of this sort, although valuable, would render the book too bulky, and detract from its apparent aim.

The final chapter, which follows the chapter on Powdered Drugs, is contained in Part III., which takes up the subject of reagents and processes of treatment of the material for microscopical analysis.

Prof. Kraemer has certainly produced a delightful work. From the teacher's point of view, however, there is a considerable material occupying valuable space, which although useful in itself, might well have been omitted. As for example, in Chapter I, where we find nearly a page devoted to: "The Identification of Edible Fungi," taken from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1897, but we realize how difficult it is for an author of such wide range of knowledge of his subject to concentrate his every thought upon his central theme.

Again, on page 127, figure 81: "Different Types of Stamens" are illustrated. From the botanist's point of view these are exceedingly valuable, but from the point of view of the student of pharmacal pharmacognosy (if the term be permitted) it would seem as if this were an attempt to cover too much ground unless he were to make a specialty of botany. The criticism of the student in pharmacy of today, who is obliged to devote a good share of his time and energy to pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical testing, plant analysis, etc., would be perhaps that the author seems to have the hope, in his treatment of his subject, that he will cover the whole scope of vegetable kingdom in the space he gives it. He certainly has done this as well as a pharmacognosist could possibly do in the space of 830 pages, but it is a question whether he has not sacrificed something in the attempt.

The book is accompanied by an elaborate index, which brings the book into quite workable shape for a reference book as well as a laboratory guide.—[L. E. SAYRE, Lawrence, Kans.

The Above Snap Shot was taken by W. E. Knight, of Columbia, at the 1907 meeting of the Mo. Ph. A. The prominent figure in the center is Dr. H. M. Pettit, of Carrollton. He is surrounded, as usual, with pleasant company.

Tell a Man he has shrewdness and he never thinks of doubting you.

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Legal Pharmacy is the title of a department recently established in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and one which is attracting considerable attention. We urge our readers to carefully study the various decisions to which we are giving publicity. Ignorance is no excuse in the eyes of the law and, under such circumstances, a word to the wise should be sufficient.

Head Lice were a factor in the interesting experience of many persons. The pharmacist learns to look upon the occasions for the use of parasiticides as a common place occurrence and his main interest is in supplying an efficient preparation. The most exhaustive treatise on the subject ever published for the use of pharmacists appears, beginning on page 258, in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

The Spice Trade Attracting Much Attention.—On page 251 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June, we published several communications from retail druggists who are profiting by the development of the spice trade. Commenting further on this important branch of the drug trade, we wish to say that in the spice line as in everything else, success is not won excepting through strenuous and untiring efforts. A druggist may have many advantages over his competitors, such as location, attractive show windows, attractive fixtures, courteous assistants, exceptional facilities for filing prescriptions, but unless these advantages are made attractive to the general public little benefit will be derived. The location may be most favorable, but if the store itself is unattractive the public will not patronize it. The show windows may be of large dimensions, but unless tastefully arranged they are of little benefit except to permit the light of day to enter. The fixtures may be unusually handsome but unless tastefully and conveniently arranged will not produces sales. This applies to spices. The public is accustomed to supplying their requirements from the retail grocer. Rightly it is a staple of the drug store, but if an earnest effort is not now made by every retail dealer to put this before their trade they will continue to supply their wants as heretofore. We desire, therefore, to suggest that an attractive assortment of spices be arranged conspicuously on the counter and that the attention of the customers be drawn to the line as they come in to have their prescriptions filled. As already stated, if the retail drug trade will take up this line earnestly and conscientiously and present the goods to their trade it will require a very short while to build up a most satisfactory trade. We have heard of more than one retail druggist establishing a most satisfactory business in the spice line. Why should it not become general. In addition to spices being a profitable line, they are trade getters. Thus, your customer when in need of a can of spices will stop for a pound of candy, a glass of soda water, etc.

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MISSOURI PHARMACISTS.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association at Pertle Springs, June 11-14.

The Time and Place of the 1908 Meeting decided without discussion. Before the meeting and, in fact, in the president's address, came evidence of some dissatisfaction with the date of meeting but nothing was said when the committee reported June 9, 1908, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted. As usual, Pertle Springs made a bid for the meeting and, as usual, the report of the committee was unanimous for Pertle Springs, which was approved without a dissenting vote.

The Contributions were, as usual, made by the friends of the retail drug trade, some being in cash, others in goods. Such goods as were suitable for prizes we used in that manner, while some goods were sold in order to use the proceeds in defraying necessary expenses. The fifty odd retail druggists present are certainly under obligations to the long list of contributors which we publish below:

Abbott's Alkaloidal Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Allaire, Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Allcock manufacturing Co., 274 Canal Street, New York; Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis; American Fruit Product Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Ambler, Jesse H., St. Louis; American Brewing Co., St. Louis; American Wine Co., St. Louis; American Pharmacal Co., Evansville, Ind.; Anedemin Chemical Co., Winchester, Tenn.; Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis; Anti-Gripine Co., Springfield; Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis; Anti-Uric Co., Peoria, Ill.; Apollinaris Agency Co., New York; Armour Soap Works, Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Cork Co., St. Louis; Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill.; Bernheim Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.; Bertram, Miss Lee, St. Louis; Bernhard, L. A., St. Louis; Bettys, J. Y., New York; Bishop & Babcock Co., Chicago, Ill.; Blackwell-Wielandy B. & S. Co., St. Louis; Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., St. Louis; Boland, John L., Book & Stationery Co., St. Louis; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., Omaha, Neb.; Brown Manufacturing Co., New York; Buffalo Specialty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Burnham Soluble Iodine Co., Auburndale, Mass.; Burrough Bros. Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Calver, J. V. & Co., Washington, D. C.; Capudine Chemical Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Centaur Co., New York; Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago, Ill.; Claus, Miss Estella, St. Louis; Clarke Brothers & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Cleveland Fruit Juice Co., Cleveland, O.; Coca Cola Co., St. Louis; Colgan Gum Co., Louisville, Ky.; Colgate & Co., New York; Columbia Brewing Co., St. Louis; Consumer's Brewing Co., St. Louis; Coward, M., New York; Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.; Curtis Brown Mfg. Co., New York; Custis & Son Co., Portland, Me.; Dabrook Perfume Co., Detroit, Mich.; Day Rubber Co., St. Louis; Dillenback, Jonas, Cobleskill, N. Y.; DeMuth, Wm. & Co., New York; DeLacy Chemical Co., St. Louis; Dennison Mfg. Co., St Louis; Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., New York; Devilbiss Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.; DeWitt, E. C. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Doctor Headache Powder, St. Louis; Douglas Candy Co., St. Joseph; Dowd, J. C., & Co., New York; Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Dunn, T. B., Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. M. Cough Drops, St. Louis; Emerson Drug Co., Chicago, Ill.; Excelsior Springs Bottling Co., Kansas City; Exudo Co., Denver, Colo.; Fabricius Toy & Notion Co., St. Louis; Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York; Fleck, J. J., Tiffin, O.; Florence Mfg. Co., Florence, Mass.; Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich.; French Lick Springs Hotel Co., French Lick, Ind.; Fritz, M. & Sons, St. Louis; Gauss, F. L. E. (McClure's Magazine), New York; Goettles Hat Co., St. Louis; Goodrich & Jennings, Anoka, Minn.; Goodyear Rubber Co., St. Louis; Gowan Medical Co., Chicago, Ill.; Grafeman Dairy Co., St. Louis; Graham Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Gray, Dr. W. F., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Greene, G. G., Woodbury, N. J.; Green River Distilling Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Griesedieck, H. L. & Co., St. Louis; Guild, J. H., M. D., Rupert, Vt.; Hardesty Percolatod Mfg. Co., Evansville, Ind.; Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.; Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.; Hauptmann, Peter, Tobacco Co., St. Louis; Hall, Dr. P., Erie, Pa.; Harris, T. G., St. Louis; Hayhurst, W. C., St. Louis; Health Food Co., New York; Himrod Mfg. Co., New York; Hires, Chas. E., Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hirschl-Bendheim, St. Louis; Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.; Hoffman, Geo. Wm., Indianapolis, Ind.; Hoeffken Laboratory Co., St. Louis; Horn, Chas. W., Slatington, Pa.; Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis.; International Stoock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Ingram, Fredk. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jergens, Andrew, Co., Cincinnati, O.; Johnson & Co., Norwich, Conn.; Johnson, I. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswich, N. J.; Jordan, A. J., Cutlery Co., St. Louis; Kelly, M. R., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; Kelley, C. O. Williams, Kansas City; Kline, Dr. R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kopp, Mrs. J. A., York, Pa.; Kilmer, Dr., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., Krauser, E., & Bro., Milton, Pa.; Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis; Larkin & Scheffer Chemical Co., St Louis; Lamont, Wm. H., St. Louis; Lavoris Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York; Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.; LeBron's Health Co., Panora, Ia.; Lee, Edwin H., Co., Detroit, Mich.; Lemp, Wm. J., Brewing Co., St. Louis; Lewis, A. H., Medicine Co., St. Louis; Lewis, Frank P., Peoria, Ill.; Lima Fruit Juice Co., Lima, O.; Lips, Alex., & Bro., St. Louis; Liquid Carbonic Co., St. Louis; Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, O.; Lorenz, Geo., Co., Toledo, O.; Mager, Mrs. J. A., St. Louis; Major Mfg. Co., New York; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Malena Co., Warriorsmark, Pa.; Manitowoc Aluminum Novelty Co., Manitowoc, Wis.; Mariana & Co., New York; McLean's, J. H., Medicine Co., St. Louis; Meade & Baker, Richmond, Va.; Mennen, Gerhard, Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.; Mellier Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mentholatum Co., Wichita, Kan., Merck & Co., New York; Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis; Merz Capsule Co., Detroit, Mich.; Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis; Miles, Dr., Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Milliken, John T., & Co., St. Louis; Miller Rubber Co., Akron, O.; Missouri Candy Co., St. Louis; Monroe, Chas., & Co., St. Louis; Monroe Drug Co., Unionville; Mound City Paint & Color Co., St. Louis; Morgan's, Enoch, Sons Co., New York; Mueller, Wathen & Obert, Lebanon, Ky.; Murine Remedy Co., St. Louis; McGill, Dr. J. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; McCann, C. C., St. Louis; McAllister, M. A., Co., New York; National Lead Co., St. Louis; National Brewing Co., St. Louis; Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich.; N. Y. Label & Box Works, New York; New York Quin. & Chemical Works, New York; Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Oakland Chemical Co., New York; Obear-Nester Glass Co., St. Louis; Obert, Louis, Brewing Co., St. Louis; Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.; Palmer, Solon, New York; Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis; Peacock Chemical Co., St. Louis; Peckham's Croup Remedy Co., Freeport, Mich.; Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City; Pepper, Dr., Co., St. Louis; Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.; Piso Co., Warren, Pa.; Pfeiffer, S., Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis; Planten, H., & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Platt & Thornbourgh Paint Co., St. Louis; Pompeian Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.; Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.; Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Random, D., Son & Co, Buffalo, N. Y.; Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J.; Rice, F. R., Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis; Rose, E, W., Medicine Co.,

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St. Louis; Rubberset Brush Co., Newark, N. J.; Rumford Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis Carbonating & Mfg. Co., St. Louis; St. Louis Label Works, St. Louis; St. Louis Label Works, St. Louis; Saliodin Chemical Co., Scranton, Pa.; Sams & Christopher Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis; Schiele & Co., St. Louis; Schuh Drug Co., Cairo, Ill.; Schuster Brewing Co., Rochester, Minn.; Scott & Bowne, New York; Seabury & Johnson, New York; Seitz, L. A., St. Louis; Seitz, Mrs. L. A., St. Louis; Sharpe & Dohme, St. Louis; Sherrill, B. M., Brookline, Mass.; Smith, C. D., Drug Co., St. Joseph; Spiro Powder Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Squibb, E. R., & Sons, New York; Stafford Miller Co., St. Louis; Standard Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Stanley Marietta Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Starks & Co., Midway, Ky., Steinkraus, C. H., Chicago, Ill.; Stern & Sons, Chas., Chicago, Ill.; Stickney, Wm. A., Cigar Co., St. Louis; Stuart, F. A., Co., Marshall, Mich.; Sutherland, E. E. Medicine Co., Paducah, Ky.; Swift & Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Smith, J., Hungerford Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Tetlow Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thatcher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tilden Co., St. Louis; Thum, O. & W., Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Towney, Walter M., St. Louis; Troemner, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Tutt, Dr., Mfg. Co., New York; Union Dairy Co., St. Louis; United States Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, O.; Van Vleet Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Walrus Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Wall, Prof. Otto A., St. Louis; Waltke, Wm., & Co., St. Louis; Walter, A. J., Factory, St. Louis; Wanous, Miss Josie A., Minneapolis, Minn.; Warner, Wm. R., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Waterbury Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Whittemore Bros. & Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Woodward, Orator F., Leroy, N. Y.; Wilson Distilling Co., New York; Williams, J. B., Co., Glastonbury, Conn.; Wright, T., & Co., St. Louis; Wrigley, Wm. Jr., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wyeth, John, & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; Young, Frederick H., & Co., Toledo, O.; Zeno Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Zwart's Pharmacy Co., St. Louis; American Linseed Oil Co., Kansas City; Campbell Paint & Glass Co., Kansas City; J. W. Clifford, Kansas City; Cunningham Brokerage Co., Kansas City; O. B. Dickinson, Kansas City; Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City; Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City; Glassner & Barzen, Kansas City; A. N. Hughes Paint & Glass Co., Kansas City; Hughes, Purcell & Co., Kansas City; J. W. Keyser, Kansas City; E. P. Jones, Kansas City; Long Bros. Gro. Co., Kansas City; Morrins-Powers Merc. Co., Kansas City; Niles & Moser Kansas City; McPike Drug Co., Kansas City; E. J. Reardon & Bros., Kansas City; Ricksecker Cigar Co., Kansas City; Rothenberg & Schloss, Kansas City; F. L. Schmelzer & Son, Kansas City; Webb, Freyschlagg Merc. Co., Kansas City; J. B. Reymond, Kansas City; Ridenour Baker Co., Kansas City.

Mo. Ph. A. Convention Items.

Bob Combs, of Sedalia, made a lasting impression as End man in the minstrel show.

The piano duet rendered by Mrs. H. O. A. Huegel and Miss Claus was encored several times.

Mr. Thumser created one big laugh with his Fatal Wedding song, and promises to sing it again.

Messrs. Ittner, Stockhauser and Thebus rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Robinson in the events.

Mrs. Dr. Dunavan's dramatic recitation added greatly to the entertainment furnished by the committee.

Mrs. Ben Hubbard won a place in the hearts of all who love good singing by her excellent rendition of several vocal selections.

Mr. Hackett, the Spencer Cigar Co. representative, made himself solid with the smokers by distributing Swissess after the noon day meal.

Mr. Huegels parody upon the popular song "Gone Traveling", bringing in the State Board of Pharmacy, was one of the decided hits of the show.

Mrs. Oscar Ott displayed her versitality and keen conception of character in the rendition of "Mary is a Grand Old Name" and "My Lizzie Brown."

Mr. Albert Bretscher acted the song "All In, Down and Out" true to the title. Mr. Bretscher is one of the new members of the Pill Rollers minstrels.

Charles Wagner was missed at the breakfast table Thursday morning. Upon inquiring we found some kind-hearted individual had tied knots in Charley's clothes.

Jack Thumser went fishing Wednesday morning with a line, pole and $1.75. He returned about 9 a. m. with a 3½ pound bass and 60 cents. We didn't know bait was so expensive.

The Wooden Shoe Brigade and the Night Owl Band, headed by Deleskamp, Chas. Wagner, Henry Huegel, A. S. Ludwig, made their nightly parade around the cottage and Wagner's flats.

The Arendes children in their piano trio are deserving of special mention, owing to the faultless execution and the fact that it is an act seldom, if ever, seen upon the professional stage.

Mr. L. A. Seitz, the old reliable interlocutor, occupied the center chair in the Pill Rollers Minstrels and the Troubadors from Palestine, and added more glory to his reputation as "The Middleman."

One of the best musical numbers was Mr. Edward Voepel on the violin, and the transition from the ludicrous to the sublime, from comedy to classic music, stamps Mr. Voepel as an artist par excellence.

The dramatic entertainment this year was of the near professional brand and should be encouraged. Too much praise cannot be given those who devote their time for the pleasure of the members of the association.

Carleton Coon, the sweet voiced boy soprano from Kansas City, was in constant demand after his successful debut Tuesday night, and his efforts will be long remembered as one of the most pleasing of a splendid program.

Ed. Hamill, who was on the program to sing, came down Thursday and left his music home. He brought his effervescent laugh and the stage manager wanted to feature it but Ed. said he wore it out in enjoying Judge Bland's jokes.

Mephisto night was a grand success, and under the direction of the tireless chairman, Mr. Hagenow, the affair was nicely handled, and a repetition of an event of this kind will do much towards promoting sociability and good fellowship.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was splendidly represented at the Mo. Ph. A. convention. Among those who answered the roll call Thursday afternoon were: Drs. Claus, Capari and Whelpley, Prof. Francis Hemm, Messrs. A. Brandenberger, Chas. Geitner, Theo. F. Hagenow, L. A. Seitz, W. H. Lamont, H. O. E. Huegel, C. W. Stockhausen, Thumser, Bretscher, Ittner, Kahre, Ludwig and Voepel.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Labeling of Food and Drug Products "Manufactured For," "Prepared For," "Distributed By," Etc. (F. I. D. 68.)

Numerous inquiries are received relative to the marking of products not manufactured by the party in whose name they are sold. The following are representative:

We prepare products on the special prescription of the customer, shipping the same to him in barrels to be rebottled, labeled, and packed for the market. Many of our customers are asking how the law affects this business.

Manufacturing chemists ship goods to us, made according to our formula; we bottle and label the goods. Should our name appear on the labels as manufacturers or distributers? All of our remedies are given a distinctive name.

If we put up a cough remedy for John Smith & Co., would it be sufficient to label it "Sold by," or must it be labeled "Prepared for John Smith & Co.?"

Will it be necessary to have appear on the label our name as the actual manufacturer of the product, or will it only be necessary that the words "Prepared only by" be cut out of the label and instead the words "Prepared for" be printed thereon, just before the name of the Blank Chemical Company? You will, we think, appreciate that, as the preparation is made over their private formula and for their account, we acting merely as the agent for this manufacturer, we should not care to have our name attached to it or any other preparation of this kind put out by another concern, and should be obliged to discontinue the business entirely should it be required that our name appear on the labels for this preparation.

I would respectfully call your attention to the injustice the enforcement of Regulation 18 (a) of Circular 21 will be to manufacturers of plain unmixed food products like sweet corn or tomatoes. This regulation enables jobbers to demand that their names be placed on the labels to the exclusion of that of the manufacturer and to enforce their demand. The remedy is a simple one and seems to be wholly within the intent of the law, viz, require that the name of manufacturer and place of manufacture be put upon every package offered for sale, and that it be held misbranded if this is not the conspicuous feature of all labels on all packages of food, whether plain, mixed, or compounded.

In considering the above inquiries it should be borne in mind that the law forbids all forms of misrepresentation. Food mixtures and compounds having "distinctive names" must in all cases bear the name of the place of manufacture. No drug products, whether simple, mixed, or compounded, with or without "distinctive names," are required to bear the name of the manufacturer or producer, or the place where manufactured or produced, except when sold under proper name brands, *i. e.*, brands in which both the given name and the surname are used. All food and drug products sold under such proper name brands should bear the name of the manufacturer or producer and the place of manufacture or production. In all cases where the name of party or place is stated upon the label such name must be the true name of the actual manufacturer, producer, or packer, and the true name of the place where the article was manufactured, produced, or packed.

If, for trade reasons, when not required by law, a name or a place be given upon the label of foods or drugs manufactured or packed for any person, firm, or corporation by another person, firm or corporation, one of two forms of labels is allowed, viz:

(*a*) The name of the actual manufacturer or packer and the place where the goods were actually manufactured or packed may be given, or

(*b*) The name of the person, firm, or corporation for whom the goods are manufactured or packed, or by whom they are distributed, may be given, if preceded by the words "Prepared for," "Manufactured for," "Distributed by," etc. The phrase "Sold by" is not satisfactory. The approved phrase shall be set in type not smaller than eight-point (brevier) caps.

This rule holds even if the formula or prescription be furnished or owned by the parties for whom the goods are manufactured or packed.

Foods and drugs repackaged within a State and sold only within that State are not subject to the Federal law; but repackaged foods or drugs which enter interstate commerce, or which are sold in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, are subject to the law and should be labeled in accordance with this decision.—[JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1907.

Inspection of Food and Drugs and Identification of Inspectors. (**Decision 69.**)—In connection with the enforcement of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry will visit establishments in which food and drug products are manufactured, stored, or sold. They will make report to the Bureau regarding conditions of manufacture and will take samples wherever it is desired, paying the regular prices for such samples.

In case the report of the inspector, or the examination of the sample taken by him, discloses a violation of the law, no action will be taken until the dealer or manufacturer has been notified and afforded a hearing before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. The preliminary hearing in each case may be held before the chief of the laboratory making the examination. In case of an adverse decision the recommendation of the chief of the laboratory, together with a digest of the testimony, must be submitted to the Board of Food and Drug Inspection for final action.

According to Regulation 5 (*a*)—

The parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney and may propound proper interrogatories and submit oral or written evidence to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner.

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It is held that the interested parties need not necessarily appear in person or by attorney, but, instead, may submit a brief to the Board of Food and Drug Inspection stating their side of the case.

If the results of the inspection and examination indicate that the law has not been violated, or if it is believed by the Dapartment that prosecution is unwarranted because of irregularity of sample, or for other reason, the dealer will be notified that no further action will be taken with reference to that sample.

No information will be given in any case by an inspector or branch laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry regarding the report of an inspection of a factory or the result of an analysis. No statement will be made at any time except as mentioned above regarding the analysis of a sample that is found to be in accordance with the law. No certificate of analysis will be given, and no report other than the notice of a violation of the law referred to above. *Requests for reports upon samples taken will be answered by a copy of this decision.*

The following form for the identification of inspectors has been adopted:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., ..., 190

This is to certify that. ....., whose photograph appears opposite, is authorized to inspect establishments manufacturing and dealing in food and drugs and products entering into their manufacture, under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906.

This authorization expires ....
(Date.)

... .
(Secretary.)

In addition to the above, the form includes a photograph of the inspector, the whole bound in a stiff cover.—[H. W. WILEY, FREDERICK L. DUNLAP, GEO. P. MCCABE, Board of Food and drug Inspection, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1907.

Abuse of Guaranty for Advertising Purposes. (F. I. D. 70.)—The attention of the Department has been called repeatedly of late to the abuse, for advertising purposes, of the serial number assigned to a guaranty. The Department of Agriculture accepts no responsibility for the guaranty which the manufacturer or dealer files. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that it must neither be directly stated nor implied in any fashion that the Department of Agriculture or the United States Government guarantees or indorses the products to which the guaranty and serial number are attached. *The guaranty represented by the serial number is the guaranty of the manufacturer and not of the Government.*

To facilitate business a serial number is assigned to this guaranty, and the guaranty is filed in the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of verifying the serial number when it is used on packages of goods.

The misuse of the serial number is a misrepresentation, and in each case of such an abuse the serial number will be withdrawn and the guaranty returned after proper notice. Serial numbers, however which have been issued and passed into commerce prior to withdrawal will be respected by the Department in any action which may be brought against dealers selling goods bearing the number which is improperly used.

The attachment of the serial number or guaranty to articles which are not foods or drugs is also regarded as a misrepresentation on which a similar action will be based.

Use of Guaranties and Serial Numbers Thereof. (F. I. D. 72.)—A misapprehension exists as to the requirements of the regulations for the enforcement of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, in regard to placing the serial number on articles manufactured by persons who have filed a guaranty with the Department and to whom a serial number has been issued identifying the said guaranty. Many have the impression that if a guaranty be filed the serial number which is assigned thereto must be used on all foods or drugs manufactured by them.

Regulation 9 provides two general methods of guaranty. The first is described in subdivision (*b*) of Regulation 9, as follows:

(*b*) A general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words, "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906."

The second is described in subdivision (*d*) of Regulation 9, as follows:

(*d*) If the guaranty be not filed with the Secretary of Agriculture as above, it should identify and be attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading, or other schedule giving the names and quantities of the articles sold.

The statement in subdivision (*b*), that when a guarantor is assigned a serial number the said number *shall* appear, should not be construed as mandatory. The meaning is that if a manufacturer wishes to make effective the guaranty filed with the Department, he must place the legend and serial number on his goods, otherwise no protection is afforded to his customers in the absence of a special agreement or the alternative as provided in subdivision (*d*) of Regulation 9.

Regulation 9, in its entirety is intended to provide for the enforcement and administration of section 9 of the food and drugs act, which reads as follows:

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

A study of the law in connnection with the regulations makes it apparent that the intention is to provide a means whereby the manufacturer can asssume responsibility under the law for the character of the goods manufactured by him, after they have passed out of his possession into the hands of the person who purchased them from him. In no case is a guaranty a good defense, unless it be from the person who sold the goods to the person offering the guaranty as a defense. In order to simplify the procedure, the Department volunteers to act as custodian of the guaranty, which is an offer on the part of the manufacturer to free dealers, reselling his goods, from responsibility, under the law, for possible misbranding or adulteration. In order that the guarantor may convey his intention on his part to purchasers of his goods, a serial number is assigned to such guarantor, and by placing this number on his goods he fixes his responsibility. Whether he desires to enter into an agreement of this kind with the purchaser of his goods is a matter wholly within his discretion, and he can use the serial number or not for this purpose, as he may please. The use of the number will save the trouble of individual guaranties with each individual transaction or each individual customer. In other words, the label itself will carry notice that the manufacturer holds himself responsible, under the law, to the persons who purchase goods directly from him, for any misbranding or adulteration.

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DRUG ADULTERATIONS.

By DR. CHARLES E. CASPARI, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Drug Adulterations at the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Pertle Springs, June 12, 1907.

From June 1, 1906 to June 1, 1907, in the neighborhood of 1,900 samples have been examined, including chemicals, essential oils and crude drugs. The net result of all this work has been to show that the state of the market as regards purity is exceptionally good. This state of affairs has unquestionably been largely brought about through the enactment by Congress of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, which was passed last June and which went into effect on the first of January of this year. The sum and substance of this law is that the label must tell the truth, and it requires no superhuman intelligence to see that such a law must make for purer drugs and chemicals. It is not within the province of this committee to discuss the Food and Drugs Act, but there is one defect in it which deserves mention. This defect is favorable to the unscrupulous retail pharmacist, and consists in the fact that he is not compelled by the law to use only drugs and chemicals of official U. S. P. strength in filling physician's prescriptions. Spirit of Nitrous Ether is an excellent illustration. The Pharmacopœia requires this preparation to contain 4% of ethyl nitrite, but there has always been a demand by pharmacists for an article which should be cheaper and consequently manufacturers have supplied them with a spirit of ethyl nitrite labeled "3F" or "4F" and containing from 1% to 3% of ethyl nitrite. Now the manufacturers comply with the law by stating the strength of the preparation on the label, but the pharmacist continues to fill the prescription with the weaker article, thus, for a few cents profit, defeating the object of the physician and of the medicine. The proof that such a practice is being followed is the fact that large quantities of the weaker spirit of nitrous ether are sold. One member of your committee, Mrs. D. V. Whitney, has, during the past year, done considerable work on spirit of nitrous ether and her results will appear later.

DR. CHARLES E. CASPARI.

A list of the articles examined, the number of samples of each article examined and the results of such examination follow:

Reduced Iron.—Fourteen samples examined, two o. k.; ten contain excess of sulphide, two weak in strength.

Acetic Acid, 36%.—Thirty-two samples examined, thirty o. k.; two weak in strength,

Oil Sassafras.—Eleven samples examined, eight o. k.; three low in Specific Gravity.

Oil Pimenta.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil Cubebs.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Acetanilide.—Seventy-eight samples examined, seventy-eight o. k.

Silver Nitrate.—Twelve samples examined, eleven o. k.; one contained lead.

Cocaine Hydrochloride.—115 samples examined, 115 o. k.

Codeine Phosphate.—Forty-three samples examined, forty-three o. k.

Codeine Sulphate.—Thirty-nine samples examined, thirty-nine o. k.

Methylene Blue.—Four samples examined, three o. k.; one contained zinc.

Glycerine.—Sixteen samples examined, two o. k.; fourteen contained butyric acid.

Tartaric Acid.—Five samples examined, four o. k.; one contained metallic impurities.

Potassium Iodide.—103 samples examined, sixty-nine o. k.; fourteen contained excess alkali, twenty contained iodate.

Lead Acetate.—Seven samples examined, four o. k.; three contained excess carbonate.

Balsam Copaiba.—Nineteen samples examined, fourteen o. k.; five contained gurjun balsam.

Vanillin.—Seventeen samples examined, seventeen o. k.

Tannin.—Seven samples examined, none U. S. P.; seven not completely soluble in water.

Bismuth Subgallate.—Nine samples examined, none U. S. P.; nine contained nitrate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.—Sixty-seven samples examined, none U. S. P.; sixty-seven contained chloride.

Precipitated Sulphur.—Ten samples examined, 8 o. k.; two contained forty per cent to fifty per cent calcium sulphate.

Sodium Bromide.—Eleven samples examined, seven o. k.; four contained excess of chloride.

Wool Fat.—Seven samples examined, five o. k.; two contained traces of fatty acids and chloride.

Calomel.—Thirty-seven samples examined, thirty o. k.; seven contained traces of corrosive sublimate.

Caffeine.—Fourteen samples examined, twelve o. k.; two contained other alkaloids.

Iodine.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

White Precipitate.—Five samples examined, three o. k.; two contained carbonate.

Acetphenitidin.—Thirty-three samples examined, thirty-three o. k.

Milk Sugar.—Nine samples examined, eight o. k.; one contained metallic impurities.

Potassium Bromide.—Eighteen samples examined, fourteen o. k.; four contained excess of chloride.

Sodium Bicarbonate.—Seventeen samples examined, fifteen o. k.; two contained excess of carbonate.

Potassium Bicarbonate.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

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Ammonium Chloride.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Potassium Nitrate.—Fourteen samples examined, thirteen o. k.; one contained twelve per cent sodium chloride.

Iodoform.—Sixteen examples examined, sixteen o. k.

Calcium Lactophosphate.—Six samples examined, four o. k.; two contained calcium phosphate.

Iron Lactate.—Four samples examined, three o. k.; one insoluble in water.

Potassium Acetate.—Eleven samples examined, eleven o. k.

Sodium Carbonate.—Nine samples examined, nine o. k.

Ammonium Bromide.—Sixteen samples examined, twelve o. k.; four contained excess of chloride.

Sodium Iodide.—Eight samples examined, seven o. k.; one contained iodate.

Camphor Monobromate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Mercuric Iodide.—Fourteen samples examined, fourteen o. k.

Sodium Salicylate.—Twenty-seven samples examined, twenty-seven o. k.

Chloroform.—Forty-two samples examined, forty-two o. k.

Sodium Glycocholate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Sulphonal.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Trional.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Terebene.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Chromic Acid.—Four samples examined, none o. k.; four contained sulphuric acid.

Lactic Acid.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Hexamethylenamine.—Twelve samples examined, twelve o. k.

Castor Oil.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Cod Liver Oil.—Fifteen samples examined, twelve o. k.; three contained other fish oils.

Oil of Santol.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Citric Acid.—Twelve samples examined, ten o. k.; two contained metallic impurities.

Salicylic Acid.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Antipyrin.—Nine samples examined, nine o. k.

Collodion.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Mercury with Chalk.—Five samples examined, one o. k.; four contained oxides of mercury.

Borax.—Thirteen samples examined, twelve o. k.; one contained phosphate.

Iron Sulphate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Eight samples examined, six o. k.; two were deficient in ammonia.

Olive Oil.—Fifteen samples examined, thirteen o. k.; two contained sesame oil.

Oil of Pennyroyal.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Lithium Salicylate.—Five samples examined, four o. k.; one contained metallic impurities.

Strotium Bromide.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Resorcin.—Fourteen samples examined, fourteen o. k.

Red Precipitate.—Sixteen samples examined, sixteen contained traces of nitrate.

Spdium Benzoate.—Twenty-nine samples examined, twenty-nine o. k.

Zinc Sulphate.—Ten samples examined, eight o. k.; two contained excess of chloride.

Hydrastine Sulphate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Hydrastine Muriate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Green Soap.—Eight samples examined, six o. k.; two contained excess of free alkali.

Santonin.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Sodium Succinate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Yellow Oxide Mercury.—Eleven samples examined, eleven o. k.

Potassium Permanganate.—Six samples examined, six o. k.

Mercurous Iodide.—Thirteen samples examined, thirteen o. k.

Oil Eucalyptus.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Zinc Oxide.—Eight samples examined, six o. k.; two contained chloride.

Lithium Bromide.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Bromoform.—Four samples examined, one o. k.; three contained bromides.

Creosote.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Guaiacol.—Five samples examined, four o. k.; one contained creosote.

Oil Spearmint.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Oil Juniper Berries.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Oil Tansy.—Nine samples examined, nine o. k.

Calcium Hypophosphite.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Potassium Hypophosphite.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Sodium Hypophosphite.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Hydroquinone.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Phenyl Salicylate.—Fourteen samples examined, fourteen o. k.

Calcium Phosphate Precipitate.—Ten samples examined, none o. k.; ten contained large excess of chloride, two contained arsenic.

Lithium Benzoate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Ammonium Salicylate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Sodium Phosphate.—Twenty-three samples examined, twenty-two o. k.; one contained calcium and arsenic.

Lithium Citrate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Quinine Sulphate.—Nineteen samples examined, seventeen o. k.; two contained excess of other cinchona alkaloids.

Magnesium Carbonate.—Seven samples examined, one o. k.; six contained excess of iron.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

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Quinidine.—Six samples examined, five o. k.; one contained cinchonidine.

Sodium Acetate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Sparteine Sulphate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Iron and Potassium Tartrate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Iron Pyrophosphate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Terpin Hydrate.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Thymol.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Oil of Hemlock.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Oil of Cedarwood.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Camphoric Acid.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Potassium Citrate.—Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Pine Tar.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Ammonium Valerianate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Sodium Sulphocarbonate.—Four samples examined, three o. k.; one contained metallic impurities.

Ammonium Benzoate. — Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Atropine Sulphate.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Acetic Ether.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Sodium Thiosulphate.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Gum Scammony.—Two samples examined, one o. k.; one yielded too much ash.

Berberine Sulphate.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Salicin.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Saccharine.—Twelve samples examined, twelve o. k.

Carbon Disulphide.—Three samples examined, one o. k.; two left residue on evaporation.

Chloral Hydrate.—Nine samples examined, nine o. k.

Morphine Sulphate. — Fifty-one samples examined, fifty-one o. k.

Menthol.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Magnesium Sulphate.—Seven samples examined, five o. k.; two contained arsenic.

Potassium Chlorate.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Strychnine.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Strychnine Sulphate.—Eighteen samples examined, eighteen o. k.

Strychnine Nitrate.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Balsam Peru.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Balsam Tolu.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Oil of Cajeput.—Eight samples examined, none o. k.; eight contained copper.

Oil of Savin.—Three samples examined, none o. k.; three contained turpentine.

Oil Pinus Pumilio.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil Peppermint.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil Anise.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil Bergamot.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—Five samples examined, five o. k.

Ether.—Fifteen samples examined, fifteen o. k.

Zinc Acetate.—Three samples examined, two o. k.; one contained chloride.

Oil Cade.—Three samples examined, none o. k.; three incompletely soluble in ether.

O Cassia.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil Wormseed.—Four samples examined, none o. k.; four were low in specific gravity.

Oil Lavender Flowers.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Oil of Red Thyme.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Oil of Fennel.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil of Caraway.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Oil of Pinus Silvestris. — Seven samples examined, seven o. k.

Oil Rue.—One sample examined, contained turpentine.

Oil Georgia Pine.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Oil Citronella.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Oil Rose.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Asafoetida.—Fourteen samples examined, none U.S.P. They varied from 16% to 39% ash on ignition and were soluble in alcohol to the extent of from 10% to 65%.

Cinchona Red.—Eight samples examined, eight o. k.

Cinchona Yellow.—Ten samples examined, ten o. k.

Opium.—Twelve samples examined, twelve o. k.

Nux Vomica.—Four samples examined, three o. k.; one weak.

Belladonna Leaves.—Three samples examined, three weak.

Belladonna Root.—Three samples examined, one o. k.; two weak.

Stramonium Seed.—Three samples examined, one o. k.; two weak.

Stramonium Leaves.—Three samples examined, three weak.

Guarana.—Two samples examined, two o. k.

Aconite Root.—Three samples examined, three o. k.

Hydrastis.—Four samples examined, four o. k.

Ipecac.—Three samples examined, two o. k.; one weak.

Henbane.—Three samples examined, three weak.

Making Wine from Figs.—Consul Maxwell Blake, of Funchal, advises that some interest has been aroused in the island of Madeira as the result of experiments conducted by an Italian chemist, Prof. Pagisci, who declares that the juice of the fig under proper treatment can be converted into a wine of excellent taste.

The professor states that its flavor is agreeable, that it is very rich in phosphate matter and almost wholly destitute of tannic acid, qualities that render it especially nourishing to invalids and children. The pulp is said also to create a new food for milch cows and fowls. The fresh fig contains only about 25 per cent of sugar, but after it has been dried and prepared for the making of wine it yields 80 per cent sugar.

A. Ph. A. local secretary, Thomas P. Cook, 114 William Street, New York City.

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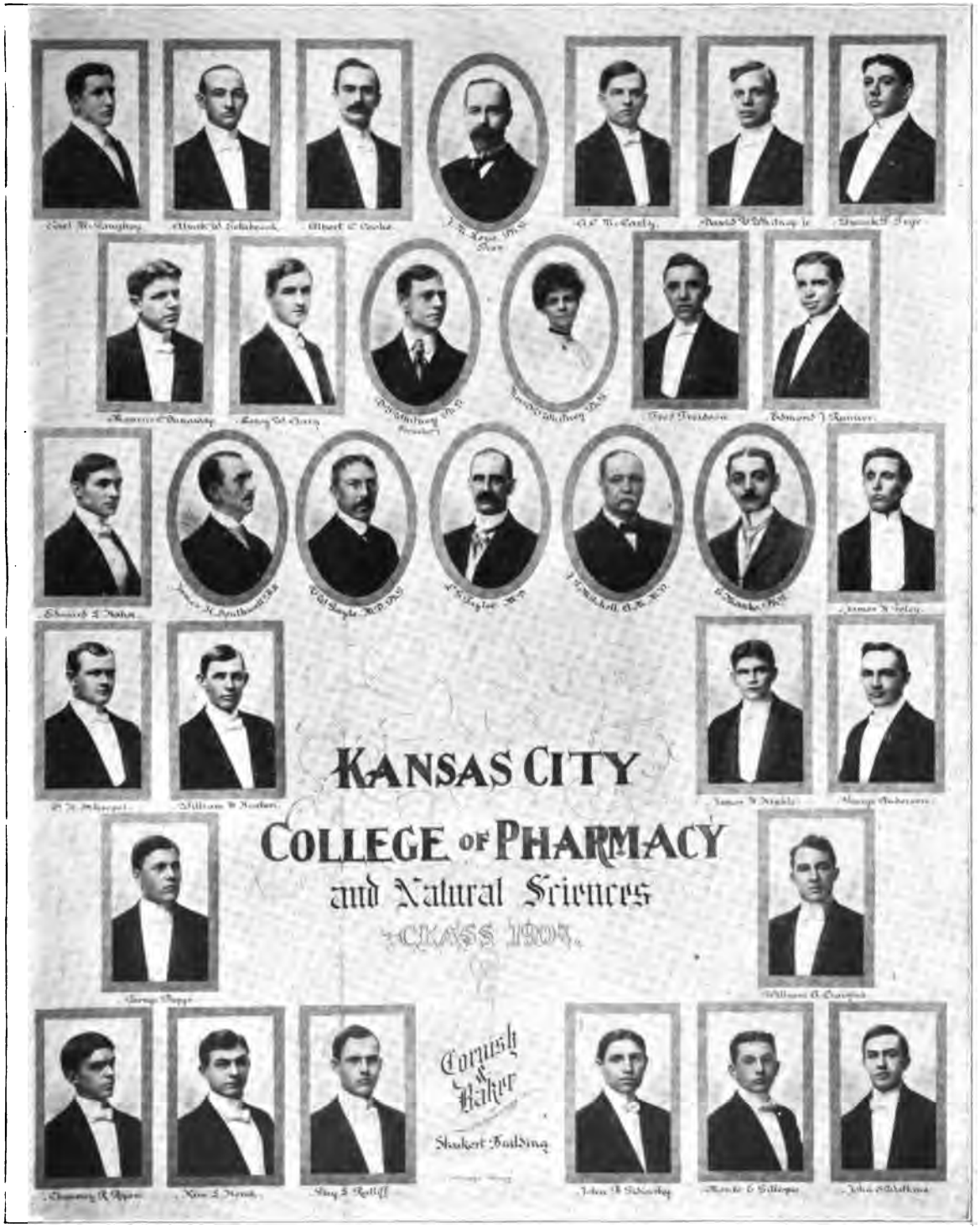

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Dr. John S. Bond, Sr., and Mrs. Bond, of Little Rock, are represented in the above snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, at the Hot Springs meeting of the Arkansas Association last May. The doctor is an ex-president of the association, a member of the board of pharmacy, and a veteran surgeon of the Confederate army.

Five of the Nine Graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy who attended the May Meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, at Hot Springs, are shown in the above snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Those seated, reading from left to right, are: F. W. Bush, Benton; J. T. Poindexter, Pocahontas; and Leon B. Walthall. Those standing, reading from left to right, are: Sidney M. Nutt, Pine Bluff; and Will G. German, Ft. Smith.

Representative Arkansas Pharmacists are shown in the above snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, at the May meeting of the state association at Hot Springs. Reading from left to right, they are: C. H. Gregory, Little Rock; R. B. Carl Lee, England; R. Dedman, Ash City; T. F. McIntosh, Beardon. Mr. Gregory has for twenty years been a presiding elder as well as a pharmacist. Mr. Carl Lee was a member of the legislature and introduced the first pharmacy bill considered by the lawmakers of Arkansas.

Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Dewoody, of Pine Bluff, are viewing the alligator farm, at Hot Springs, and speculating upon what the A. Ph. A. visitors will think of this productive industry when they visit Hot Springs in 1908 for the annual meeting. The snap shot was taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Pertle Springs, June 11-14, 1907.

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Ladies in attendance at the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Pertle Springs, June 11-14, 1907.

Graduates, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, in attendance at the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Pertle Springs, June 11-14, 1907.

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SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.

The sixteenth annual meeting was called to order at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, Thursday, June 13, 1907, by President Ed. Hunter. The minutes of the 1906 meeting were read by Secretary Oscar H. Ott, and approved. President Hunter then delivered his annual address.

Treasurer Henry J. Stolle presented a report which was audited and adopted. M. C. Arendes, chairman of committee on entertainment, submitted his annual report which was approved.

Under the heading of "Good of the Order," remarks were made by a number of members. Then followed the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, Dan Liddy, Kansas City; first vice-president, H. C. Jeffers, St. Joseph; second vice-president, T. T. Duncan, St. Louis; third vice-president, D. R. Dunavan, Kansas City; Oscar H. Ott, Sedalia; treasurer, Adolph C. Meyer, St. Louis; assistant treasurer, C. Orear, St. Louis; council, B. S. Hubbard, Will Berryman, C. W. Loomis, J. C. Stradal.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers, 1907.

Adelsperger, W. R., Kansas City, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City.
Arendes, M. C. H., St. Louis, J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis.
Bailey, Chas. L., Kansas City, McPike Drug Co., Kansas City.
Bennett, Geo., St. Louis, National Lead Co., St. Louis.
Bland, W. F., Kansas City, McPike Drug Co., Kansas City.
Cavill, H. W., Memphis, Tenn., Sanitol Chemical Co., St. Louis.
Claus, P. G., St. Louis, Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Combs, R. C., Sedalia, Germo Mfg. Co., Sedalia.
Coon, C. M., Kansas City, Coon & Franke, Kansas City.
De Cou, F. H., Kansas City, Pit Pat Candy Co., Kansas City.
Deleskamp, H. G., St. Louis, Bauer & Bauer, Chicago, Ill.
Dicker, H. G., Sedalia, Douglas Candy Co., St. Joseph.
Dunnavan, D. R., Kansas City, Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis.
Duncan, T. T., St. Louis, J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis.
Eastland, A. M., St. Louis, The Dr. Pepper Co., St. Louis.
Goetz, A. F., St. Louis, Johnson & Johnson Co., New Brunswick, N. J.
Hackett, M. J., St. Louis, J. S. Spencer Cigar Co., St. Louis.
Harville, E. C., Kansas City, Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City.
Hayhurst, W. C., St. Louis, Parke, Davis Co., Detroit, Mich.
Himburg, E. C., Kansas City, Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Hocken, John W., Kansas City, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City.
Hunter, Ed., Kansas City, Rothenburg & Schloss, Kansas City.
Hubbard, Ben. S., Kansas City, Lazelle Dalley & Co., New York.
Jeffries, H. C., St. Joseph, John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, H. P., Kansas City, John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kahre, W. F., St. Louis, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Kleiber, Jos. A., St. Louis, J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis.
Kirkland, O., Kansas City, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City.
Klein, F. S., St. Louis, Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Lamont, Wm. H., St. Louis, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Loomis, C. W., Kansas City, Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City.
Liddy, Dan, Kansas City, W. A. Stickney Cigar Co., St. Louis.
McClain, J. W., Sedalia, Missouri Pacific Railway.
MacFarline, J. R., Kansas City, Wm. Volker, Kansas City.
Meyer, A. C., St. Louis, Meyer Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis.
Moseley, Geo., Kansas City, Niles & Moser, Kansas City.
Norvell, H. E., Kansas City, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City.
O'Donnell, J. J., St. Louis, Kent & Purdy Paint Co., St. Louis.
Ott, Oscar H., Sedalia, Secretary Mo. Ph. T. A.
Parlette, R. C., Kipp Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.
Parsons, Geo. L., Kansas City, Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City
Peebles, R. B., St. Louis, The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rankin, V. A., Kansas City, Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City.
Roy, H. L., Kansas City, Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis.
Schall, W. E., St. Louis, Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Schmidt, Louis, St. Louis, Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., St. Louis.
Schneider, H., St. Louis, Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Sorency, J. B., Kansas City, Campbell Paint and Glass Co. Kansas City.
Stradal, J. C., St. Louis, Dr. J. H. McClain Medicine Co., St Louis.
Stair, C. M., Elkhart, Ind., Miles Medicine Co., Elkhart, Ind.
Strain, J. W., Kansas City, Devol & Reynolds, Kansas City.
Stolle, H. J., St. Louis, J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis.
Thurber, W. D., Kansas City, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City.
Wagner, Chas., St. Louis, T. E. Lippincott & Co., St. Louis.
Walker, Roy, Kansas City, (J) Kelly & Williams, Kansas City.
Wells, W. R., Kansas City, N. A. R. D., Chicago, Ill.
Wilkins, C. B., Kansas City, Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Wren, A. A., Kansas City, National-Iner-Insurance Co., Kansas City.
Young, H. L., St. Louis, T. R. R. Assn., St. Louis.

President Liddy has appointed William H. Lamont, of St. Louis, as chairman, and Judge W. T. Bland as vice-chairman of the entertainment committee.

The above snap shot was taken at the Pertle Springs meeting by W. E. Knight, of Columbia. It represents, reading from left to right: John W. Hocken, of the Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City; Tillery Duncan, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis; retiring president, Ed Hunter, of Rockenburg & Schloss, Kansas City, and new president, Dan Liddy, of W. A. Stickney Cigar Co., Kansas City. The quartet is in full regalia for the travelers' costume parade through Warrensburg.

A New Test for Blood.—According to Schilling traces of blood in a fluid can be recognized by the addition of a few drops of a 20 per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide. The blood promptly decomposes the re-agent, and shows its presence by means of the production of numerous small bubbles of oxygen, while the solution is decolorized. The test is said to be positive if blood is present in the proportion of 1 to 1600. While there are more delicate tests for blood, this one certainly has the merit of simplicity and convenience.—[*Interstate Medical Journal.*

Some Drug Clerks do not begin to think seriously about marriage until they have been married two or three months.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The S. D. Ph. A., will meet at Huron, August 14-16. E. C. Dent, of Dell Rapids, is secretary.

George Washington University (Washington, D. C.)—Herman H. Colby, William J. Cantwell, Bert. V. Cuppernell, John R. Jacobs, John T. Keister, Claude J. Kem, Louis Laubinger, H. H. Lantz, Robert E. Madigan, Stella C. Nelson, A. J. O'Neill, Benno. R. Preuss, Louis Sacks, W. Burbon Spire, Robert F. Troxler.

The C. V. D. A. celebrated the birthday of its patron, Dr. T. N. Jaimison, June 21, 1907. The outing was a tallyho ride to West End Park and a banquet at Bismarck garden. Only three of the members failed to attend, forty-two persons sat down at the banquet.

Winona Technical Institute, Dept. of Pharmacy, (Indianapolis, Ind.) *Ph. G.*—William Creagh, Indianapolis; Bram Clark, Indianapolis; Homer DePriest, Vincennes, Indiana; Tevis C. Downs, Indianapolis; Harry Ewing, Indianapolis; John B. Hollenbeck, Madison, Indiana; Edgar L. Jones, Fowler, Indiana; Edward Kraft, Evansville, Indiana; William Laird, Aledo, Illinois; Charles E. Swayzee, Forest, Indiana; George K. Wimborough, Lebanon, Indiana.

Ph. C.—F. Merton Bell, Indianapolis; William Boeling, Indianapolis, Stewart R. Barnett, Indianapolis; Carl Gelman, Indianapolis.

New York Getting Ready for the A. Ph. A.—A meeting of September 2, at Astor Hotel, will be an event in the history of the association. Thomas P. Cook has charge of affairs as local secretary. As associates on the committee of arrangements are:

Herbert D. Robbins, Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Albert Plaut, William P. Ritchey, Charles S. Littell, Charles Loring, Henry J. Jarrett, Henry Schenck, Frank Black, John Augustus Dunn, Dr. William C. Alpers, Clarence O. Bigelow, Thomas F. Main, Dr. Henry H. Rusby, Ewen McIntyre, Dr. Joseph Weinstein, Caswell A. Mayo, Clarence G. Stone, Jacob Diner, Frank E. Holliday, Dr. W. C. Anderson, Oscar W. Smith, Henry J. Schnell, Dr. O. Haynes, Dr. H. C. Lovis, Albert M. Roehrig, Dr. L. N. Upjohn, William R. Kirkland, Dr. William Muir, Otto Amend, C. F. Cosby.

The Colo. Ph. A. held one of the most successful of its always successful meetings at Glenwood Springs, June 12-14. Forty-five new members were elected. Mrs. Charles M. Ford was made a life member. An effort will be made to establish a college of pharmacy in Colorado. U. S. P. and N. F. received much attention. The next meeting will be held at Glenwood Springs, in June 1908. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Chas. M. Ford, Denver; First Vice-President, B. F. Baldwin, Pueblo; Second Vice-President, D. Y. Wheeler, Denver; Secretary, A. G. Clarke, Denver; Treasurer, H. Reynolds, Greeley; Local Secretary, W S. Parkison, Glenwood.

The Del. Ph. A. held its twenty-first annual meeting at Dover May 2, as a celebration of its birthday. Secretary Fenn presented the president with an interesting gavel representing a mortar and pestle. The association has gained in membership and has a balance in the treasury. The N. A. R. D. was unanimously endorsed. The new members for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, R. M. Kauffman, of Seaford; Vice-Presidents, George F. Lee, of Middletown; M. M. Stevenson, of Felton, and P. C. Murray Lewes; Secretary, F. W. Fenn, Wilmington; Treasurer; John O Bosley, Wilmington; Executive Committee, William Poole, Wilmington, Dr. B. W. Tobin and Levi Scott of Dover.

Address to the University of Maryland from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy extends to the University of Maryland most cordial greetings on the occasion of your Centenary Celebration, and we desire to express our best wishes for your future welfare and advancement.

We are indebted to your city for our noble Procter, who for so long helped to guide the destiny of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and who through his magnanimity maintained such cordial relations with those at the helm in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, now an intergral part of your honored University.

It therefore affords us more than usual pleasure to join with you in celebrating your centenary, bound as we are by strong ties of friendship and mutual interest.

Signed and sealed on behalf of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy this 30th day of May, 1907.—[HOWARD B. FRENCH, President; C. A. WEIDEMANN, M. D., Secretary.

University of Maryland.—*Doctor of Pharmacy:* Thomas William Alexander, Georgia; Bernard Francis Behrman, Maryland; Cristobal Julian Carraballo, Florida; Frederick Garrison Carpenter, South Carolina; H. A. Brown Dunning, Ph. G., Maryland; John Cyril Eby, Maryland; Richard Independence Eslinger, Maryland; Amin Fanous, Egypt; Maysville Jane Freeman, Maryland; Herman Nicholas Frentz, Maryland; Samuel William Ford, Maryland; Joseph Wester Jones, Tennessee: Louis Kirchner, Maryland; William Herman Kratz, Maryland; Charles Osborne Laney, Texas; Charles Howard Lapouraille, Maryland; Furman Butler McCrackin, South Carolina; John Raymond Miller, Maryland; James Harry Moran, Massachusetts; Harry John Frederick Munzert, Maryland; Frederick George Seidel, Maryland; Norman Everett Shakespeare, Maryland; Clarence Brooks Sullivan, South Carolina; Bayard Van Sant, Maryland; Russell Brown Way, Massachusetts; Henry Lyman Whittle, Ph. G., M.D. Maryland.

The Idaho Ph. A. is a new organization, which came into existence at Mountain Home, May 25, with 156 charter members. The next meeting will be held at Boise, May 22, 1908. Delegates were appointed to the Utah Association Convention. Idaho is to be congratulated upon its evidence of prosperity. The new officers are as follows:

President, Roscoe W. Smith, Mountain Home; first vice-president, W. S. Whitehead, Boise; second vice-president, Clement Wilkins, Cœur d'Alene city; secretary, J. B. Latimer, Boise; treasurer, Charles L. Joy, Boise.

President Smith, after the election of officers, appointed the following committees:

Trade Interests — Messrs. Sprague, Twin Falls; Paxton, Mackey, and Cutter, Idaho Falls.

Membership—Messrs. Wells, Boise; Buehler, McCammon, and Silverthorn, Moscow.

Papers—Messrs. Walker, Weiser; Smith, Nampa, and Jones, Payette.

Legislation—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Boise; Van Iorns, Hagerman, and Davis, Emmett.

N. C. Ph. A.—The 28th annual meeting at Lake Toxaway, Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14. Fifteen new members joined the association. The excellent address of the president covered the progress of pharmacy for the past year and contained many valuable recommendations for the coming year.

The report of F. W. Hancock, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Pharmacy, was the best ever made in the history of the association. The reports of all the committees showed that good work had been done along all lines during the year.

The Legislative committee report containing the amendment passed to the Pharmacy Law allowing the Board of Pharmacy to fix and publish a list of house-

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hold remedies that the general dealer could handle. The Anti-Narcotic law restricting the sale of narcotics, and the Pure Food and Drug Law—copies of the two were distributed among the members and copies ordered to be sent to every registered pharmacist in the State. These laws were passed by the last Legislatures. The following officers were elected:

President—Charles R. Thomas, Thomasville.
First Vice-President—G. Y. Watson, Southport.
Third Vice-President—W. H. Justice, Hendersonville.
Secretary—P. W. Vaughan, Durham.
Treasurer—Geo. K. Grantham, Dunn.
Member of the Board of Pharmacy—C. D. Bradham, of New Bern.
Reporter of Progress of Pharmacy—Prof. E. V. Howell, of Chape Hill.
Local Secretary—D. R. Davis, of New Bern.
Executive Committee—T. R. Hood, Smithfield; H. T. Hicks, Raleigh; C. E. King, Durham; F. S. Smith, Ashville.

The next meeting of the association will be held in the Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, July 8, 9, 10, 1908.

The attendance at the meeting was large and one of the best ever held.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.—Pursuant to the call issued by President John N. Carey, of Indianapolis, on May 24, 1907, the Association held a special meeting in New York at the Hotel Astor on June 11, 1907.

Mr. M. N. Kline, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, on May 9, 1907, by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys were ordered to forthwith release each and every manufacturer of proprietary articles and medicines, drugs, plasters and druggists' sundries from every such contract, agreement or understanding in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy as alleged in the bill of complaint regarding or relating to articles and commodities of his or its manufacture, and to forthwith release every such manufacturer from every such contract, agreement or understanding as to the adoption of any plan for marketing the articles of his or its manufacture, and it was also ordered that said National Wholesale Druggists' Association, its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys, and each and every one of them should not on their part perform any such contracts, agreements or understandings regarding or relating to said articles and commodities, and

"WHEREAS, the said Court did further order that the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys should recall any and all lists, documents and publications purporting to contain the names of persons, corporations or partnerships adhering or not adhering to their contracts, or maintaining or refusing to maintain prices, in whose compilation, publication or issuance they or any of them in any way participated, and annul, cancel and set aside each and every resolution passed by them, or any or all of them, in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy as alleged in the bill of complaint regarding or relating to said articles or commodities.

"Now the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, at a special meeting held in New York on this, the eleventh day of June, 1907, pursuant to a call duly made in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, although denying that the said Association, its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys, have been guilty of or have participated in any of the conspiracies, combinations, or unlawful agreements set forth in the Government's bill of complaint, does nevertheless HEREBY RESOLVE as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys, hereby release each and every manufacturer of proprietary articles and medicines, drugs, plasters and druggists' sundries from every contract, agreement or understanding in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy as alleged in the bill of complaint regarding or relating to articles and commodities of his or its manufacture, and also hereby release every such manufacturer from every such contract, agreement or understanding as to the adoption of any plan for marketing the articles of his or its manufacture, and

"*Resolved Further*, That the said National Wholesale Druggists' Association, its members, officers, employes, committees, agents, servants and attorneys hereby recall any and all lists, documents, and publications purporting to contain the names of persons, corporations or partnerships adhering or not adhering to their contracts, or maintaining or refusing to maintain prices, in whose compilation, publication or issuance they or any of them in any way participated, and hereby annul, cancel and set aside each and every resolution passed by them, or any or all of them, in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy as alleged in the bill of complaint regarding or relating to said articles and commodities."

It was moved and seconded that the foregoing resolutions be adopted, and they were carried by a unanimous standing vote.—[J. E. TOMS, Secretary.

Compensation.

Compensation's a law under which 'twill befall,
Things average up right and proper;
The fish that he got was exceedingly small,
But the story he told was a whopper.
—*Washington Evening Star.*

St. Louis has the reputation of being the home of the content.

Minnesota University School of Pharmacy Invitation Title Page.

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PURE AND PRIME DRUGS.

To What Extent do Jobbers Safeguard the Pharmacists?

BY EDWARD MITCHELL, ST. LOUIS.

Read before the 1907 meeting of the Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association.

As I did not know until a few minutes before leaving St. Louis that I would be able to give myself the pleasure of attending your convention, you are thereby saved the infliction of a non-impromptu address instead of which I will have to depend upon a few notes hastily written on my way here.

EDWARD MITCHELL.

In looking over the program which I received a few days ago, it seems I am to take part in a discussion entitled "Crude Drugs: To what extent do jobbers safeguard the pharmacist?"

Now as I have been connected with but one jobbing house for twenty-seven years past, I can only tell you how one jobber does it, and that my remarks may not be deemed biased, I offer this explanation in advance.

The experience of other jobbers is no doubt much the same and their salesmen or our salesmen could tell my story and doubtless do tell it every day, much better than I can.

At a meeting of drug salesmen, held in St. Louis some time ago, a class cry or drummer's yell was adopted which went something like this:

"Quinine! Strychnine! Mercuree!
We represent the M-B-D
We'er up to snuff
We take no bluff
But make our talk on Qualitee!"

and this outlines the principle that should guide every jobber, not only to *talk* but to *supply* QUALITY.

We claim a retailer has better protection in buying of an up to date jobber than in securing his supplies through so-called first hands or brokers or manufacturers, for the reason that the goods are critically examined and passed upon by the jobber before being put in stock, aside from this the jobber has the markets of the world to select from and the *best* to choose from.

If he is up to date he does his own milling and thus guards against the use of poor quality in the crude drug or in a sophistication which might with difficulty be discovered in an article not powdered under his own observation.

If I am not confined to the letter by "Crude Drugs," I will add that in chemicals particularly also there is opportunity for much choice in selection.

No manufacturer turns out a uniformly creditable product, but the jobber who has many manufacturers to choose from and many samples submitted him can select the *best* of all for his stock, and thus supply a very nearly uniform article.

In the buying department of our business every drug, essential oil and chemical is critically examined and passed upon, not only by the experienced buyer, but by a practical chemist as well, and unless fully up to our requirements (which I will add in many instances are more severe than laid down by the U. S. Pharmacopœia) are rejected.

In putting the goods up in the usual sized packages ordered by the trade, the accepted item is not emptied into a drawer or bin or can, but taken direct from the original container, weighed out and tied up or bottled and labeled, numbered and dated, a complete record being kept of the whole transaction for future reference, and thus the druggist is protected from the dirt or deterioration which often resulted from the old method of putting up goods at the time the order was received. If an item is of a character to dry out, deliquesce or lose in weight from evaporation, it is put up frequently, a smaller amount being carried in stock on the shelves. I might add that it is our custom to give the clerk but one item to put up at a time.

In the manufacturing department of our business, a sample is reserved from each particular batch of any preparation manufactured, no matter whether it is an ointment, tablet or fluidextract, and this sample is kept under normal conditions and bears the same identification number which appears on each individual label of our manufactured preparations.

The reservation of such samples serves the manifold purpose of helping us perfect our products wherever possible to prevent deterioration. That is to say, if a preparation is prone to deterioration under normal conditions, the necessary memoranda is made and length of time, etc., and if possible we try to improve the formula to prevent this deterioration. The reserve samples also serve as a guide for the manufacture of successive preparations as to physical appearance.

You will readily understand that inasmuch as we guarantee all preparations bearing our label that it is as much to our interest to safeguard this guaranty as it is to safeguard the interest of the druggist; therefore, we have a selfish motive in safeguarding the retail druggist in supplying him with goods.

Not only do we assay the finished product, but we maintain an elaborate system of keeping up the standardization of crude material. Take as an illustration the supplying of such products as ground or powdered Golden Seal and Coca Leaves; the intrinsic value of these products is based upon their medicinal value—i. e. the active principle which these drugs contain. One pound of powdered Golden Seal purchased at 75 cents per pound would be dear did it but contain 50% of the requisite amount of alkaloids or active principle. The same holds good of the ground or powdered Coca Leaves.

The fact that the druggist can not see with the naked eye the difference between an inferior product and a good product has no bearing on the actual value of the product. Many druggists say "how may I tell

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without spending a great deal of time and going to considerable expense" and it is a fact that the druggist is up against it unless he is dealing with a drug house that is willing to go to the expense and spend the necessary time to safeguard the interest of the druggist.

I borrowed one of our salesmen's catalogues today and from it have selected a few items of the many on which appear reference notes, that may be of some interest to repeat, and at the same time give you a better idea of the care exercised by a jobber in making his selections to supply the pharmacist:

Barb Aloes.—Most of the stock on the market for some time past has been of the false or curacoa variety, no small gourds now in the market, and we know of but one lot of genuine received in this country for some time.

Bals. Copaiva.—Is one of the most difficult items for a druggist to know is pure; the present Pharmacopœia cuts out the brown or Central American variety, as under the requirements, yellow or brownish yellow color is specified.

Asafœtida.—In this item as in many others, we now supply to our foreign buyer a type sample. Samples from our present stock of choice show 53% to 64% soluble matter and 43% down to 17% ash.

We can obtain and supply the percentage of soluble matter (the essential feature) much easier than meet the U. S. P. requirements as to the amount of Ash, which it seems to us is non-essential.

In Essential Oils.—To obtain a satisfactory product continuously we have had to distill such items as Bay, Cloves, Coriander, Cubebs, Nutmegs, Origanum; of this last mentioned we were pioneer producers in this country (Oil Red Thyme being universally supplied for so-called pure Origanum). Orris Concrete, Pimento Berries, Rhodium (an item so rare that we were asked for a sample of the wood (root) by the compilers of the U. S. Dispensatory. Sandelwood, E. I. the wood for which we obtain direct from India and our product runs from 92% to 96% Santalol, the U. S. P. requires but 90%. We have been urging the use of Terpeneless Oils with much success, and it is surprising that the druggists and manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts do not more generally adopt them, as the resultant product is more satisfactory and actually cheaper.

In Oil of Sweet Birch and Wintergreen Artificial there is so little apparent difference that we buy the former from the farmers who distill the item in a small way and "we watch the farmers."

In the Chemical List, Ammonia Stronger as you know the present Pharmacopœia calls for 28°, whereas 26° which we now label "technical" was formerly U. S. P. The U. S. P. we now supply has not been at any time in contact with metal, made and contained in glass only.

In Acids.—Citric is one of our most troublesome items, what we receive from the manufacturers is usually pure so far as U. S. P. requirements go, but is often unsatisfactory from physical tests. Crystalization imperfect and color a little off.

Tannic U. S. P. we now sell four times as much of as we used to from the fact that we supply U. S. P. on all unspecified orders. Formerly, following trade usage, we sent commercial unless U. S. P. was named.

Glycerin.—A soap maker's product or bi-product, is of very uneven quality. We have to reject many offerings.

Iodoform, Iodide of Potassium.—Well known in Hot Springs—are not the least of our troubles, an excess of Iodate causes us to decline quite a liberal proportion of stock shipped us. We rejected in one year 3000 lbs. of the latter item, and have this year returned to manufacturers two lots of Iodoform.

Magnesium Carbonate.—We formerly found it impossible to obtain or supply to conform with U. S. P. requirements; a trace of iron not being permissable; the trace remains, but the U. S. P. is more lenient now.

Mercurial Ointment.—Aye there's the rub! I realize I'm now treading on dangerous ground, but I can't refrain from citing this item as an evidence of the jobber's interest in a pure product. When we first took up the subject some years ago a leading manufacturer informed us that no ½M ointment contained more than ½d mercury and that ½M was 25%—trade usage, *so we had to make it*, and incidentally to learn the hot and cold weather varieties.

Sodium Phosphate.—We have at last succeeded in obtaining a product that will make a satisfactory clear solution, you might use it in your show bottles.

Strontium Iodide.—U. S. P. at present none is offered by local chemical houses. We are supplying U. S. P. purity but not in crystal form which the Pharmacopœia requires. We are in Europe for it now and will have it.

Soaps, Castile.—We have been able to obtain and supply a uniformly 62% Olive Oil Soap, but it took many years of patient work to establish a satisfactory Italian factory to produce it.

Green Soap (Sapo Viridis).—With this article we had so much trouble from excess of Alkali, that we concluded to make it, and now we have plenty of Good Soft Soap for everybody.

Wool Fat.—A great proportion of the stock offered is not U. S. P., Chlorides not eliminated; we have it pure.

This subject is inexhaustible and I know I have tried your patience long enough to tell you what any up to date drug salesman could tell you, but so much better.

In conclusion I will make this statement, that at least one jobber I know of was ten years ahead of the Pure Food Law, and that it would be a great encouragement to the painstaking jobber if all druggists would be more critical in their examination of the goods they received.

I thank you for your kind consideration.

Witness and Lawyer Swap Lemons.—"You have tried to borrow money from Mrs. Bell, haven't you?"

"Yes sir. I once asked Mrs. Bell for $10, but she said she didn't have it."

"You are always borrowing, aren't you?" persisted the attorney.

"Yes, sir. I am just like the lawyers—always borrowing."

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MISSOURI PHARMACISTS.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Pertle Springs, June 11-14.

Annual Dues are $2.00.

The Twenty-ninth annual meeting is over.

A Certificate of membership costs one dollar.

The Treasurer is William Mittelbach, Boonville.

The Thirtieth annual meeting opens at Pertle Springs, June 9, 1908.

Thirty-one candidates were examined before the state board of pharmacy.

The Badges this year were very attractive, showing the coat of arms of the state.

President Murray will make a special effort to have all of the living ex-presidents represented at the 1908 convention.

Ben Hubbard came early with his new wife, and a right pleasant couple they proved to be. May they come often.

R. V. Peebles, representing Hires Root Beer, made many friends with his gentlemanly bearing and accommodating manners.

E. Weil, Excelsior Springs.—I was called to Iowa and obliged to miss the Pertle Springs meeting. This, I very much regret.

Shanklin Gilkeson has a position in the Indian Territory, but he decided to spend his vacation at Pertle Springs, and his friends gave him the right hand of fellowship.

George Arendes, a brother of Mike, had charge of the barber shop. We do not refer to the one where razor and shears are used, but the kind known only to Mo. Ph. A. members.

The Missouri & Kansas Telephone company, through its general manager, J. W. Heuerman, tendered free long distance service to the members of the association during the meeting.

Whose Bright Boys Are Those? was often heard, and the answer came, "They are the Hagenow boys." They were not only bright but well behaved and useful whenever they saw an opportunity to serve others.

President Henry Huegel, of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has many accomplishments. Among them is that of appearing on the stage like a regular professional. No one conld be more at ease on such an occasion.

Charles Wagner, the temporary proprietor of the Wagner Flats, guaranteed his guests that they could not sleep, and he did not disappoint them. In fact, they were happy awake and would not have known anything of what was going on if asleep.

The Board of Pharmacy meets the day before the State convention. Come early next year and see how the examination is conducted. Secretary Gietner will not examine you, unless you make an affidavit and give other evidence of your anxiety to undergo the ordeal.

Of Course, the statement was not true that President L. A. Seitz spoke at several stations between St. Louis and Warrensburg in order to practice his speech. He would, however, have interested the natives if he had taken the platform. His address was valuable in substance and delivered in good form.

Charles Wagner announced his advent at the state meeting with an interesting postal card showing himself in an air ship. The *Warrensburg Star* referred to Mr. Wagner and his air ship. This did not surprise the pharmacists, but it startled the farming community, and people came in from all directions to see the air ship sailing over Pertle Springs. The following day the *Star* announced that the air ship was out of order.

Mike Arendes has for a half dozen years, headed the Travelers' Committee on Entertainment but for two or three years past he has been looking for an opportunity to turn the work over to some one else. This year, William H. Lamont was decided upon as the man to assume the responsibilities and Mr. Arendes with his family will have more time to enjoy the meeting, although Mike is never happier than when doing something which he knows for the comfort and welfare of others.

MIKE ARENDES.

R. B. Peebles, representing Hires' Root Beet had one of the most attractive features of the travelers costume parade. The above picture gives some idea of the interesting exhfbit.

Postal Card Expressions.

E. H. Voepel, St. Louis.—The Mo. Ph. A. meeting was Great in every respect.

Ed Hunter.—The best ever. My wife and I had a good time and will be back next year.

Merritz Drug Co., Versailles.—Was good enough for us. We are now thinking of going again next year.

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W. C. Bender, St. Joseph.—I have always heard of the great times at Mo. Ph. A., but I have been shown.

M. B. Kerns, Bunceton.—I am sorry that I could not be at the meeting this year but business elsewhere prevented it. I am told that you had a good meeting and a fair attendance.

Albert J. Bretscher, St. Louis.—The '07 meeting of the Mo. Ph. A. was the most pleasant and enjoyable affair I ever attended. Have fully decided to attend every meeting in the future.

Chas. W. Stockhauser, St. Louis.—I have attended four meetings of the Mo. Ph. A. and think the twenty-ninth just closed was the most social, educational and financial meeting held.

H. M. Pettit, Carrollton.—I enjoyed the Pertle Springs meeting this year very much and think it one of our best. Was glad to notice that the average attendance at the meetings in the Hall of Philosophy was better than some previous years.

A. M. Eastland, St. Louis.—The recent meeting at Pertle Springs of the Mo. Ph. A. and the M. P. T. A., was one of the most harmonious and most enjoyable that it has ever been my pleasure to attend. Best wishes for your continued success.

J. C. Thumser, St. Louis.—Expressing my opinion of the twenty-ninth annual meet of the Mo. Ph. A., I can truly say that it was a howling success for both, educational and scientific, also the social feature which is so appreciated by all present, and certainly induces them to come next year and bring their brother pharmacists.

Francis Hemm, St. Louis.—The meeting was an enjoyable and profitable one. The committee reports were highly creditable. The papers were instructing and interesting. The N. A. R. D. received proper consideration, so did the N. F. and U. S. P. The entertainment was immense. The president's address was fine. We should have had more time for discussions.

H. W. Cavel, St. Louis.—Permit me to say that for general good fellowship and the bringing forth of a closer relationship between the druggist and travelers, the meeting at Pertle Springs stands as a monument. Let every traveler fix in his mind the splendid good times he had and resolve to use his efforts and to see to it that he not only brings himself and another next year, but two at least who are druggists.

Wm. Mittlebach, Booneville.—The infusion of young blood, from the rising generation of pharmacists, is very indicative of the future success of our association. A few of the old war horses are still with us, and are doing grand work for pharmacy. These will, however, gradually fall out and the young man of today will take the reins. This fact impresses me very much, and is conclusive evidence that the world moves on.

The Man Who Always Stops to think before speaking may not say very much, but he seldom has occasion to take any of it back.

Ky. Ph. A.—The thirtieth annual meeting was held at Olympian Springs, June 18 to 22, and was altogether the best meeting in the history of the association. Seventy-five active members, and almost as many ladies, were in attendance.

Enthusiastic resolutions were adopted re-endorsing and re-affirming confidence in the work and officers of the N. A. R. D.

The legislative committee was instructed to favor the passage, at the next session of the legislature, of a bill closely following the bill drawn by the allied drug interests in Chicago, a few months ago, and the establishment of a state food and drug commission.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that congress amend the Sherman anti-trust law, eliminating certain pernicious features.

Thirty applicants were elected to membership.

The following papers were submitted:

"Denatured Alcohol: What Advantages, if any, Does it Present to the Retail Druggist?" by Addison Dimmitt.

"Local Drug Associations: Why They Should Be Encouraged," by S. N. Jones.

"U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations vs. Proprietary Ones," by Addison Dimmitt.

"What Pharmaceutical Preparations can a Busy Druggist Profitably Manufacture?" by James O. Cook.

"How Best to Train Apprentices," by J. W. Gayle.

"Should Our State Law Require Applicants for Registration to be Graduates in Pharmacy?" by Prof. Gordon L. Curry.

"Buying Clubs in Each Community: Why They Should be Encouraged," by Simon N. Jones.

"Purity Rather than Price the Prime Consideration." by L. L. Elgin; also a paper on the same subject by J. W. Gayle.

"The Antiseptic Kiss," by Mrs. J. O. Cook; also a paper on the same subject, by Mrs. C. A. Leathers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, H. O. Patterson, Hawesville.
First vice-president, L. G. Smith, Shelbyville.
Second vice-president, R. H. White, Mt. Sterling.
Third vice-president, L. L. Elgin, Hopkinsville.
Secretary, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.
Treasurer, Vernon Driskell, Ghent.

Next meeting will be held either at grayson Springs, Mammoth Cave, or Estill Springs.

The Death Rattle.—"Popular fiction, and especially the stimulating kind written for boys, has familiarized us with the death rattle as an infallible warning of approaching dissolution. We must confess that, in the first year or so of medical practice, we were somewhat surprised to find that there was no such harsh, rattling sound produced in the throat of dying persons, as we had previously imagined. It was an even greater surprise, in fact a distinct disappointment, with increasing experience, to be compelled to admit an inability to distinguish any sound in the throat as necessarily indicating approaching death.—[*Medical Times.*

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MISSOURI PHARMACISTS.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Pertle Springs, June 11-14.

N. A. R. D. and Mo. Ph. A.—A communication from Secretary Wooten was read and met with a hearty response on the part of the Mo. Ph. A. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Association of Retail Druggists has for nine years been working intelligently and earnestly for the upbuilding of our chosen calling, doing work which local and state druggists' associations can *not* do, and which only a well conducted national organization *can* do, and

WHEREAS, We have implicit confidence in the unselfish devotion of the leaders of the N. A. R. D. to our welfare and to the welfare of the entire retail drug trade of the country, and

WHEREAS, Recent events have proved that now more than at any time in the past it is necessary that druggists stand together resolutely for the protection and advancement of their common interests, therefore by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved, That our loyalty to the N. A. R. D. is hereby enthusiastically reaffirmed.

Resolved, That our unwavering confidence in the executive officers of that association is hereby declared, together with our belief that some way will be found by these officers to overcome the difficulties by which they are at present surrounded, and that as an outcome the National Association will prove itself to be stronger than ever as the champion of the interests of the retail drug trade.

Resolved, That the President is instructed to appoint our full quota of delegates to the annual convention of the N. A. R. D. to be held in Chicago, the week of September 16, 1907.

Convention Items.

Mr. Cavill, the Sanitol man, clad in the bright red costume of the ballet girl, executed the fancy dance with such ability as to win the third prize.

Mr. Schmidt, the genial vice-president of the Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., was much in evidence. He bought up the visible supply in Warrensburg two or three times.

It is Not a mere matter of form to say that W. B. Kerns, of Buncetou, Mo., was missed during the meeting. His good judgment and leadership was needed on several occasions.

Ed. Himburg, the popular Kansas City Pharmaceutical salesman, finds that he has friends all over the State. He was voted the most popular salesman who attended the convention.

A. Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, an ex-president of the association, has been a member of the board of pharmacy almost from the beginning, and his many friends are anxious to see him continue in the work for many years to come.

The Wagner flats was an active volcano of practical jokes, something doing all the time. Some one removed the slats from his bed and the shock frightened his bed-fellow, George Arendes, so badly that he scaled a seven foot partition.

W. F. Kahre chaperoned Messrs. Herman Ludwig and Gus Huck, of St. Louis, on this, their initial visit to the Springs, and reports that he had a strenuous time. Next year he proposes to have a committee of ten appointed to look after Mr. Huck.

The Late Dr. August T. Fleischmann, of Kansas City, was greatly missed. His death occurred since the last meeting. Dr. Fleischmann was one of the most popular members, not only with the rank and file, but in scientific circles and among the traveling men.

Charles Gietner, of St. Louis, secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, is a comparatively young man, but one of the old-time pharmacists. He is the father of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, which was organized in 1875.

H. W. Cavell, representing "Sanitol", got in some good work for his company. He is a good advertiser and attractive signs were displayed over the ground telling the virtues of his goods. M. Cavell won the prize for the best dancing girl in the Travelers' parade.

Messrs. Hagenow, Stockhausen and Meyer were vainly looking for their wives Thursday afternoon, and came very near missing the train to Warrensburg carrying the Paraders. The ladies had quietly donned costumes and joined Mesdames Dunovan, Seitz and Arendes and paraded with the K. K. Ks.

"Politics is politics," remarked Ed Hunter, as he viewed the Dan Liddy parade, headed by Dr. Dunavan, Lamont and Wagner, "but this beats my time." "Now there's Liddy buying up all the votes in Wagner flats, with Garnitas and Chancellors, and as a Second ward candidate for president of the M. P. T. A. is sure to win." Dan won on the first ballot.

It was Decided that Pertle Springs should again be honored by the association in 1908. The committee on location, composed of Dr. Claus, of St. Louis; T. B. Montgomery, of Warrensburg, and Mr. Shores, of St. Joseph, handed in a unanimous report, although Mr. Shores favored Excelsior Springs. All Warrensburg people are glad to know that the jolly druggists and travelers will be with them again.

Frank W. Robinson was a popular as well as efficient local secretary. Mrs. Robinson also added materially to the success of the meeting.

FRANK W. ROBINSON.

Poets Refer to the beautiful Indian maidens found by early settlers in this country. None of them could have been more attractive than the one in the parade at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, personified by Mrs. Theodore F. Hagenow.

The Death of Prof. L. E. Friemel, the band leader of Sedalia band was a shock to the Association. He had furnished the music at a half dozen or more annual meetings and was looked upon as an associate member of the organization.

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Travelers, Travelers,
Travelers' Day.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
M. P. T. A.

The Closing entertainment given at Convention Hall Thursday night pleased a large audience. These popular entertainments given by talent taken from the members of the association has demonstrated that there is abundance of excellent talent in the crowd. Mrs. Dunavan's recitation, "How Larue Stakes were Lost", was greatly enjoyed.

Evans-Smith Drug Co.—W. D. Thurber, who lives at Warrensburg, represents them in West Central, Mo. Mr. Hocken, the head of the sundries department; Messrs. Adelsberger and Norvell, city salesmen; Dan Kirkland, manager of the city sales department, and Mr. Poinsett, of the cigar department, were the representatives of the above firm at Pertle Springs.

Miss Estelle Claus, the talented daughter of Dr. Ollo F. Claus, who has delighted the drug circles with her splendid piano music, surprised her many friends with her dramatic ability, taking the part of Marie in Mr. Lamont's comedy "The Dance of the Fairies", and doing her work with sweet girlish grace that won much applause from the audience Tuesday evening.

After Henry Huegel told his joke on the stage about the bed bugs inspecting the hotel register some one secured a handful of electric light bugs and placed them in his bed. Shortly after Henry retired he discovered something most unnatural wiggling around his feet, and upon his investigating the trouble he thought his joke had really materialized. He promptly aroused the hotel force, and Col. Christopher classified the *bug*, and the next thirty minutes they relayed each other lighting matches to attract the bugs from the bed to an open window.

Theo. F. Hagenow was chairman of the entertainment committee, and, as such, found that every day was his busy day. Customers were as numerous and had as many questions to ask as do those who patronize his prosperous pharmacy at Sixteenth and Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis. Mrs. Hagenow proved a very efficient helpmate during the meeting.

THEO. F. HAGENOW.

Francis Hemm, for several years chairman of the committee on papers and queries, has completed twenty-five years as a teacher in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The Komikal Kostume Karnival and Mardi Gras street parade in which the druggists and travelers participated, was an enjoyable event and the queer capers cut by those foolishly inclined created much amusement among the spectators. Mr. Coon, of Kansas City, in a policeman outfit, was especially mirth provoking, and so well did he portray the character that the judge unanimously awarded to him the first prize, a handsome alligator grip. Tillery Duncan, clad in the innocent looking Buster Brown costume, by common consent, was given second place in the contest.

Charles Wagner, as grand marshal, worked overtime on a bucking bronco. Mr. Sorency, as the country maiden, had a gay time looking for her pa, while J. C. Thumser, dressed as a monkey, was bringing up the rear on all fours ran into one of those husky farm watch dogs and aroused his anger by trying to tie a knot in his tail. The dog objected and started to mix matters with Jack and only for the interference of the bystanders and a convenient telegraph pole, which Jack went up like the typical Jocko, saved him from the loser's end in a dog fight, and by the way that's why Jack didn't get first prize. The dog camped at the foot of the telegraph pole until the parade was over.

The Druggists' Theatrical Troupe, which furnished much of the entertainment at the Pertle Springs meeting of the Mo. Ph. A., is represented in the above picture. The parties, reading up the left hand line and down the right hand, are as follows: Miss Estelle Claus, Virginia Huegel, Henry O. A. Huegel, Lorenz A. Seitz, Charles Wagner, E. H. Voepel, William H. Lamont, Mrs. Henry O. A. Huegel, and, in the center of the front row, Mr. Albert J. Bretscher.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota.—C. Herbert Allen, Minneapolis; Oscar Blosmo, Menonomie, Wis.; Carl P. Bohland, St. Paul; John Foster Bolton, Plainview; Otto H. Brede, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charlotte E. Caton, Minneapolis; Benjamin H. Day, St. Paul; Bernhard A. Deterling, Gaylord; Henry G. Egbert, Winona; George S. Hanscom, Willmar; Roy R. Jamieson, St. Paul; John A. Knapp, River Falls, Wis.; Ned L. Larson, Atwater; Ray J. Nott, Brownton; Frank R. Quick, St. Paul; Charles A. Thompson, Buffalo.

Phi Chi Alumni Banquet.—The second annual alumni banquet of Alpha Chapter, Phi Chi Fraternity, was held at the Cook House, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 20. Over forty were present and there was not a dull moment from the time the guests filed into the dining room at 9 till they left at 2 next morning.

Wallace G. Palmer, '90, of Detroit, proved himself a very successful toastmaster. The first toast "The School of Pharmacy" was responded to by Dr. J. O. Schlotterbeck, '87, the Dean of the school, whose remarks were received with warm approval. Other toasts were "A Real Phi Chi House" by Geo. B. Morris, of Detroit '06; "What Alpha has done in the past year" by Jos. M. Wolff, of Ann Arbor; "Reminiscences" by Frank Hamilton, '04, of Circleville, O.; "Fraternity Communications" by Norman Taylor; "What the Alumni Ought to Do" by B. L. Hauck; "What the Active Members Ought to Do" by J. W. T. Knox, '95, of Detroit. Various other members sang songs and told stories, and Ed. Hauenstein, '01, of Bluffton, O., the crack pianist of the Fraternity, played a fine solo. Letters were read from a number of alumni, among them B. L. Murray, '91, of Merck & Co., New York; H. W. Taylor, '96 of Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. U. S. Abbott, '96, Grand Junction, Colo.; A. J. Bacon, '06, Pine Bluff, Ark.; and W. E. Collins, '90, Owosso, Mich.

Among the other alumni present were Prof. A. B. Stevens, '75, secretary of the Faculty; Azor Thurston, '84, Grand Rapids, O.; Arthur L. Green, '96, Port Clinton, O.; Dr. Theo. Klingmann, '90, Ann Arbor; F. A. Williams, '01, Ionia; W. D. Stanger, '04, Dundee, Mich.; W. S. Howard, '05, St. Joseph; T. H. McGee, '01, Farmington; F. D. Baker, '06, Flint; L. C. Travis, '06, Kent K. Cimmy, '04, W. E. Dillon, '02, Robert Widemann '04, H. M. Vandeburg, '02, Detroit; J. A. Fenner, '06, L. C. Cushing, '99, Ann Arbor; C. R. Eckler, '02, Brooklyn.

After the toasts a business meeting was held, during which J. W. T. Knox, presiding officer of the alumni organization, occupied the chair. Various plans for the welfare of the order were discussed and an alumni board of control was elected. At the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Knox was again chosen for president, Dr. Theo. Klingman for vice-president, and Geo. B. Morris secretary.

Another banquet will be held by the Phi Chi alumni next October, on the evening of the Michigan-Pennsylvania football game.

The Indiana Ph. A. met at Evansville, June 19. President Bruno Knoefel advised the pharmacists to take a more active part in politics.

The section of the pharmacy law permitting grocers to sell certain medicines was much criticised.

The N. F. and U. S. P. came in for a good share of attention, and the paarmacists were urged to become more familiar with these standard works and educate the medical profession up to the use of the preparations they contain.

Dr. H. E. Barnard of the state food and drug commission, gave an interesting address. He had not found an unsanitary drug store after 220 had been inspected.

Dr. J. N. Hurty reviewed pharmacy, and pointed our recent progress in both pharmacy and medicine.

J. R. Francis advocated the publication of the names of druggists whose goods are found to be pure by the committee on adulterations.

The committee was largely attended.

The association, by unanimous resolutions, voted its confidence in the state board of pharmacy.

Leo. Eliel, South Bend, Ind., president of the A. Ph. A., made an interesting address. Thomas B. Wooden, of Chicago, secretary of the N. A. R. D., also spoke enthusiastically for that organization.

The following officers were elected for the eusuing year:

President, Louis Tepe, Evansville.
First vice-president, Fred J. Goldman, Elkhart.
Second vice-president, Fred J. Miller, Elkhart.
Third vice-president, John J. Miller, Vincennes.
Secretary, A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, re-elected.
Treasurer, F. H. Carter, Indianapolis, re-elected.
Executive Committe, M. P. Schwartz, Indianapolis; C. L. Hacket, Roanoke, and F. W. Meissner, La Porte.

The Indiana Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association elected officers as follows:

President, J. C. Holmes, of Indianapolis, representing Eli Lilly & Co.

Vice-president, B. F. Hochschild, of the Hochschild-Kelter, Co., Chicago.

Second vice-president, G. M. Stewart, of Indianapolis, representing Johnson & Johnson.

Secretary and treasurer, E. T. Buck, of Indianapolis, representing Horlick's Milk.

Assistant secretary and treasurer, C. S. Tevis, of the Daniel Steward Drug Co., Indianapolis.

Council, Bert O'Leary, chairman, Indianapolis; L. H. Stradley, Indianapolis; Mack Zergler, Indianapolis; Charles Patton, Indianapolis; E. H. Thrope, St. Louis; John Bauer, Indianapolis; L. C. Kepler, Elkhart; F. P. Carter, Sheridan; D. E. Artman, Indianapolis.

Entertainment committee for 1908 convention, V. A. Coleman, G. M. Steward, B. F. Hochschild, C. M. Warner, Bert Calkins and Walter Ford.

The Only Ad. He Ever Had.

There was a man in our town
Who was so wondrous wise;
He thought a business he could run
And never advertise.
Take heed and learn the moral
Of this sad and mournful tale,
For the only ad. he ever had
Was, "Closed for Sheriff's Sale."

—[*The Wilclarco.*

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

What a Fine Drug Clerk He Would Make!—We refer to the doctor of Belleville, Ill., who is living without eating. Just think how convenient it would be to have a clerk of that kind who could open the store at six in the morning and close it at twelve at night without losing the time during the day which the average clerk requires for his meals. It would not even be necessary to send in meals to be eaten behind the prescription case.

U. S. P. Changes Officially Approved by the Pure Food and Drugs Commission. The changes submitted to the board of trustees by the committee of revision were authorized by the trustees. Now, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, announces that they are recognized by his commission. Thus, the Pharmacopœia of the United States now in force is the one containing the changes, a list of which can be obtained by sending a two-cent stamp to P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Advertisers who patronize the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are worthy of the careful consideration of our subscribers. The list of such patrons grows from month to month, giving evidence of the good judgment of the many firms who profit by the value of publicity through our columns. The advertising department of a pharmaceutical journal is a valuable feature for the retailer who is anxious to be thoroughly up to date in a business way. In writing to advertisers, please mention the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

How to Reach the Top.—A leading feature of the semi-centennial celebration program of Washington University, June 20, was an address by the British embassador, the Right Honorable James Bryce. The next morning the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* published a cartoon headed, "Just Follow His Footsteps and You Will Land Near the Top." It represented the young graduate gazing upon a rough road leading to the top of a hill, where Embassador Bryce had made tracks from the bottom to the top, his footprints bearing these words, "Honesty, integrity, sincerity; morality." The illustration is particularly apt and applies to pharmacy as well as other walks of life.

Charles A. Rucker, assistant manager and general salesman for the Swift Specific Co., of Atlanta, Ga., died just as we are closing the last form of the July issue. He had discharged the responsibility of his important office in an exceptional manner for a number of years past. He was probably the most widely known representative in the proprietary medicine branch of the drug trade of America, his circle of friends extending from coast to coast and lakes to the gulf. Mr. Rucker began with the Swift Specific Co. during its infancy and contributed much towards the success of that firm. He was possessed of a most congenial disposition and made many new friends where ever he went and never lost an old one.

FROM 1866 TO 1907.

BY JOHN R. RABOTEAU, ST. LOUIS.

Read at a reminiscence meeting, May 28, held under the auspices of the class of 1875 of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

JOHN R. RABOTEAU.

It is a far cry from 1866 to 1907. My recollection of the drug trade of this city dates from 1866, when I first came to St. Louis. At that time the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. had just bought out the old concern of John Matthews & Co., and started their western branch on the northwest corner of Second and Locust Streets. The other jobbers at that time which I remember were the old houses of Wm. D'Oench & Co., Z. F. Wetzel & Co., Richardson & Co., and A. A. Mellier. All of these old concerns have long since passed out of existence. During the late 60's my interests were more with the jobbers than with the retailers. It was not until after 1870 that I learned of the smaller stores. I do recall, however, that J. M. Good was the first retail druggist I became acquainted with. That was sometime between 1868 and 1870. He first opened on Clark Avenue and Twenty-first Street. I remember his store very well.

During 1870 I became identified with the retail trade, and am familiar with all of the old names and changes in the down town district between Market and Franklin Avenue. In looking back, the old-timers were Heyer, Fifth and Franklin Avenue, Raboteau & Co., on Fifth opposite Union Market; Graves, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Washington Avenue; John H. Barnard, on Fourth and Green Streets, as it was called in those days; Woodruff, on the northwest corner Sixth and Washington; T. & E. Catlin, Sixth and St. Charles Streets; Alex. Leitch, Fourth and Olive, and afterwards Seventh and Olive Streets. There was also a drug store on the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, but I cannot recall the name.

J. S. Merrell was on St. Charles between Fifth and Sixth with his old-fashioned store and drug mill—later he moved to Broadway, near Lucas Avenue; M. W. Alexander, at that time, was on the corner of Fourth and Market, afterwards moving to Broadway and Olive. One of the early retailers was Tanton, who was located an the corner of Sixth and Olive.

About the year 1880, changes in the down town district were many and rapid, nearly all of the present stores were known about that time.

If You Want to know all about the Pure Food and Drugs Law, subscribe for MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Max P. Heinrich, proprietor of the drug store at Fourteenth Street and Clark Avenue, is now visiting his friends in Texas.

All honor to the St. Louis retail drug trade. Other cities are watching St. Louis on the price question. The local organization is to be congratulated upon maintaining living prices.

That Double President and prominent Missouri pharmacist, L. A. Seitz, at the head of the state association and also president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was given prominent attention in a leading article in the *Pharmaceutical Era* for May 30.

Theodore Herman, one of the progressive young pharmacists of Carondelet and the present owner of two prosperous drug stores, will open one of the handsomest drug stores in that section about the 15th of July. The location is exceptionally desirable, being in the new Masonic Building.

J. E. Scheu, has moved his store from Laclede and Newstead Avenues to Grand Avenue and Hartford Street.

J. E. SCHEU.

The Firm of Garthoeffner and Meisberger have dissolved partnership, Mr. Meisberger opening a new store at Russell and Vandeventer Avenues.

A Neimoeller, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, opens a new drug store in Chouteau Place about July 15th.

Gustav Anton Jonn Ludwigs, a graduate of St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was a member of the graduating class of 1907 of the medical department of Washington University.

G. A. J. LUDWIGS.

Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust Streets, where so many classes from St. Louis colleges of pharmacy have received their diplomas, will soon be dismantled and replaced with a business structure.

G. W. Nold is now at Reilly's pharmacy, Meramec Street and Virginia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

G. W. NOLD.

L. W. Koch has decided to try his fortune in Florida.

The Birth of Linnæus was recognized on the two-hundredth anniversary by the St. Louis Academy of Science May 20. An interesting program covered a review of his life and personality, as well as considering him as a botanist, zoologist and his relation to the evolution of sciences.

Otto Hanser, secretary of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

OTTO HANSER.

Adolph Finke is now proprietor of the drug store at Grand and Cleveland Avenues formerly conducted as the Bredemeyer Drug Co.

Chris Mueller, has sold his drug store located at Spring and Cottage Avenues to Hook and Meyers of St. Genevieve, Mo., and will take a much needed rest.

Edward Alexander Schweninger, who learned the drug business at Good's pharmacy and graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, received his degree in medicine in the medical department at Washington University with the class of 1907.

E. A. SCHWENINGER.

City Chemist, Thomas A. Buckland, Ph. G., has been very busy the past year. Among other duties, he has prosecuted 159 violations of the city milk ordinance.

F. W. Sense has purchased the Leiser Pharmacy, Eades and Nebraska Avenues.

E. W. SENSE.

Sections of the St. Louis Medical Society.—This organization now three quarters of a century old, has decided to divide its work into sections, somewhat after the plan of the American Medical Association and the A. Ph. A Perhaps a central organization of St. Louis pharmacists could be effected with the various interests represented in different sections.

W. C. Gaertner, of 2308 South Twelfth Street, is prepared to do relief work during the summer. He is a thorough pharmacist and has the best of references.

W. C. GAERTNER.

The Annual South Side Druggists Pilgrimage to Belleville was participated in this year by Messrs. John C. Thumser, Chas. Renner, Chas. Goesseller, Andrew S. Ludwig, Wm. F. Angemueller, Col. F. W. Neu, Robt. Thebus and H. D. Delkeskamp. After the long and dusty walk from St. Louis to Belleville during which many stops were made for rest and refreshments, they regaled themselves with an asparagus and chicken dinner at the Belleville House.

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W. P. MULLEN.

W. P. Mullen, Sharpe & Dohme South-west St. Louis Representative, promises to attend the M. P. A. convention next year.

A Jolly Good Time will the pharmacists have who attend the outing in July, at one of the summer gardens, which is being planned by L. A. Seitz, Chairman of the entertainment committee of the St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association. It will be somewhat after the plan of the evening festivities at Pertle Springs during the Mo. Ph. A. meeting.

The Base Ball Season is On and the Druggists and Doctors have organized for the season and the first game played Thursday, the 23rd of May, resulted in a big victory for the Doctors, the final score being 19 to 5. The Druggists say that if the Doctors had not hit the ball so hard and often and the umpire had been good to them the score would have been different.

E. H. GRAUL.

The Druggists nine include Messrs. Meyerot, Kuss, E. H. Graul, E. Kurtz, Easily, Hallenberg, Rhinehart, Huegel and Vogel, Mr. Meyerot being captain.

The Doctors line up as follows: Drs. Davis, I. J. Harris, Ude, Seiving, G. Hemm, Bailey, Temm, Kirby, Strode, with Dr. R. C. Harris as captain.

My Creed.

I would be pure for there are those who trust me;
I would be true, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;

I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.

—[HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER, in *Harper's Bazar*.

Are You Saving each issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, so they can be bound at the end of the year?

Peeler's Pharmacy, 4109 Easton Avenue, of which W. A. Todd is proprietor, has now on exhibition the latest, most improved and one of the handsomest soda fountains ever installed in a St. Louis store. It was placed by the St. Louis Carbonating & Mfg. Co., and is known as the Counter Pump Service Fountain.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Locally, retailers in general lines are complaining more or less about backward business, but it does not seem to hold good among druggists, who still seem to be enjoying more activity than they did a year ago. Local jobbers and chemical houses report that conditions are still quite satisfactory, and while the backward Spring season retarded seeding in many localities, thus leaving some doubt as to the outcome of crops, still we believe these conditions are "spotty" and not general, and as advances in prices will doubtless compensate for any shortage in corps of agricultural commodities, we see no reason for anticipating other than a highly satisfactory Fall trade.

The items on which price changes occurred since our last issue are chiefly advances on Nitrous Ether, Opium, Cottonseed Oil, Bottles, Cumerin, Oils Linseed and Bergamot; declines on Balsam Fir, Phenol, Quinine and Camphor.

Advanced.

Aloin,
Acid, Steric,
Balsam, Peru,
Beans, St. Ignatius,
Cumerin,
Ether, Nitrous,
Flowers, Calendula,
Guarana,
Gum, Aloes, Cape,
Glassware,
Gum, Damar,
Iron, by Hydrogen, 60 to 85%,
Menthol,
Matricaria,
Oil, Cocoanut;
Erigeron,
Bergamot,
Cotton Seed,
Salad,
Lard,
Linseed,
Opium,
Potassium, Permanganate,
Potassium, Bichromate,
Rosin,
Syrup, Rock Candy,
Sodium, Bichromate.

Declined.

Arsenic,
Ammonium, Muriate, Gran., Electrical,
Balsam Fir, Oregon,
Copaiba, C. A.,
Camphor,
Caffeine, Citrated,
Gum, Myrrh,
Oil, Peppermint,
Lemon,
Copaiba,
Mirbane,
Sassafras,
Phenol,
Pyrogallol,
Platinum and Potassium, Chloride,
Quinine,
Root, Culvers,
Sal, Glauber,
Turpentine,
Window Glass,
Wool Fat.

Quinine.—Declined 2c since our last issue, due to a lower unit for bark, as stated before, and even in view of this decline we see no reason why there should be a re-action toward a higher level. Quotations in this market are: P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100 oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16½c; 25 oz. cans, 19c; 5 oz. cans, 25c; 1 oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—Materially higher and very strong. Primary markets have been relatively higher than domestic quotations. Gum, quotable at $4.80 to $4.90; powdered, M. B., $5.25 to $5.40; powdered, P. & W., $5.45.

Morphine.—Advanced; the recent advance has not only held, but has been repeated, ¼s, $3.00 to $3.05; oz. vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Unchanged; quotable in bbls., $2.60; ½ bbls., $2,63; 10 gal. cans, $2.76; 5 gal. cans, $2.83; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gal. for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls., 45c, with the usual advance for smaller lots.

Denatured.—Unchanged; present basis, bbls., 38c; ½ bbls., 42c; containers inclusive, terms 30 days, 1% for cash 10 days.

Acid, *Stearic.*—Advanced to 24c to 30c.

Aloin.—Advanced to 90c; ounces, 11c.

Ammonium, *Chloride, Granular, Electrical.*—Quotably lower; casks, 6½c; bbls., 6¾c to 11c to 13c.

Arsenic.—Declined; kegs, 8c to 14c to 17c, as wanted.

Balsam Fir, *Oregon.*—Materially lower; $2.10 per gal. in a large way, to 40c to 45c in lb. lots, as wanted.

Peru.—Advanced to $3.05 to $3.15.

Beans, *St. Ignatius.*—Advanced to 85c; powdered 90c.

Camphor.—Domestic markets are lower, though primary markets indicate a re-action to higher values, and supplies are not readily obtainable. English Bells, quotable at $1.31 to $1.36; 32s, $1.35 to $1.40; German, 48s, $1.36 to $1.41.

Copaiba, *Pure Central American.*—Quotable at 90c to $1.10, as to quantity. Para, U. S. P., $1.75.

Cumerin.—Advanced to $4.65 to $5.00.

Caffeine, *Citrated.*—Slightly lower; U. S. P., bulk, $2.10 to $2.25.

Ether, *Nitrous,* U. S. P.—Advanced to 50c to 52c; FFFF, 38c to 40c; FFF, 33c to 35c.

Flowers, *Calendula.*—Advanced to 75c; powdered, 80c.

Guarana.—Advanced to $3.55; powdered, $3.60.

Gum, *Aloes, Cape.*—Advanced to 16c to 22c; powdered, 20 to 25c.

Myrrh, Extra Select.—Advanced to 42c to 47c; Turkey, 33c to 38c; powdered, 43c.

Damar.—Advanced to 36c to 38c.

Iron, by Hydrogen.—80% to 85%; advanced to 57c; ozs., 10c.

Matricaria.—Materially higher; 26c to 32c, as to quantity.

Menthol.—Advanced to $3.15 to $3.85.

Oils, Heavy, *Cocoanut.*—Advanced to 17c to 23c.

Mirbane.—Advanced to 13c to 22c, as to quantity.

Lard, W. S.—Advanced to 88c to 90c; No. 1, 78c to 80c.

Linseed.—Quotably higher; raw, bbls., 44c; boiled, 45c.

Cotton Seed.—Advanced; W. W., bbls., 73c to 86c; W. Y., bbls., 71c to 84c; S. W., bbls., 69c to 82c; S. Y., bbls., 68c to 81c; Salad, Globe or Union, bbls., 73c to 87c.

Oils, Essential, *Bergamot, Reina.*—Advanced; $3.85 to $4.05; Sanderson's, 15c higher

Copaiba.—Declined to $2.25.

Erigeron.—Advanced to $1.40.

Lemon.—Declined. Advices from Messina indicate that the market is steadier than for some time past. Reina, quotable in 25 lb. coppers, $1.70 to $1.95

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to $2.00, as wanted. Sanderson's, 25c higher.

Sassafras, True.—Declined to 88c to 95c; artificial, 64c to 70c.

Phenol.—Qnotably lower; 1 lb. cans or bottles, 28c; 5 lb. cans, 24c; 10 lb. cans, 23c; 28 lb. cans, 22c; 56 lb. cans, 21c.

Potassium, *Permanganate.*—Quotably higher; small crystals, 15c to 22c, as to quantity.

Root, *Culvers.*—Quotably lower; bags, 16c to 24c to 27c, in small lots.

Rosin.—Advanced; *E* grade, $6.25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

Sal, *Glauber.*—Slightly lower; bbls., 95c, to 3c to 5c, as wanted.

Syrup, *Rock Candy.*—Bbls., 50c to 70c; pure U. S. P. Sugar Syrup, bbls., 48½c to 68½c.

Glassware.—Prices continue very firm and supplies are scarce. There will unquestionably be a shortage before the next fire. Quotable discounts on Pearl Ovals, case lots, 70%; 5 case lots, 70 and 5%; larger quantity, 75%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25 case lots, 80 and 20%.

Window Glass.—A trifle weaker. Discounts are on the basis of 90 and 15% for single, and 90 and 20% for double.

Turpentine.—Declined; bbls., 65c; 10 gal. cans, 76c; 5 gal. cans, 80c; packages inclusive.

Veteran Pharmacists.—W. J. Sedberry, of Jefferson Tex., has been in the drug business at that point for forty years. He appreciates St. Louis as a wholesale drug market. In fact, Mr. Sedberry is a thoroughly up-to-date business man and pharmacist and enjoys the confidence of the physicians and other citizens. Mr. Sedberry has a rich fund of interesting history of the early drug trade in Texas and has promised to place some of it in readable form.

W. J. SEDBERRY.

Doses of the Official Antipyretics.—The average dose of these drugs (U. S. P.) is as follows: Acetanilide, grains 4; acetiphenetidin, grains 7-5; antipyrin, grains 4.

Personally, we feel that the average dose of acetphenetidin is given too high, a safer dose would be five grains. On the other hand, the dose of antipyrin is too small; better average dose would be grains 7.5. Locally, these drugs as antiseptics, acetanilide can be used on granulating wounds. Antipyrin is more anesthetic than acetanilide, yet, the latter will frequently quiet an irritable stomach.

It should always be borne in mind that the harmful effect of these drugs can not be entirely obviated by the addition of a cardiac stimulant.—[*St. Louis Courier of Medicine.*

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The A. Ph. A. meets at the Astor House, Times Square, New York City, the week beginning September 2.

Cut Rates are running amuck in Baltimore. It is hoped not only for the sake of the local druggists, but on account of the bad example being set, that things will soon re-adjust themselves on a satisfactory basis.

U. S. P. Additions and Corrections.—A supplementary list to June 1, 1907, has been issued. The changes, however, are of but little interest to the retail pharmacists. Copies can be procured by sending a stamped and addressed return envelope to P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection recently created by order of the secretary of the department of agriculture consists of: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of bureau of chemistry, chairman; Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, associate chemist bureau of chemistry, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture.

The Difference between the U. S. P. and the Dispensatory is something difficult for even medical editors to comprehend. For this reason the editor of the *Medical World* may not be able to see the point in the editorial item in reference to his publication, which appears on page 300 of the *Western Druggist.*

Denatured Alcohol Regulations are like sheet iron collars. They are heavy, rough and galling. This is especially true of the red tape which must be unwound and carefully preserved by the retail druggist who sells denatured alcohol. Congress has been memorialized and it is not unlikely that new regulations, modified in form, will follow and help out the bewildered retail dealer.

Will Pure Food and Drugs Law Reveal Trade Secrets?—The manufacturers are uneasy for fear that the public hearings in cases of supposed violations may give competitors information of value in their business to the detriment of the parties under consideration. The government has issued a statement which is by no means clear. We publish it for what it is worth and leave it to our readers and the proverbial Philadelphia lawyers to explain the law and intent.

"The Board of Food and Drug Inspection is now conducting hearings at which those who desire to discuss questions over which the Board has jurisdiction are given an opportunity to be heard. Such hearings are public. In case the hearings relate to manufacturing details, i. e., to those questions commonly called 'trade secrets,' such hearings must of necessity be conducted privately. Beside the above hearings, the Board also sits in executive sessions at stated intervals for the discussion of questions arising in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. These executive sessions are private. The hearings based upon alleged violations of the Food and Drugs Act, which are held by the Board, are not conducted privately as indicated in Regulation 5a of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act."

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NECROLOGY.

W. M. Smith, of Craig, Mo., died at his home November 7, 1906.

Ara Marcus Daniels, aged sixty-six years, died in this city June 14, 1907. He was a well known druggist.

Mrs. W. M. Searby, of San Francisco, Cal., died May 2. Prof. Searby has the sympathy of his many friends.

Francis D. Pope died at his home in Helena, Mont., May 1. He was born in London, Canada, educated as a pharmacist in that country and came to California in 1865. He was for years a member of the firm of Pope & O'Connor. Through integrity and industry he built up a large business and won the reputation of being a generous hearted gentleman. He was active in public affairs and always took an interest in the progress of his city, state and adopted country. He always purchased the very best of medicines, and was willing to pay a fair price for them, and insisted on receiving just remuneration when selling them.

Harry A. Whitney, the seventeen year old son of Prof. and Mrs. D. V. Whitney, of Kansas City, Mo., was accidentally drowned, together with another young man of about his own age, while boating on the Blue river, near Independence Row, June 16, 1907. The young man had finished the fourth year of a five year's science course in the Kansas City central high school. He was corresponding secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society. The parents had just returned from the Pertle Springs meeting of the Mo. Ph. A. They have the sympathy of their friends, many of whom are pharmacists. Two sons survive, D. Victory, Jr.; age nineteen and Andrew J., age fifteen years.

MATRIMONIAL.

Humphreys-Jenkins.—Mr. Chas. J. Humphreys, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Miss Florence Jenkins, of Indianapolis, Ind., were married June 5, and are now at home in Hot Springs. The groom is a prosperous young pharmacist and the bride one of the popular young ladies of her city.

H. L. ROSE.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Belleville, Ill., H. L. Rose, of Columbia, Ill., and Miss Ella C. Ziehnert, of Belleville, April 30. Mr. Rose is a graduate of St. Louis College of Pharmacy and has a very prosperous business in Columbia.

Harrelson-Fleischmann.—Dr. Nathan O. Harrelson and Miss Gertrude Fleischmann were married, June 4, and are now at home at The Oxford, Kansas City. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Augustus T. Fleischmann and grew up at the annual meetings of the state association, which she attended with her parents. Dr. Harrelson was present at the 1906 meeting and made many friends.

La Wall-Renshaw.—May 29, Mr. Charles H. La Wall and Miss Millicent S. Renshaw, of Philadelphia, were married. Mr. La Wall is associate professor with Joseph P. Remington, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and chemist for the State Dairy and Pure Food Department. The bride is a graduate of the college and a pupil of her husband in 1904. She is a daughter of the late Thomas B. Renshaw, who was a prominent pharmacist of Lansford, Pa. The bride has, for the past three years or more, assisted Prof. Remington in his duties as dean of the college and also as chairman of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. P. Mr. and Mrs. La Wall were more annoyed than all of the pharmacists of the country at the delay in issuing the U. S. P. VIII., for Miss Renshaw had agreed not to revise her name until the revised Pharmacopœia became official.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi.

Soft soap	2 ounces
Iodide of Potassium	1½ ounces
Glycerin	1 fluidounce
Oil of Lemon	1 fluidrachm
Alcohol (60 per cent)	10 fluidounces

Dissolve the soap preferably by a gentle heat—in the mixture of alcohol, glycerin and essential oil. Add the iodide of potassium, and shake till dissolved. Decant or filter, if necessary, after standing for a few hours.—[*Retail Druggist.*

A Close Call. Mrs. Sharpe—"See here, Robert! "What are all these red, white and blue disks I found in your coat pocket?'

Dr. S. (Professor of histology, etc.)—"Eh?—Why—those—are—that is—I use chi—I mean disks—to illustrate my lectures on the blood. You see the white ones represent the white corpuscles, and the red ones the red corpuscles of the blood."

Mrs. S.—"And what do the blue ones represent?"

Dr. S.—"The—blue—ones?—Oh! yes—H'm—Why they represent the corpuscles of the venous blood!"

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1907. No. 8.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is Alfred Walker, of Sutton, the first president of the newly organized West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. The state has, on previous occasions, supported associations for a brief period, but for some years past bore the distinction of being the only state without an association. Mr. Walker realizes the responsibilities which rest upon his shoulders and is bravely facing the many problems before him.

ALFRED WALKER.

One may be more cunning than another, but not
More cunning than everybody else.—[POOR RICHARD.

William Procter, Jr., the father of American pharmacy, is represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August. The A. Ph. A. has raised a Procter Memorial Fund of several thousand dollars and some definite action on the disposition of the fund may be taken at the annual meeting, September 2.

THOMAS PENROSE COOK.

Thomas Penrose Cook, local secretary of the A. Ph. A., was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

Prominent Board of Pharmacy Workers have stepped aside during the past year and rather seriously interfered with the plans of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. We refer to such men as Wilhelm Bodemann, formerly of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, Dr. George F. Payne, for many years secretary of the Georgia Board of Pharmacy and W. R. Ogier, who made a record as secretary of the Ohio Board. These changes having taken place since the Indianapolis meeting of the boards, it falls to the lot of President Godbold to rearrange the working forces.

Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 2.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 4.

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Editorial

The Price of Opium is High, in fact, remarkably high, and dealers all along the line from those who raise the poppy plant in foreign countries to the consumer in a smaller way are wondering why the price has advanced and where it is likely to stop. The recent jump of one dollar per pound in less than two weeks' time is a record breaker for a score of years or more. It is necessary to go back into ancient history in order to find opium commanding prices ruling at the time we are writing.

The sharp and continued advance seems to be due to natural causes, and Dame Nature is blamed for it all. It is merely a case of supply and demand, with short supply. Not only is the present crop short, but it follows a light crop for two preceding years. Thus, the outside holdings are all small and the importers realize that they can charge a high price and at the same time dispose of all opium procurable.

Opium enters into such a long list and great variety of medicinal preparations that such a marked advance in price is certain to play an important part in cutting down the profits of those who, like patent medicine manufacturers, are not in a position to correspondingly advance their prices. Of course, the pharmaceutical manufacturer, and perhaps the producer of proprietary preparations, can pass the advance along to the jobber and the retailer. The retail pharmacist, in turn, will find it difficnlt to advance his prices. He must also act with caution if he places on the market pharmaceutical preparations not strictly U. S. P. Unfortunately, the pure food and drugs law permits him to do so provided he states wherein the preparation differs from the Pharmacopoeial standard.

We copy from the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* the following statistics which are anything but dry reading just at the present time:

Year.	Crop. Cases.	Prices. High.	Low.
1907	* 5,000	†$4.75	$3.45
1906	7,500	3.55	2.71½
1905	8,700	3.80	2.72½
1904	11,200	2.95	2.62½
1903	8,200	3.50	2.70
1902	10,500	3.05	2.70
1901	5,600	3.45	3.00
1900	8,200	3.45	3.00
1899	6,400	3.87½	2.80
1898	3,000	3.75	2.70
1897	7,000	‡2.85	1.95
1896	3,600	2.40	1.90
1895	7,500	2.30	1.60
1894	4,500	3.25	1.85
1893	2,845	3.15	1.77½
1892	7,500	1.90	1.50
1891	7,400	2.25	1.75
1890	5,800	3.95	2.60
1889	5,500	3.40	2.82½
1888	8,700	3.87½	2.65
1887	.....	4.60	3.25
1886	7,500	3.25	2.80
1885	7,000	3.90	3.80
1884	5,000	4.10	3.50
1883	6,500	4.12½	3.50
1882	5,500	4.50	3.87½
1881	10,000	6.25	3.90
1880	2,000	7.75	4.87½
1879	4,000	5.25	4.35
1878	5,500	4.70	4.25
1877	9,500	6.70	4.75
1876	8,280	6.60	4.75
1875	6,489	7.75	5.00
1874	2,800	9.00	5.00
1873	8,200	7.90	5.95
1872	4,500	7.90	6.10
1871	7,961	6.00	4.90
1870	4,278	9.40	5.25

*Estimated. †To July 5. ‡The dollar duty has been operative since July, 1897.

The Drug Trade of South American Merchants is a desirable consideration, being sought by pharmaceutical manufacturers and others located in the United States. Those who have commercial relations with the pharmaceutical dealers of the southern half of the Western Hemisphere will be interested in an article, by L. S. Rowe, which appears in the June number of the *North American Review* under the title of The Danger of National Isolation. The writer is professor of political science in the University of Pennsylvania and was a delegate to the Pan American Conference. His sympathies are evidently with the Latin races of Central and South America and thus may to some extent prejudice his assertions. Be that as it may, it is worth the while of our readers to study the evidence which he presents in support of a claim that all lines of dealers in South America complain of the business methods of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. These complaints involve the good faith and honesty of our dealers. Prof. Rowe admits notable exceptions but claims that they are buried beneath the mass of real grievances presented by the Spanish American merchant. He supports the latter in his charge of dishonesty of catalogue descriptions, wanton disregard of contract conditions and insolent indifference to complaints. The writer says that only the excellence of American as compared with European goods enables us to maintain any hold whatever on the South American markets. The English, French and German merchants are looked upon as straightforward, but the merchant must be on his guard when dealing with those in the United States. The author in closing his arguments says:

"The contrast between what may be called our "domestic" and our "foreign" or "export" commercial morality is so great that it is difficult to make the people of these countries understand that, in the United States, good faith and fair dealing constitute the basis of commercial relations to quite the same, if not to a greater, extent than in Continental Europe. No doubt, the explanation of our treatment of foreign merchants is to be found in the fact that American manufacturers have taken little interest in foreign

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markets. In periods of industrial depression, spasmodic efforts to capture the South-American market have been made; but, with the revival of domestic trade, the American manufacturer loses all sense of responsibility toward his foreign customers, and his attitude seems to be dictated by the rule, "Let them take what they can get." Whatever the effects of this policy on our foreign trade—and it is certain to be fatal, if not remedied—the most serious aspect of the situation is that it creates a general belief that we are not a people to be trusted. We do not realize to what an extent commercial grievances have intensified the feeling of distrust toward the United States. That there is a general interest involved in the disappearance of this feeling no one will deny."

On the Pharmaceutial Tongue.—Perhaps the most frequently mentioned subject, taking the country over, is the propaganda for the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. It seems as if every pharmaceutical organization, both great and small, local or national, has caught the inspiration and all are working in the same general direction. The movement is an educational one for pharmacists as well as physicians, and the pharmaceutical press is giving much space to the subject.

At this season of the year, the three great national pharmaceutical organization conventions are casting their shadows before them. The A. Ph. A., at New York City, the N. W. D. A., at Denver, and the N. A. R. D., at Chicago, cover every interest, wholesale, retail and manufacturing, connected with pharmacy. The indications are that each organization will hold an exceedingly interesting and probably well attended convention.

The majority of state associations have now held their annual meetings and what applies to one seems to apply to all, when we report large attendance, long list of new members, much entertainment, moderate list of papers, little discussion and the growing feeling that state association meetings should be annual outings.

The vacation season is upon us and pharmacists have, during the past decade, learned that they are not only entitled to vacations but can take them without seriously disturbing the health and happiness of the community in which they live. Not only proprietors but clerks as well now expect vacations What is more, pharmacists are learning to spend their vacations in an educational way, that is, in travel and observation.

The prevailing high temperature cannot possibly be the cause but it is accompanied by high prices on camphor and opium, some essential oils and a few other drugs, not only high prices but record-making prices. The worst of it is that those who are experts and supposed to know, say that these high prices will continue for some time.

Outside of topics strictly pharmaceutical, we might say that the drug trade in general has been interested in questions such as the Japanese war bubble and the record-breaking political condition in San Francisco.

Misery Loves Company.—Perhaps this is the reason that pharmacists are taking so much interest in the report made to the American Medical Association by an officer especially instructed to investigate the standard of medical education among the physicians of the United States. The report, while frank and to the point, is rather humiliating to those who have cherished an idea that the medical profession of this country could by high sounding resolutions and loud declarations bring the educational and professional ideal within a few years' time. The report is exceedingly timely and will cause those who have the best interests of medicine at heart to go about the work along broader lines and the profession will profit in the end. Pharmacy is in no condition to cast reflections upon medicine, or it will be a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Pharmacists, are, however, in a position to profit by carefully studying the conditions in medicine and the work which has been in progress during the past half century or more. The report which can be obtained by addressiug the secretary of the American Medical Association, Chicago, will enable pharmacists to realize the task which is before them and plan the work along lines which must extend over many years to come, if professional pharmacy is really to be obtained.

Keep Posted About Your Own Town or City.—No one is more vitally interested in the prosperity of his community than the retail pharmacist. To enjoy a large trade and a paying business requires a prosperous community. This is true in spite of the fact that medicines are looked upon as a necessity. The prosperity of a place is due very largely to the enterprise and judgment of its citizens and especially of the business portion. A community, like a bank, must have a reputation in order to gain prominence and hold the confidence and patronage of those upon whom it depends for prosperity. This confidence can be increased by legitimate advertising. We are unable to think of any better method of advertising a place than for each citizen to be posted on the points of advantage and excellence enjoyed by the community. Every place has its good points and these are the ones that should be carefully studied and given prominence. It is not necessary to exaggerate, nor is it advisable to constantly exercise a grandiose spirit, but a plain matter of fact statement of the advantages of a place will have a beneficial effect. When your customers complain about the town, show them in what respects their city of adoption surpasses other places where they might live. In other words, encourage an optimistic spirit and discourage the pessimist.

The Railroads and the Pharmacists will in common trust the law-makers of the country without maintaining expensive lobbyists. This will be something quite new for the railroads and the decision is due to the reduction in railroad fare. With the pharmacists it is an old story, for they never have indulged in the luxury of professional lobbyists.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The West Virginia Association at its first annual meeting had over 200 members present.

The Price of Turpentine is likely to advance through the united action of the turpentine distillers of this country.

Even Massachusetts has decided upon a Traveling Mens Auxiliary of the State Association. Before long all the States and Territories will have followed the example set by Missouri sixteen years ago.

Denatured Alcohol is dangerous if we judge from the startling combination of danger signals, red and green used in colors on the original packages, as prescribed by the government regulations.

Read the Index to advertisements in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and you will find a list of thoroughly up-to-date, progressive and reliable firms who understand how to reach the retail drug trade.

The Jamestown Exposition has affected the Menhaden fish season by scaring away the fish with the war vessels' maneuvering as a part of the exposition. This is an unexpected feature of the celebration.

The Use of the Red Cross as a Sign, symbol or trade mark is in violation of the law unless permission is granted by the National Red Cross Society, of Washington, D. C. We have called attention to this on several occasions and desire to further warn the trade against using the red cross in any way whatever.

The Only Organization of its kind, as far as we know, is the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, which owes its birth and existence to its patron, Dr. T. N. Jamieson. The annual meeting and outing just held was an unusual and enjoyable affair and brought together the cream among veteran pharmacists in Chicago.

Pharmacists' Vacations are spent in almost every conceivable place, for the tastes of druggists vary as greatly as those of any other class of citizens. Perhaps the only vacation trip not yet on the list is that of a ten-day sojourn under the water in a sub-marine boat. Recent developments in the perfection of these crafts render such an experience possible.

More New Members Than Ever Before.—Such is the record at a number of recent state association annual meetings. New York added 180 new members. We can say, however, that no association has reached the limit. We believe that in all states clerks as well as proprietors are eligible for membership. As far as we know, very few clerks join their state associations.

Trusting Strangers in place of dealing with well known reputable firms, has led some retail druggists into unexpected trouble. But then firms of standing will not sell rubber purses even under the name of finger cots. Rubber goods spoil in a year or less time, and some retail druggists have on hand a twenty year supply. Will the jobber be called upon to take them off the retailers hands?

False Representation before boards of pharmacy by candidates for registration has been more common in the past than it is likely to be in the future. Illinois has brought several guilty parties to justice. Minnesota is now considering a few cases and Missouri now demands an affidavit from each applicant for registration, thus laying them liable to criminal prosecution in case of falsification.

Co-operative Insurance seems to be the question of the hour. For many years the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association has maintained a mutual fire insurance feature with profit to its members. Just at present, several fire insurance companies are competing for pharmaceutical patronage and it is beyond the range of possibilities that the N. A. R. D will father a national fire insurance scheme.

Shellac Adulterated with rosin seems to be the rule instead of the exception when goods are received in this country from India. Sometimes the amount of rosin exceeds 20%. Dealers in the United States have found that England receives pure and high grade goods, owing to a system of inspection followed out by the importers. It is likely that the dealers in this country will follow the English example and put a stop to the importation of adulterated shellac.

Prescription Refilling and the Pure Food Law in Texas.—A question seems to have arisen in Texas as to the application to physician's prescriptions of the provision of the state pure food law that drugs should be considered "misbranded" if the package fails to bear a statement as to the proportions of alcohol, morphine and other poisons contained therein. It is not quite clear why the question should have arisen, but it was evidently deemed of sufficient importance to call out an opinion from the assistant attorney-general that physicians' prescriptions were exempted, not being packages put up for commercial handling within the meaning of the law. Inferentially the opinion might be taken to imply that the commercial use of such prescriptions would bring them under the statute, though whether or not it technically does this we are not prepared to give an opinion. At all events, it would seem possible for a question to be raised as to the legality under the pure food law of druggists or others refilling prescriptions for their own profit, even for the original proprietor, without violating the confidential character which the combination should have. A prescription is intended for a particular case at a particular time, and the compounding of it under any other conditions would, it seems, be a general use that would bring it under the head of commercial packages and be equivalent to placing it on the market for sale. Even if it is not kept in stock, the filing of the prescription and its subsequent use, independent of any other prescriber, amounts practically to about the same thing.—[*Journal American Medical Association.*

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Antifermin. (95)—Who can give us information about this substance?

Cox's Dispensatory. (96)—The first edition was published in 1806 not 1826, as you surmise.

You Must be Registered in Missouri (97) in order to join the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

What is a Dose? (98)—Perhaps the best definition is that of Dr. Solis-Cohen who says, "A dose is enough."

Orange Grape Seed (99) or berries can be obtained through the regular drug trade. It is the berry of Buberis Aquifalium.

Pure Food and Drugs Legislation. (100)—For a list of the states having recently passed such laws see page 218 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May of 1907.

Inform Your Prosecuting Attorney (101) if a Missouri dealer is violating the pharmaceutical law. You cannot have a violator prosecuted without giving the desired information about violations of the law.

Diptheria is a Germ Disease (102) as you surmise, but the little plants themselves seldom enter the body. They grow on the moist surfaces of the mouth and throat. The plants manufacture a chemical poison which is absorbed by the blood and causes death by paralysis of the heart.

Vinegar Tablets.(103)—Please give formula for tablets to be dissolved in water to make vinegar.

Answer:—We are unable to give you the formula: We have seen Lemonade Tablets that made a better vinegar than lemonade, but fear that would be too expensive for your use.

To Clean Coral (104) use a dilute solution of commercial hydrochloric acid. By experiment you can learn how long to leave the coral in the solution. At any rate, not to exceed one minute at a time. The coral should be well washed with clean water immediately after taking it out of the acid.

It Will Not Help You Out in Missouri(105) for you must take the examination if you desire to register. The board of pharmacy has no legal right to register you simply because you are a member of the Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association and the A. Ph. A., nor on account of your having been in the drug business twenty years in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Fourth of July Wounds (106) are dangerous on account of the bacteria which causes tetanus being present in many of the fire works used on such occasions. These germs enter the flesh with the pieces of fire works causing wounds. The plants multiply and manufacture a chemical poison which is absorbed by the blood and affects the nervous system in such a manner that spasms and usually death follows.

Bachelors of Pharmacy. (107)—Can a Ph. B. deal with poisons, fill prescriptions and practice pharmacy in England?

Answer.—The requirements for the degree of Ph. B. vary so in this country that it is not possible to answer your question. We suggest that you send to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain, London, England, for a copy of the pharmaceutical law.

Microscopy in a Brewery. (108)—I desire the name of a book to study in preparation for microscopical work in a brewery. Can you give me the desired information?

Answer.—Dr. August Hunicke, chemist for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association recommends the following: "Die Mikroorganism der Gärungsindustrie" von Alfred Jörgensen. "Mikroskopische Betriebskontrolle in den Gärungsgeweiben" von Dr. Paul Lindner.

Physicians Must be Registered as Pharmacists in Missouri if they Run a Drug Store. (109)—How can so many stores run without registered men in charge? I refer to stores owned and operated by practicing physician who are not registered as pharmacists.

Answer: Ask your prosecuting attorney about it. It is his business to see that the law is enforced. We suggest that you also inform the secretary of the board of pharmacy, Charles Gietner, 300 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis.

Quinine Consumed in the United States. (110)—In order to settle a dispute will you inform us how much Quinine Sulphate is consumed in the United States each year?

Answer.—It would be difficult to make even a wild guess at the amount consumed. During the year, ending June 30, 1906, over three and one-half million ounces of Quinine was imported, and about four million pounds of Cinchona Bark came to this country during the same period. These figures may assist you in guessing of the quantity of Quinine Sulphate consumed.

A Directory of Proprietary Medicines (111) now on the market. We do not know of any complete lists. In fact, each day brings about changes through the launching of new preparations and the discontinuing of old ones. The price-list published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST covers the goods more generally used. Perhaps you are thinking of the work of the Council on chemistry and pharmacy of the American Medical Association which publishes the result of their examination of Proprietary Medicines? If so, address the secretary of the Association Chicago, Ills.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

What the Mo. Ph. A. Should Do.—The organization can count me a friend to its cause for the improvement of pharmacy in Missouri. I would like very much to see the Mo. Ph. A. take more interest in securing a law against the peddling wagons, so numerous in the state. We should have a law similar to the one in Illinois which seems to stand the test.—[R. G. McKIBBEN, Wellsville, Mo.

He Gets More Than His Money's Worth.—H. Curtis, Sergt. First Class Hosp. Corps, Fort Duchesne, Utah, writes as follows:

Enclosed you will find my subscription to your journal. I am satisfied that I am getting a great deal more than a dollar's worth.

Will you please send me another copy of your edition for May, 1907? Between Dragon, Utah, and this place is a stage run of 75 miles. Bare alkali plains, swollen streams to ford, rocky canyons to pierce, all make the trip picturesque and exciting. But, unfortunately, it sometimes has a bad effect on the mail sacks and their contents. My May copy of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST was delivered to me half sawed through by the wheels of the stage, and entirely soaked by the muddy waters of the White River. I am keeping it as a souvenir. Of course it was entirely unreadable.

The Longest Word.—Your fifty-two letter chemical name, page 225 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June, is certainly very interesting. But pray what is its ordinary or trade mark name?

As my own name has twelve letters, I have always taken a special interest in long names. For instance when the editor of the *American Druggist* thought that—

Dioxybenzoylhexamethylenetetramine (Hetraline)—thirty-four letters—

was the longest word, I sent him (*American Druggist*, August 8, page 81):

Ortho-ethoxy-ana-mono-benzoyl-amido-quinolin (quinalgen), thirty-eight letters.

And again I send him (August 22, page 119):

Di-tetra-hydro-chinolyl-methoxy-phenyl-amid-acetylide (quinacelin), forty-six letters.

I hereby send you a few "sesquipedalia" which I hope some one can beat:

Mono-hydro-phenol-aethyl-diaethylene-diamine-amido-aceto-nitril (Arthriticin)—fifty-five letters.

Di-aethyl-glycocoll-para-amido-ortho-oxy-benzoic-acid-methyl-ester-hydrochloride (Nirvanin)—seventy letters.

Benzoyl-methyl-tetra-methyl-para-oxy-piperidine-carbonic-acid-hydrochloride (Alpha-Eucain)—seventy-eight letters.

These are, no doubt, very lengthy words, but the writer knows of one English word in which the distance between the first and the last letter is a mile! "Smiles." How is that?—[OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. B. Holly Likes Tacoma.—I have been in Tacoma the past eight months, and like it fine. The scenery here is beautiful, including the bay and mountains; have made a trip through a portion of the mountains, seeing some very pretty canyons.

M. B. HOLLY.

I was in Seattle a few days ago, and found Frank Sollars with the Bartell Red Cross Pharmacy. He has a good position and, as well as myself, likes the country fine; as he is one of my class mates of '04, it makes it seem like home. I have a good position, having charge of the prescription department of Malstrom Bros., and, as I like the west, especially the Puget Sound country, I expect to stay along the sound for some time. I have been on the sound thirteen months, having started in business in Bellingham, Wash., when I first came, but after five months, I sold at a profit and since have been working; have not yet decided whether I will go in business again or not. I am a little more settled now than when I left school, as I soon returned to take a St. Louis girl with me, and we are both enjoying the salt breeze from the Puget Sound. Give my best regards to all the professors and boys.—[M. B. Holly, 1206 South G Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Spices in Drug Stores.—I have been reading with much interest your comments from time to time, arguing in favor of spices in drug stores. I also note with interest the remarks on page 251 of your June issue, views expressed by eastern retail druggists. Since the promulgation of the National Pure Food and Drug Law, and the frequent reference made thereto by the daily papers, I note that the general public evinces much more interest in the quality of the goods they buy. Many of my trade who would formerly be satisfied with such articles as might fall under their notice are now interested to know whether the guaranty of the manufacturer appears on the package, whether the goods contain harmful ingredients, what is the alcoholic contents, etc. This interest, I am told, does not only apply to medicines but also to articles of food.

I have never stocked spices in small cartons for the retail trade on account of the grocer having so surely won over this line from the druggists many years ago, that I have always felt it would be useless to endeavor to establish this line. In view of the existing conditions at the present time, however, my ideas have been changed. I feel that the retail drug trade should take advantage of the opportunity presented through the Federal Pure Food Law and should impress upon their trade that, as in all other goods, they lead in quality of spices.

The first duty, of course, should be for the retailer to select a responsible miller, whose guaranty should

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appear on the package. He must himself be thoroughly enthusiastic on the quality of the goods and style of his package. If he then feels that he can carry spices to advantage he should, for a time at least, display them prominently on his counter. He should call them to the attention of his trade when they come in. He should not be content with supplying only such goods as his customer may call for, but show him the superior article that he has to offer in competition with the grocer. He should explain to his trade that spices have been from the early dawn of history considered drugs, pure and simple. I feel convinced that by persistant effort it will be an easy matter to establish a very profitable business on spices, and I also feel convinced by concerted action the retail drug trade can regain this very valuable line, which for many years has passed into the hands of their neighbor.

A little advertising will be inexpensive, at the same time will be conducive of great results on account of the opportune time in which to keep before the mind of the public that quality in drug stores is always the primary consideration, that an adulterated article is expensive at any price. If the public can be made to appreciate that spices as the foundation of flavors are worthy of the most careful consideration if they desire results, and if the retail drug trade will use the greatest care in selecting goods of the highest quality, I, for one, feel that in only a short while the public at large will accustom themselves to going to the nearest pharmacy for their requirements in this line.

I express the above views to the editor of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, as I judge he is an enthusiast on spices as I have become.—[C. M.

The Cultivation of Drugs in Texas.—In asking for an article on drug plant growing, you have asked a big thing. Will say, in the beginning, that drug plant culture is no fad nor fancy, but a cold business proposition. All I know I learned by growing up among the plants on a drug plant farm among the Shakers in Ohio. I was taught their names, culture and preparation for market, and worked among them for years. As it would be impossible to give specific directions for each of the three or four hundred sorts I will have to take them by classes of annuals, biennials and perennials.

Class No. 1 Annuals.

Annuals, as everyone knows, are those plants which come from the seed every year—mature and die; of the annuals there are two classes—the tender and the hardy; the hardy annuals should be sown just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; seed of tender annuals should not be put in the ground till all danger of frost is over.

Class No. 2 Biennials.

Biennials are plants that come up the first year and form a clump of leaves, die down in the fall, come up the next spring, go to seed and die; as all biennials are hardy the seed should be sown, in the north, as early in the spring as possible; in the south, they can be sown in the fall.

Class No. 3 Perennials.

Perennials are plants that keep on growing from year to year after they once get started, and as they are all hardy their seed should be sown at the north early in spring, and in the fall at the south.

Soil.

Any soil that will grow good crops of corn, wheat, oats or cotton will grow good drug crops, of course, the more manure you put on your land the better crop you will make.

Culture.

All ground for drug crops should be broke deep early in the spring, and got in the best garden condition possible; all crops should be planted in strait rows, so they can be cultivated with the plow, and above all things keep down the weeds and grass; keep stirring the ground whether there are any weeds in sight or not; the right time to kill weeds is before they begin to live. Where the leaf or herb is the part of the plant used, flat or level culture is the best. Where the root is the part wanted the ground should be thrown up in ridges as wide apart as the rows are desired, this gives the root a lot of soft earth to grow down in, and it will go down to the hard ground at the bottom of the ridge, and will be a great deal longer and, therefore, yield more than if the roots were short; give the root crop plenty of deep, loose earth to grow in, and keep down the weeds and grass.

Harvesting.

Where the whole herb is to be used, it should be gathered just as it begins to come into flowers. If the leaves are the part used they should be stripped from the stem just as the plant is coming into flower; if the flowers are the part desired they should be gathered just before they come into full bloom and before the seeds get ripe. If the seeds are the part desired they should be gathered only when fully ripe; never harvest anything while the dew is on, nor immediately after a rain, and if it is a very heavy rain not for two or three days after. All roots of annuals or biennials should be dug in the fall of the first year after the leaves have died down or, at least, before the ground freezes up; roots of perennials may be left in the ground and dug from year to year, as they are wanted, though they should never be dug while the plant is growing or in full leaf.

Curing.

After the herb, leaf, or flowers has been gathered it should be got under shelter, and out of the sun as soon as possible; in the case of herbs they can be put up on racks and spread out thinly to dry; leaves and flowers they should be spread out thinly on floors and stirred often till cured; roots should have all leaves and dirt removed and be split into thin shavings and spread out on floors or dried artificially; give the plants while curing all the air possible, but as little light, as the darker the place they are cured in the more natural will be their color; after the herbs are cured they should be run through a common feed or straw cutter to make them more convenient for sack-

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ing. Now, after all this is done, put your goods up in gunny sacks and they will be ready for market; get them to market just as soon as you can, for every day after they are taken from the stump they are deteriorating; you had better send 500 pounds of fresh goods to market than to wait thirty days to get 1000 pounds. —[J. LONG, Sherman, Tex.

The Botanic Drug Store.—An institution that was very well known in its day, at least in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, and that seems to have quite passed away was the botanic drug store. Those familiar with the modern drug store, with its marble, silver and glass, the tall windows, crowded with pretty novelties, the long show cases, with dainty accessories of the toilet, the shelves filled with exquisitely tinted vials, the tiled floors and the dazzling lights, have little idea of the contrast between all this and the curious little shop of long ago where the learned proprietor sold his decoctions of herbs.

In the windows were the clusters of dried herbs and the bottles of liquids distilled from the mysterious plants that grew in the fields and by the hedges. There were also boxes of powders. The windows were not often washed and the dust also was permitted to settle upon the medicines, and within the shop it was the same. As soon as the door was opened, strong and pungent odors greeted the nostrils of the visitor, strange combinations of almost stifling character. A twilight atmosphere prevailed; great jars and bottles were on the counters and shelves and the room was festooned with the deep blooms, upon which clouds of gray powder had drifted. At once the mind recalled the shop of the lean apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet."

> "Where tortoise hung
> An alligator stuffed and other skins
> Of illshaped fishes; and about his shelves
> A beggarly account of empty boxes,
> Green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds,
> Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses."

Yet at the time of which I speak there was great faith among many in the botanic system of medicine and the theories of its originator, Dr. Samuel Thompson, who was born in 1769 and died in 1843, leaving a heritage of considerable importance; for there were practitioners of his school as late as fifteen years ago. The doctor was in a sense a pioneer, for although cures by herbs were the very earliest of all forms of medical practice, and even in the days of the Georges flourished almost universally, Dr. Thompson formulated a system comprising certain elements of originality. Within his scope he was a man of science and he wrote several books that had a widespread reputation and were accepted as the voicings of distinguished authority. He was the author of "Materia Medica and the Family Physician," which was in those days, when medical knowledge among the people was rarer than at present, a book of value. He was also the author of "The New Guide to Health" in which he formulated his ideas in regard to nature-cures and finally his "Medical Discoveries" in which he explained his theories still more at length. He had read a great deal of the medical virtues of barks and herbs and had learned much from his own studies and experiments. He believed strongly in the use of sweating as a cure for disease, and had excellent ideas of the value of diet, fresh air and exercise.

Briefly, he urged that the herbs and flowers had intrinsic medicinal virtues which were lost in the usual preparation of the laboratories. Quinine, for example, was not half so good for ague as the bark, nor from the use of the bark are there any of the ill effects afterward, such as deafness and depression of the heart. He was, indeed, learned in simples and possessed a knowledge of this character that has since almost entirely disappeared. There is a remnant of the old practice among the eclectic practitioners, who sometimes prescribe decoctions of herbs, but this is little more than a tradition. The modern drug store, and its vast array of scientific resources, is too convenient. The ancient drinks and powders, were, moreover, too unpleasant to take.

In the old French Market in New Orleans and the Lexington Market in Baltimore, herbs and barks were sold, and to some extent are still to be had. Venerable negro women were wise in this lore and on their stalls displayed the green and dried plants, warranted good for all human ills. The botanic drug stores had a great variety of these mysterious products of the fields and woods. Here were lingwort, foal foot, shepherd's purse, colstsfoot, fumitory, ladyfrocks, comfrey, dandelions, valerian, pimpernel, elcampane, tansy, foxglove, meadowsweet, gentian, briony, rockfern and many more. The very names are pretty and have a plaintive charm that carries us back to Elizabethan days and long before, and remind us of the old poets and playwrights and especially of the scenes and characters of Shakespeare. In "Romeo and Juliet" we see Friar Lawrence in his brown habit and cowl walking through his garden, digging round his simples and noting their growth, or perhaps plucking some for the use of the sick to whom he was physician for body and soul; and in "Measure for Measure" we find ourselves with Friar Thomas and Friar Peter, or at the nunnery among the novices, limited in their privileges, to whom Walter Pater alludes:

> "If you speak you must not show your face;
> Or if you show your face you must not speak."

These, too, of course, had their herb gardens, and there was doubtless another at the Moated Grange, where at the window sat the dejected Mariana through the long, listless, discontented days.

But the days of herbs and field flowers have nearly passed, those of the botanic drug stores quite so. The herbs, as Maeterlinck reminds us are merely "weeds." Here and there a few in very old villages retain the spell of contested virtues. Here and there one of them, right at the bottom of the apothecary's or herbalist's jars, still awaits the coming of the sick man faithful to the infusions of tradition. But skeptic medicine will have none of them. No longer are they gathered

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according to the older rites; a merciless war is waged upon them. "Nevertheless, they live on untamable. They keep the secret of a mysterious mission. The soil is theirs since its origin. They represent, in short, an essential smile, an invariable thought, an obstinate desire of the earth."

Almost the last reminder of the botanic drug store and its wizard science is the Indian medicine man—the doctor, with his long hair and picturesque hat and his trapper dress, who sells herb medicines at the street corner or travels with the medicine show. His medical degree comes from the plains and the wigwam and his dark and nauseous liquids from we know not what primitive utensils of distillation. With powerful voice, if not very convincing eloquence, he tells of the virtues of these mixtures and of the cures they effect, far more certain and permanent than come from the laboratories of pretentious contemporary science.

In the mountains of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina the medicinal weeds still grow in wild and exuberant grace and exercise unchallenged authority. The housewife of the mountain, far away from doctors and druggists, compounds her own medicines. For these a corner of the garden is usually reserved, and here in the dreaming summer, with the hot sun falling on the mountain side, and with the bees and butterflies flitting by, they undauntedly flourish, and in the time of crisis—for mountaineers have their ailments as well as other people—are found handy and efficient. —[WALTER E. M'CANN.

The Modern Pharmacist.

BY F. H. SMITH, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Within his little sanctum shielded from prying eyes
Each drug the druggist mixes, weighs, and pours and tries;
In arts of tasting he's a ready pupil,
He can take his dram serene without a scruple;
Spiritus Frumenti, rare old Vini Gallici,
That these the clerk refuses is an ancient fallacy;
Prescriptive algebra has but one solution—
The druggist eliminates by substitution.

I know your hidden symbols on each prescription written:
R. is for Rakeoff-O the tainted conscience smitten!
M. is for the man deluded with the blending,
Sig. means make him sicker, his trade is never ending;
Gutta. lacks the percha, just abbreviated,
Gr. is for graft, by it we're alleviated;
Those scruples and those drachms are only Zs with tails,
Your occult Latin labels accelerate your sales.

What will become of the modern Hippocrates
When all the Eddyites but sneer and mock at these
Time-honored extracts, powders, oils essential,
Opium, capsicum, camphor, quinine, menthol?
Mortar will then surrender to mortality,
For universal thought will swallow up each malady;
No sale for chloroform or phosphorus
Except among the Turks along the Bosphorus.

Who is This La-dy with wav-ing hair, hold-ing herself a-round the waist? Can't she get some-bod-y else to hug her?

Hush, my child; the poor girl is ad-ver-tis-ing a new cure for kid-ney com-plaint.—[*National Advertiser.*

HUMAN NATURE.

This World is But a Bubble Don't You Know.

BY A. LATADY.

This world is but a bubble,
Don't you know;
It's full of care and trouble,
Don't you know;
You come on earth to cry, grow older, then you sigh,
Don't you know.

It's all a horrid mix,
Don't you know;
Business, love and politics,
Don't you know;
Fashions, follies, cliques and sets, parties, clubs and deep regrets,
Struggles, strife and cigarettes,
Don't you know.

As for business, why that's trade,
Don't you know;
Something lost or something made,
Don't you know;
And you struggle and you mope, and you hang your highest hope,
On, perhaps, the price of soap,
Don't you know.

As for love,—you meet a girl,
Don't you know;
And you're in a perfect whirl,
Don't you know;
And you kneel upon the floor, and you adore and you implore,
But it's all a horrid bore,
Don't you know.

Politics,—why that's a lark,
Don't you know;
A nightmare in the dark,
Don't you know;
And you perspire day and night, and at the wind up of the fight,
Why perhaps the wrong man's right,
Don't you know.

As for fashions, why that's dress,
Don't you know;
And the cause of much distress,
Don't you know;
What to say and what to wear, how to go and likewise where,
And how to dress or part your hair,
Don't you know.

As for follies, there's a mass,
Don't you know;
They're as thick as summer grass,
Don't you know;
And who would not see an ass, must go home and break his glass
And see no one that may pass,
Don't you know.

As for cliques and all the rest,
Don't you know;
They're but parts of one big jest,
Don't you know;
And be you host or guest, and do your worst or do your best
You must share them with the rest,
Don't you know.

There's really nothing in it,
Don't your know;
For life's just for a minute
Don't you know;
And when you've seen and felt, tasted heard and smelt,
Why, all the cards are dealt,
Don't you know.

You've but a single conscience,
And that's all,
And but a single stomach
And that's small;
And you can only wear one tie, one eye glass in your eye
And fill a single coffin when you die,
Don't you know.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Ill. Ph. A. did not formally adopt a resolution of censure of Governor Deneen on account of his failure to recognize the recommendations for board of pharmacy made by the association last year. Sentiment, however, was strong against the governor and the things said must have made his ears burn.

The Celebrated Loder Case, of Philadelphia, is likely to be compromised for $15,000.00. Somehow, the pharmacists always manage to get the worst of it. Those who helped pay the expense of the compromise in Kansas City and St. Louis a few years ago, when local organizations were sued, will realize the force of our statement.

Joint Pharmaceutical Meetings are pleasant affairs. The one recently held at Magnolia, Mass., representing the six New England states had more than one thousand druggists present. Some of our readers will remember an effort made about fifteen years ago to organize an inter-state retail druggists' association which would represent Missouri and the surrounding states. No better place could be found than Pertle Springs, Mo., for a joint meeting of the pharmacists of this locality.

The Francis Hemm Silver Anniversary will take place at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in the fall, probably September 26. With the session of 1906-7, the professor completed twenty-five years as an instructor in the institution and the graduates of the college, the world over, are planning on a formal and appropriate recognition of this important event in pharmaceutical educational affairs. President H. O. A. Huegel, of the Alumni Association, has the matter in charge and the details are being now worked out by him, with the assistance of the executive committee.

If You Are a Board of Pharmacy Member, we direct your particular attention to the announcement made by F. B. Lillie, Guthrie, Okla., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Mr. Lillie calls a meeting to be held at the new Hotel Astor, Times Square, New York City, August 31, at 10 a. m. The officers of the association are as follows:

F. C. Godbold, president, New Orleans; F. A. Hubbard, 1st vice president, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Woodworth, 2nd vice president. Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Miss Kittie W. Harbord, 3rd vice president, Salem, Oregon; G. C. Deikman, secretary and treasurer, New York City, N. Y.

Executive Committee.—F. B. Lillie, chairman, Guthrie, Okla.; J. D. Muir, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lewis Flemer, Washington, D. C.; F. C. Godbold, ex-officio; G. C. Deikman, ex-officio.

Straight Talk From Mississippi.—O. W. Bethea, of Meridian, is not only secretary of the State Association, but is full of work for the good of pharmacy in his state. We copy the following from a circular letter issued by the secretary to his fellow pharmacists: "A fellow said to me recently: 'You all have never done anything.' He was, of course, mistaken. We have done much—but the point is this. The 'scoundrel' had never attended a meeting, or even paid his dues but once. Now, if you want anything accomplished, come to the meeting and say so, and then, if it does not do any good and you don't have a good time, or don't feel better for having mixed up with your brother pharmacists, why quit us, and perhaps it might be better after all if you went back into the 'cotton business.'"

The Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association is represented in a full page half-tone, appearing in a special supplement in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August. The parties appearing in the photograph are as follows:

Names of Tally-ho party, June 21, 1907:

On Top of Tally-ho, From Left to Right:

Col. J. J. McDonald, T. N. Jamieson, C. S. N. Hallberg, A. C. Storer, W. F. Forsyth, Dr. Onley, Alb. Hart, O. G. Hottinger, Paul Behrens, H. H. Green, And. Scherer, Late Schmidt, Theo Schmidt, Fritz Schroter, Fritz Block, Frank Smith, Herman Weber, Capt. Bill Morris.

Seated on Tally-ho:

Thom. Braun, Anton Hottinger (85 years). The rest I can't make out.

On Ground Floor:

Judge Bradwell, W. W. Gale, E. O. Gale, Henry Herty, collector of internal revenue; Dr. Patterson, G. P. Engelhardt, John Blocki, W. Bodemann, W. A. Dycke, Julie Lumbard of the Lincoln Campaign League, John Hubbard, assistant postmaster; W. Jouncey, 81 years, *claimed*; J. Ames, U. S. Marshal.

The Examination of Drugs in Ohio is being carried on in a very careful, considerate and satisfactory manner. We are reminded of this by the following extract from an address to the graduates of the Scio College of Pharmacists, June 20, 1907, by Hon. Renick W. Dunlap, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio.

"My friends, the public must be educated to look for quality rather than cheapness in drugs. There is no demand for adulterated or impure drugs if the buyer knows them to be such.

The practitioner of legitimate pharmacy has no better friend than the official who enforces the laws against adulteration impartially and fairly. You will not fear honest competition in the sale of drugs and medicines, and it is the duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to see that you do not have to meet dishonest competition.

We recognize the very great disadvantage of the honest dealer if the dishonest one is not compelled to obey the law. For example, if one pharmacist is permitted to sell laudanum deficient in opium and alcohol he can sell it for much less than it costs the honest pharmacist to manufacture a full strength preparation, thus not only injuring the purchaser but acquiring an unmerited reputation for cheapness as compared to the pharmacist who follows his conscience and the Pharmacopœia.

Some time ago two samples of laudanum were taken up in this state for examination. One was obtained at a cut rate store and cost fifteen cents, the other from a reputable druggist, and cost fifty cents. The average customer, judging from color and taste, would have considered the one equal to the other, but the analysis showed that the cheaper preparation was made from partially exhausted opium, and contained less than one-fortieth as much alkaloid as the other, or in other words that a purchaser of what seemed to be the dearer article would obtain about forty-one times as much actual medicinal value for fifty cents as the purchaser of the cheaper article would obtain for fifteen cents.

Against such frauds it is the duty of my department to protect both the consumer and the honest and capable pharmacist."

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists And Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

Missouri.—Druggists Must File Prescriptions with County Clerk.—Section 3048b, Laws of Missouri, 1907, repealing Section 3048a of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, is as follows:

"Every druggist, proprietor of a drug store or pharmacist, shall, on same day of the first week of each and every month, file with the county clerk of the county in which he is doing business a list of all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, prescribing liquors during the preceding month. And said list shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the druggist, proprietor of a drug store or pharmacist, stating that said list so filed is a true list of all prescriptions filled by him or those in his employ during the preceding month. And on failing, neglecting, or refusing so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars."

Missouri.—Druggist Not Having Taken Oath and Given Bond Held Liable for Sale of Intoxicating Liquor.—The statutes of Missouri provide that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors without first filing with the clerk of the county court an affidavit that he will not "mix or adulterate with any poisonous substance whatever, any distilled or fermented liquors," etc. He is also required to give bond for the payment of all costs arising from prosecutions for violation of the above provision. The evidence in this case tended to show that James Potter, a druggist, who had not complied with the law in regard to filing the affidavit and bond, kept in his store intoxicating liquors for sale, and that the sale in question was made by his clerk. He was convicted in the Circuit Court. The defendant contended that the statute in question does not include sales made by druggists; otherwise they could not sell it for medicinal purposes. On this point the Court of Appeals said: "It is not the purpose to prevent the sale of medicines on prescriptions, which may contain intoxicating liquors, but to regulate the sale of liquors as such." The Appellate Court also held that a sale by the clerk was the same as if it had been made by the defendant himself. The cause was reversed, however, for the reason that some remarks made orally by the trial court should have been given to the jury in the form of written instructions.

State vs. Potter, 102 S. W. (Mo.) 668.

Indiana.—Druggist Held Liable for Clerk's Mistake.—A pharmacist was the proprietor of a drug store in the city of New Albany, Ind., engaged in the sale of drugs at retail. Martha Atkins' mother sent to the drug store for ten cents worth of phosphate of soda, which is a medical compound, harmless and beneficial in its effects. The salesman delivered to the purchaser a package purporting to contain phosphate of soda, but which was alleged to have contained acetanilide, a chemical compound of a highly poisonous nature. The petition charged negligence on the part of the clerk in the manner in which the article was weighed, put into the paper and delivered to the purchaser.

The appellee, Martha Atkins, while at her mother's home, desiring to take a purgative medicine, took two teaspoonsful of said drug, believing it to be phosphate of soda. As a consequence she became very sick and was disabled for a long while and suffered injury. There was a verdict in the Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff for $2,000, and the defendant appealed. The Appellate Court, in discussing the care required of druggists, said: "All the authorities agree, and the very necessities of the case require, that the highest degree of care known to practical men must be used to prevent injuries from the use of drugs and poisons. It is for these reasons that a druggist is held to a special degree of responsibility." However, because of an error in an instruction regarding the assessing of damages the judgment was reversed.

Knoefel vs. Atkins, 81 N. E. (Ind.) 600.

Connecticut.—Leaving Package Unlabeled on Counter Held Doubtful Case of Negligence.—Mary Keating entered a drug store kept by William Hull and asked one of his clerks for a pound of Sprudel salts. It was weighed out and put up in a package on the counter in front of the purchaser, so as to be under her control. While she was chatting with the clerk, another customer, who stood close by her, ordered of the defendant a pound of sulphate of zinc. This is a poisonous article. The defendant then went off to get the poison label to put upon it, telling him at the same time to wait until he returned with this. Before he returned Mary Keating picked up the wrong package, negligently mistaking it for the one she had purchased, and carried it home; and the other customer, shortly afterwards, took the other package, not waiting for the label. Afterwards the plaintiff used some of the sulphate of zinc for medical purposes and was poisoned by it. The trial court found the defendant guilty of negligence in leaving the poison unlabeled where the plaintiff might take it by mistake, but that she was negligent in so taking it, and therefore awarded her only nominal damages. From this judgment she appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, which court affirmed the judgment, and even said it was questionable whether or not the defendant was negligent, but that no examination of that point was necessary, as no bill of exceptions was filed.

Keating vs. Hull, 62 Atlantic Reporter (Conn.) 661.

The Address of President L. A. Seitz, of the Mo. Ph. A., was published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

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C. V. D. A.

BY WILHELM BODEMANN, CHICAGO.

Historical sketch of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association read on Jamieson day, June 21, 1907.

Today nine years ago we gathered here for the first time, informal, unprepared for anything except for a good time for old time's sake, as friend Jamieson's guests. When we got together, the thing looked so good to us, and especially to the host, that the temporary injunction was made permanent and thus for the tenth time this day we celebrate Jamieson day on June 21.

To those who are not members it may be well to state that this is the anniversary of the day when Jamieson got his first job in a Chicago drug store, when the late Ebert and Jauncey came to him, urging him to once more round up the old timers, this day was selected. We gathered here June 21, 1898, twenty-one strong, and one-third of that number are gone beyond the river since then. Time seems to travel faster in Chicago than any where else. We have one member who, ten years ago made an affidavit that he was sixty-one years of age; today, ten years later he claims to be eighty-one years old. The gait in Chicago is so swift that he made twenty years in the ten years, and yet, he is an honorable, trustworthy reliable citizen. But, seriously speaking, time does travel in Chicago and it results in almost miraculous development. We are unique in many ways, just ponder a while my friends, where in the world can you equal this? We have members, only a few it is true, who saw this city when it had a few hundred inhabitants, now as many millions as then hundreds. We have quite a good many members who saw this city multiply in numbers twenty times.

When we met here on June 21, 1898, we formed at once a permanent organization and mainly for the purpose of looking after the sick members, cheer them by our attention, and if death should follow, attend the funeral, and our record shows that we builded not in vain.

Take Ebert's funeral, as the proof, no such drug attendance was ever known in this country, a direct result of our doctrine and our example. I have poor Ebert's manuscript here that he used as toastmaker of our initial gathering. I have secretary Patterson's very clever report of our first meeting, and if time permits and you so desire shall read these now historic documents later on.

The following is the list of our annual Jamieson days in chronological order.

June 21, 1898, Bismarck, E. O. Gale, elected president; 1899, Milwaukee, E. H. Sargent, president; 1900, Drainage Canal and Sans-Souci Barclay, president; 1901, Fort Sheridan and Bismarck, Jauncey, president. Up to this time Patterson was our secretary. At this meeting your present recording secretary was elected and J. Blocki was promoted from janitor to corresponding secretary according to the merit system of civil service.

1902, Derby and Heidelberg, Ebert, president; 1903, Fox Lake, W. Blocki, president; 1904, Bismarck, Biroth, president. At this time we changed our annual meeting from Jamieson day to May 21, in devoting June 21, exclusively to Jamieson celebration. 1905, South Park. White City, Woltersdorf, president; 1906, Bismark, Patterson, president. At annual meeting May 21, 1907, our president, O. F. Fuller, the old Roman, was elected.

While we had very able presidential addresses from Ebert, Biroth, Jauncey, Sargent, and Woltersdorf, the most interesting one from historic view point was delivered by Barclay, who gave us some reminiscences of personal experiences such as no other president had given us.

The Milwaukee outing will always remain the limit in C. V. D. A. events, not only as to general attendance, generous scope, but as everlasting source of gratification and pride.

Our genial corresponding secretary Blocki, then known as commissary general, Provost Marshal and maitre de plaisir, originated the idea of a log book of this navigation, and the work of collecting data on the train on our home trip; some of the discoveries made by our seafarers have become land marks, such as the card "English spoken in Milwaukee," which has been adopted by the Elks and other conventions and by Mr. McCutcheon in Prince Henry cartoons. At the same occasion we pronounced Mrs. Jamieson our patroness, who for ten years started our annual trips faithfully by decorating each of us with our official pink bouquet, and our absent president Gale who had sent his regrets in shape of a poem, was pronouced our Poet Laureate.

A short time after this memorable trip we presented our host, the prince of hosts with a loving cup, and I do assert never was a loving cup filled with the real thing as on that glorious day. It was the concentration extract of genuine love. We also presented our patroness with a little memento and in response she made a speech that stamped her at once as a worthy life partner of her noble husband.

Another Milwaukee relic discovered by us in 1899 was the sign "Rooms to rent for gents only." Girls wanted.

In 1902 we issued a certificate of membership and adopted our motto: "Cheers for the living, tears for the dead," and I have been credibly informed that this motto is under frame in several halls used by the G. A. R.

In 1904, on our Jamieson day, the famous Brochure was presented to us by Brother Engelhard. On Jamieson day in 1902, the secretary allowed himself a practical joke by springing a kaleidoscope of pharmaceutical chestnuts, that seemed to offer amusement for the day.

I have mentioned the sentiment underlying the establishment of our association. I cannot dwell too long on this point. It carries out the old saw: Similia

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similibus. While we are a pharmaceutical association the effect of our organization seems what Hallberg as authority on external therapeutics calls Emollientes, common English names for which Latin word would be "softening" making tender. As the parting evening sun casts a tender glow of light over mountains and valleys, so in the evening of our lives, all strife of younger days is forgotten, and former foes, are fast friends today. Most every one of us in the earlier days had our scraps; today when we recall these early battles, we smile, all opposition is gone, nothing but fraternity and genuine friendly feeling left.

This therapeutic emollient effect seems to extend even to the guests present, who are not members.

I see the venerable Jules Lumbard here, did he know when almost a half century ago he made the word "Shady" famous, did he know then that on June 21, 1907, he would grace the banquet table of Chicago Veteran Druggists, who were kids then, and now all on the "shady" side of life?

I see John Hubbard, time was when I ripped him up back and front, in my effort to reform the Postal Service; a few years later I applied for a stamp agency as then in vogue and I got my friend Billy Walsh to plug for me. He came back with a long face; he saw John Hubbard, John told him I was on the post office list called S. B. List (Webster has not got this abbreviation), and of course I had no show; look at us, today when we meet, Brother John, the emollient properties of our C. V. D. A. have done the work.

Now Mr. President, I am not in favor of long winded speeches, and with your permission I'll quit, if later on you desire to hear the historic documents I mentioned, I am ready for the job.

Wm. H. Gallenkamp, Ph. G., then and now. Then was March 4, 1883, when Mr. Gallenkamp received his diploma from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Now is June 25, 1907, when the firm of Fulton & Gallenkamp opened business as commission merchants and drug and chemical brokers at 224-6 Pearl Street, New York City.

Among the Advertisements in a provincial paper there recently appeared the following: "The gentleman who found a purse with money in Burford street is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he was recognized." A few days later the reply was inserted: "The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in Burford street requests the loser to call at his house."—[*Pearson's Weekly.*

THE SPICE TRADE.

How An Enterprising Pharmacist Advertises Spices.—The art of advertising is reaching a high degree of perfection, as evidenced by the results attained in various lines of business. One of the most pointed and effective methods of advertising spices which have been brought to our attention is the following letter, issued by Inns & Dunn, of Danville, Ill., to the ladies in that section of the country:

"Dear Madam:—You probably get advertising matter every day of the week.

"Sometimes you get tired of it, so tired, in fact, that you don't always take the trouble to read a letter through.

"Possibly you don't miss much in some cases, but occasionally you do, in fact, you often do yourself a positive injury by not investigating a little.

"You want the best your money will buy; we all do and we're entitled to it.

"You are particular about your house; you are very particular what you wear (all women are), and you are particular what you eat, but sometimes you can't be quite as positive about this as you are the other things.

"You know you have paid the best price and it ought to be the best and you simply have to let it go at that, but this is just where you are often mistaken.

"This applies to nothing so forcibly as Spices, Black Pepper, White Pepper, Red Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Cloves, All-Spice, Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmeg, articles you use every day and can't get along without.

"If you will only use the Maltese Cross brand of Spices, sold exclusively by us, your mind may at least rest easy on this point; they are the strongest and purest it is possible to sell, as good as nature grows.

"We know our perfectly equipped laboratory has made it possible to apply every conceivable test, more than the law demands.

"We want you to know, and while it is impossible for you to test these spices as we do, you can test them by comparison, and this is our strongest and safest argument.

"They come in handsome, handy tin boxes (just the kind you like to have on those neatly arranged shelves) and they are 10c each.

"Don't forget the name—Maltese Cross."

No Pharmacy Should be Without the latest revision of the Pharmacopœia. How can a druggist affect to compound properly in detail the prescriptions of the modern practitioner without a Pharmacopœia of the latest issue at his command? How can he reply emphatically or with confidence to professional queries if he has not at hand an official organ of unquestionable authority? Not all the public accept the pharmacist as a supremacy; men of the same and allied professions are proverbially of a contradicting turn of mind. You cannot "manage all right" with an old Pharmacopœia.—[*San Francisco and Pacific Druggist.*

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TIMELY TOPICS.

BY DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS.

Read at the 1907 meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The State and Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law.—Since our last meeting the national government passed one of the most important acts in the history of this country and Missouri promptly followed the example with a similar state law. It is primarily and broadly a law against fraud or deception of any kind in labeling foods and medicines. The definition of a medicine is so broad and the regulation of the label so specific that it behooves every law abiding pharmacist to carefully study the law and the official regulations for its enforcement.

The N. A. R. D.—As the initials indicate, this is an organization of retail druggists and its gates are open only to those of us who are in active business. But once a pharmacist, always a pharmacist, and we all feel a keen interest in the recent federal decision which enjoins the N. A. R. D. in some of its work and gives yellow journals the opportunity of exaggerating the profits in the drug business. The next few months will test the metal of the retail drug trade. Strength of character is required to hold together and maintain living profits on medicines. I trust Missouri will in no way swerve from the straight and narrow path of rectitude but stand by the organization which has done so much for the business interests of all associated with pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Legislation.—The meeting of October 29, 1879, which gave birth to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association was called for the purpose of securing a state pharmacy law. This result was accomplished at the following sessions of the Missouri legislature. In spite of innumerable attempts to change the law, it stands today practically as passed almost a generation ago. Last year we as usual discussed at length the law and gave expression to ideas, but the pharmacists of Missouri took little or no interest in the proposed amendments when they came before the legislature. The law can be made more efficient by adopting reregistration and up to the standard of the best in the land by providing for apprentices and assistant pharmacists. When will Missouri be ready for a step forward?

The A. Ph. A.—This organization has been a timely topic for fifty-five years but perhaps never before so much so as at the present moment when the medical profession of the country is looking to the retail pharmacist for its materia medica. During the past half century no movement of a scientific or professional nature has gained headway in pharmacy without A. Ph. A. influence. No individual has arisen to pharmaceutical distinction outside its ranks since the organization began in 1852. It deals with the timely topics pertaining to scientific, educational and legislative pharmacy and the progressive pharmacist should consider it a privilege to join the association.

The U. S. P. and the N. F.—A year or more ago the medical profession began to take a new interest in these works of authority. Then as if by act of providence came the new pure food and drugs law making the U. S. P. and the N. F. the legal standards and giving them a new significance and importance. Now it is timely for the pharmacists of the United States to provide themselves with the books and study them with painstaking care. I have been chagrined to find that so few druggists preferred to dispense the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. Some do not know the difference between a pharmacopœia and a dispensatory much less the significance of N. F. III. This is certainly a timely topic.

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5 and 10-Centables.—We may all ask, Why is it the retail druggist persists in selling 5 and 10-cent articles when the opportunity is at hand to sell a 25-cent article and make double the profit?

A short time ago while an N. A. R. D. organizer was talking with a retailer a customer came into the store and called for a certain article of which the druggist carried several sizes. The druggist's prompt question was: "What size, please?" after naming the various sizes and prices the customer selected the smallest size.

Why Sell Small Sizes?—On renewing the conversation curiosity got the better of the organizer and he put this question to the druggist: "Why did you sell the smallest size?"

Of course our retail friend blamed the customer for choosing the smallest bottle, and this reply brought forth an argument which resulted in the understanding that when another customer should call for an article of which he carried several sizes he was to *ask no questions*, but wrap up the largest size and hand it over.

Large Size Easily Sold.—The opportunity soon arose and Mr. Druggist took two long breaths and carried out the agreed plan. The result was that the customer took the package and after passing a few friendly remarks, left the store.

Then the N. A. R. D. field man had a good smoke at the druggist's expense. He met his friend some months afterward and was told by the retailer how he had instructed his clerk and had since operated so as to increase the volume of his business considerably as well as his profits.

How About You?—Mr. Reader, what are you doing? Any chance for improvement in your selling plan? Think it over.—[*N. A. R. D. Notes.*

Druggists require as much or more sleep than ordinary individuals. No one can maintain full mental faculties without proper periods of rest. It is a mistake for pharmacists to think that they can live and work without the amount of sleep required by other individuals.

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SALESMANSHIP AND PRICES.

Apropos of the new conditions obtaining in the drug trade following the Indianapolis injunction, the *Notes* man desires to impress upon his readers the idea that the successful retailers in any line of business know how to sell goods at a profit today, tomorrow and the next day, to the same people and to new people. In order to do this the goods must have merit and the price must be right—right to the customer who buys and right to the dealer who sells.

It ought to be clear to anyone that unless the buyer is given good values he will not buy again, and unless the seller gets a good price he will not make the profit he must make if he is to become a successful merchant.

Salesmanship's Place.

Salesmanship finds a place in the business scheme right here. You must convince the buyer that you are an expert in the selection of goods, that you never pay more than the market conditions warrant, and that your price to him is based on the first cost of the goods, plus the cost of handling and a fair rate of profit for yourself.

It ought to be plain that it requires practically no ability to sell goods at cost. The price-cutter as such is not an expert. He is shrewd and cunning and usually skilled in the art of hoodwinking the people by reducing prices on one line of goods and adroitly raising prices on other lines, thus making it impossible for a buyer, except he be an expert himself, to avoid the risk of paying more for many articles of merchandise than he ought if he trades with this sort of a dealer.

What Is Up-to-Date Merchandising?

Up-to-date merchandising involves the idea of closely studying the needs of one's trade, buying one's supplies to the best possible advantage with all of the discounts off, turning over the stock as often as possible, and making a mercantile profit on every sale unless market, weather or other conditions make it wise to realize quickly on a given line of goods at cost or a small loss in order not to accumulate dead stock or merchandise that will have to be carried several months before they again become active sellers and thus create a greater loss.

The druggist of today is both a professional man and a merchant. If he is a success outside of the college class room he must be a merchant, and as a merchant the semi-professional character of his business gives him a much wider latitude for the exercise of that quality of salesmanship which is based on expertness in the selection and recommendation of goods than other merchants enjoy. The most important part of the druggist's stock must be compounded, *i. e.*, professional skill applied to it, before it is ready for the customer.

Two Kinds of Reputation Needed.

The reputation of the druggist as a pharmacist of ability is the first requisite of success in this field of endeavor. The next is his reputation for skill as a buyer of drug store merchandise at prices which will insure the customer against overcharges. How often has it been said, "I will have this prescription filled at Jones' store because he fills many prescriptions like this one every day, while at Smith's store they do not get one like it more than twice or three times a week and it will cost more there."

And it probably will. The customer is right. What is Smith going to do to overcome the prevalent idea that he is working at a disadvantage? His reputation for skill in compounding may be as high as that of Jones, but that does not help him in such a case as this. Manifestly there is but one thing he can do and that is to join hands with the other Smiths and obtain his supplies on the Jones basis of cost. Smith's customers and prospective customers learning that his buying facilities are the best there are (Smith featuring this fact in his advertising), lose the fear that they are going to be overcharged at Smith's store and Smith's professional abilities are now given an equal chance with those of Mr. Jones.

The Problem of How to Help the Smiths.

The N. A. R. D. has always stood for "a square deal" for the Smiths of pharmacy, and the big-hearted, liberal Joneses have joined the N. A. R. D. ranks because they not only wanted to help the Smiths, but they felt that in the long run they themselves would benefit by the era of good feeling that would result from organization, education and co-operation for the good of the entire craft.

The slow-going, unprogressive druggist who has not caught the spirit of the times and refuses to adapt himself to modern requirements is a hopeless case. He is bound to be crowded out by up-to-date competitors, sooner or later. The N. A. R. D. and its activities cannot and does not intend trying to save him. There is also the man whose chief stock in trade is price-juggling, deception and fraud as applied to cheap, adulterated and in some cases vicious goods; he is another hopeless case. The evil he practices will become self-exposed and his success, if he achieves any, will be transient and fading.

The Contest of the Future.

The contest of the future, as *Notes* sees it, is between up-to-date and behind-the-times business and professional methods. The N. A. R. D. druggist of tomorrow is to be a druggist who can furnish goods and services to the public in competition with all who care to dispute his supremacy, whether it be the department store manager or the pharmaceutical cutrater.

The N. A. R. D. man of the future will find little need of a fixed schedule of prices, because he knows that the public abhor anything that even suggests a "brace game;" but he will be strong, independent and fearless, asking a fair profit on all the goods he sells, knowing full well that he cannot be undersold except by a price-juggler. He is to demand fair pay for professional services and get it, because the customer will feel that he is getting the worth of his money. This is salesmanship.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The MEYER BROTHER DRUGGIST was established as the St. Louis *Drug and Market Reporter* in April, 1880. An extended sketch of the important events in the early history of the publication was given in our Silver Anniversary issue for April, 1905.

Volume 1, was reviewed in preceding issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

No. 1 of Volume II, dated April 10, 1881, opens with a historical sketch on quinine, translated from the German by Theodore F. Meyer. This is followed by an article, showing how American fluidextracts were becoming popular in Europe. It mentions an exhibit of a full line of fluidextracts at the Paris Exposition. C. F. G. Meyer, chairman of the committee on drug market of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association, makes an interesting report. Retail druggists are urged to make their collections every month. The new and first Missouri pharmacy law is announced as having passed, March 25, and the statement made that it will go into effect in ninety days. "The Relation Between Physicians and Druggists" is discussed and it is evident that it was an old question, even at that date. Kansas temperance is a matter of court record and attracted much attention at that date. Importance is attached to imports of cinchona bark, showing 32,800 bales received in New York City in 1880. During the same period, 416,998 ounces of quinine were imported. The usual general review of the drug market closes the April issue.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

No. 2 of Volume II, dated May 10, 1881, gives the Missouri pharmacy law in full. The Mo. Ph. A., on May 5, recommended the following names to the governor from which he was expected to select three commissioners: H. C. Churchill, Windsor; R. T. Miller, Sedalia; M. W. Alexander, St. Louis; M. A. Brown, Miami; J. F. Hunt, Columbus; H. C. Burr, Moberly; W. T. Ford, Kansas City; A. H. Caffee, Carthage; W. A. Hall, Springfield. The following were announced as delegates from the Mo. Ph. A. to the A. Ph. A.: M. W. Alexander and J. M. Good, St. Louis; H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; E. R. Edmunds, Miami; M. Llewellyn, Mexico.

"Pharmacopœial Nomenclature," is the title of an extended article by Oscar Oldberg, Ph. D., then medical purveyor, United States Marine Hospital Service.

A. H. CAFFEE.

No. 3 of Volume III continues the article by Dr. Oldberg on Pharmacopœial Nomenclature. Further attention is given the cinchona bark market of the world.

No. 4 of Volume II, dated July 12, devotes two pages to a circular letter issued under date of July 6, 1881, by the newly organized board of pharmacy, the members being; J. A. Howard, president; J. F. Hurt, vice-president; M. W. Alexander, secretary. The state was divided into an eastern, northern and southern district, and a member of the board assigned the duty of looking after the enforcement of the law in a special district. It was announced that those in business who failed to register within sixty days would be obliged to pass an examination. The Kansas City meeting of the A. Ph. A., August 23 to 27, was announced. The new pharmacy law for the state of New Jersey was published in full.

No. 5 of Volume II begins with the Smyrna Opium Market Report. Then follows a letter from Secretary M. W. Alexander, of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy to Meyer Brothers & Co., calling attention to the provisions of the new law and announcing a meeting for examination of candidates for registration at St. Louis, the first Monday in October. Next comes an article on California Borax, then a notice of the approaching Kansas City meeting of the A. Ph. A. We find the following among the local druggists interested in the arrangements for the meeting: C. A. Sparrow, F. W. Schulte and George T. Lynn. American cotton seed oil in Italy is announced by the United States consul.

No. 6 of Volume II, dated September 10, announces the International Pharmaceutical Congress as having met in London, Eng., the previous month. Several pages are devoted to the report of the twenty-ninth meeting of the A. Ph. A., held at Kansas City, the week beginning Augnst 23. The important matter of determining the freshness of eggs is discussed at some length and Prof. G. Dragendorff is credited with the following:

Perfectly Fresh Eggs, therefore, may be required to have a spec. grav. of at least 1.0784, or, in round numbers, 1.08. This is best determined by preparing a solution of common salt of this spec. grav., in which the eggs must either remain immersed in suspension or sink to the bottom. Good eggs for cooking should not be over one week old, and should correspond to a spec. grav. of 1.06. Eggs which refuse to sink in a solution of common salt of spec. gr. 1.05 should not be purchased, if possible, though they are not necessarily bad or injurious. But whenever the spec. gr. falls to 1.025 and below, they should be considered as unfit for use and rejected.

P. W. BEDFORD.

No. 7 of Volume II, dated October 13, indicates the importance of cinchona and quinine in the drug market by devoting considerable space to the "Situation of Quinine." Then follows a report of the Fifth International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at London,

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August, 1881. An article on Benzoic Acid and Sodium Benzoate of Commerce, by Prof. P. W. Bedford, reviews the market and gives tests for determining the purity of these chemicals. It must be remembered that the Pharmacopœia was not explicit on such points in those days.

No. 8 of Volume II, dated November 10, published the report of the A. Ph. A. Committee on U. S. P. Revision. Fancy holiday goods were extensively handled by retail druggists in 1881, and a lengthy article on the subject is given space. "Poisons Left About by Doctors," indicates the text of an article reprinted from the *Chemist and Druggist*, of London. It is stated that the trade association of Philadelphia proposes a schedule to govern the apprenticeship and salaries of those desiring to enter the drug business. Fifty dollars is to be paid the first year, seventy-five dollars the second, one hundred dollars the third and one hundred and fifty dollars the fourth year, the employer to pay the expense of the apprentice attending the college of pharmacy, no apprentice to be engaged under fifteen years of age nor over seventeen years. This is rather interesting in connection with the present agitation on the subject of apprentices. The quicksilver market is now considered. A report is published of the third annual meeting of the Mo. Ph. A., the following being the new officers:

President, E. R. Edmunds, Miami; First Vice-President, J. F. Hurt, Columbia; Second Vice-President, Wm. Q. Purcell, Malta Bend; Third Vice-President, J. M. Good, St. Louis; Secretary, W. T. Ford, Kansas City; Treasurer, P. H. Franklin, Marshall.

A report is also made of the second annual meeting of the Ill. Ph. A., the following being the new officers:

President, F. C. Bourscheidt, Peoria; First Vice-President, William Bower, Olney; Second Vice-President, A. A. Brown, Sterling; Third Vice-President, J. P. Henry, Arcola; Secretary, Mat. W. Borland, Chicago; Treasurer, A. P. Cunningham, Champaign; Executive Committee: Theron E. Fell, Bloomington; R. Scheffbauer, Chicago; George Babel, Kankakee.

No. 9 of Volume II, dated December 10, 1881, gives in full a lengthy report of the patent medicine trade by a member of the Glasgow, Scotland, Apothecaries' Company. It is written in rather a popular vein as shown by what the author says is a Yankee version of Franklin's lines—

"He that by by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive,

adapted to the times, is—

He that by his trade would rise
Must either bust or advertise."

The duty on quinine attracts attention. The Western Wholesale Druggists' Association held its seventh annual meeting in Cincinnati, November 9-10. An editorial states that the patent medicine business in England is a reflection of that in the United States, and particular attention is directed to unprincipled manufacturers. It is also stated that retail druggists selling at cut rates "will hardly receive the confidence of their fellow druggists." A substitute for castor oil from Brazil is announced but evidently failed to make its appearance to any extent in the commercial world.

No. 10 of Volume II, is dated March 15, 1882. "The Press," is the subject of a toast published in full as given by E. F. Baldwin, editor of the *Peoria Journal*, at a recent meeting of the Ill. Ph. A. This after dinner speech is sufficiently old for some one to resurrect it and use it as an extemporaneous speech at a 1907 banquet. Cod liver oil is the subject of a lengthy article. "The Tincal Trade of Asia," was evidently an intelligible title in 1882 but perhaps it is well for us to say that the two page article referred to the native sodium borate from which borax was originally derived. A new method of wine making is described and credited to Reihlen. "The Morality of Opium," is an interesting review of the effects of the use of opium upon human morals. In the editorial, we find the following quotation from the Odyssey:

"Meanwhile, with genial joy to warm the soul
Bright Helen mixed a mirth-inspiring bowl."

An exceptionally interesting article then follows on the history of the word, "drug." It is the result of considerable research among old dictionaries and early English works. This number closes Volume II.

"The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while;
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a welcome smile.
Its full of worth and kindness. too,
With brotherly kindness blent.
It's worth a million dollars,
And it doesn't cost a cent."

A Regular Gold Mine.—You remember Cully, what used to tend bar here?

Well, when he got out of the Keely Institute he died and was cremated, and this chain was made from the gold obtained from his ashes—see?

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THERAPEUTICS FOR PHARMACISTS.

Warts.

℞ Sulphur sub..... ℥v.
Ac. acet. glac ..... ℥iiss.
Glycerin..... ℥ij.

M. Sig. Apply the paste to the warts on small pieces of linen or spread with a brush at night. Wash off the next morning. Repeat till the wart drops off.—[*The Surgical Clinic.*

In Anesthetizing.—Never forget that the safest anesthesia is surgical anesthesia, steadily maintained. Never forget that the least quantity of anesthetic which will secure this is the best. Never forget that Waller was right in saying that "Death is nearly always due to unskilful administration, and that is the administration of an overdose.—[Stone in *Colorado Medical Journal.*

Camphorated Oil for Hypodermic Morphine Injections.—Camphor in oily solution has been much prescribed on the Continent as a stimulant in the form of a hypodermic injection, and is often indicated in cases in which morphine is also required. In order to combine the two active ingredients in one solution the injection may be prepared by means of morphine oleate, thus:—Dissolve morphine alkaloid, 1, in just sufficient oleic acid, add camphor, 10 and dissolve in sufficient olive oil to make 100 fluid parts. The oil used should be first washed with alcohol, then sterilised. One C.c. contains 10 Cgm. of camphor and 1 Cgm. of morphine.—[*Journ. Pharm. Chim.* [3], 18, 344.

Water in Poisoning With Sulphuric Acid.—In a former editorial I discussed the uncertainty and chaotic condition of the so-called science of toxicology. Here is another illustration. For years it has been inculcated into the minds of pharmaceutical and medical students, that water must be avoided in poisoning with sulphuric acid, the reason given being that on adding water to the acid, the temperature becomes greatly elevated. But now comes Prof. Long, of the University of Buffalo, (*Med. News*, June 27, 1903) and says: Give water in poisoning with sulphuric acid. He has found that upon mixing 10 c. c. of sulphuric acid with 100 c. c. of water (at 70° F.) the temperature rose only 111° F. (surely not a very high degree), and in using twice the quantity of water, the temperature of the mixture rose only to 94° F. "The precaution to be observed is this: Use an abundance of water, and the objection is removed."—[*Exchange.*

The Old Formula for Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, mentioned on page 231 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, 1906, is as follows:

Quinine sulphate.....60 grs.
Strychnine.....2 grs.
Iron pyrophosphate .....256 grs.
Citric acid..... grs. xii.
Aqua ammonia ..... q. s.
Dist. water.....2 fl. ozs.
Syr. simple..... ℥ iv.
Deodorized alcohol..... ℥ vi.
Dist. water.....sufficient for one pint.
Ess. orange-fresh..... ℥ ss.

Dissolve the iron pyrophosphate in two fluid ounces of hot distilled water.

Rub the quinine and strychnine sulphate with the citric acid and having slightly warmed the mixture syrup and alcohol add it to the alkaloidal salts and obtain a clear solution. When cool add the iron solution and spirit of orange and water enough to make one pint—carefully add aqua ammonia until neutral to litmus. Filter.

The Best Treatment in Case of Swallowing a Foreign Body.—Sufficient warning has been given against administering cathartics to persons who have swallowed foreign bodies, especially one having sharp points. It is the surest way of injuring, perhaps penetrating the intestine. Nevertheless I am just through reading the report of a case in which the doctor administered cathartics to his own baby, who swallowed an open pin of the safety-pin variety, which it had pulled off from its mother's buckle. The right treatment in the case of swallowing a foreign body, whether by a child or an adult, is to stuff the patient with a large amount of solid food, leaving a large residue; potatoes are the best. The foreign body becomes imbedded in the residue matter, and it generally passes easily and painlessly. A good adjuvant to the potatoes is slippery-elm bark. Make the patient chew as much of it as possible; let him also swallow some ground-elm bark. The mucilage of the elm protects the intestinal walls, and this renders the feces and the foreign body slippery, without increasing peristalsis.

The "Common Cold."—The common "cold" usually consists of a rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis or bronchitis or a combination of these conditions. It is becoming generally recognized that "colds" are due to bacterial invasion and not to atmospheric influences, although an exposure, no doubt, acts as a predisposing cause. What can we do, then, to increase the resistance of the body besides warmth and rest.

Quinine and salicylic acid often seem to act favorably, although it is not known how these drugs act. An opiate sometimes assists in curing. Camphor has a marked effect in many cases. The coal tar antipyretics are by no means to be despised in all cases. The pills of opium and camphor (N. F.) are very good means to combat a distressing "cold." One given at bed time may dispel all symptoms by morning. The elixir of pilocarpus, (N. F.) is certainly an active cellular stimulant and is especially valuable in faucial inflammations. As a mild diuretic the elixir of potassium acetate and juniper (N. F.) can be given with benefit.

A good cathartic is often used to break up a "cold." The U. S. pharmacopœia and the National Formulary offer as a plentiful supply of these medicaments. One to three teaspoonfuls of the elixir catharticum compositum (N. F.) taken at bed time should fulfill all requirements, although a compound cathartic pill is probably preferable as it contains calomel.—[*Courier of Medicine.*

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N. F. AND U. S. P.

The National Formulary and U. S. Pharmacopœia.

BY FRANCIS HEMM, ST. LOUIS.

A talk at the 1907 meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association reported by the stenographer.

PROF. FRANCIS HEMM.

I wish to call attention to the fact that I asked for some papers on certain subjects but did not receive any.

We are all interested in the question of how to interest the physicians in the National Formulary and U. S. Pharmacopœia. I have placed here for distribution some reprints of a talk which I made to the physicians of St. Louis last fall. I was invited by the Medical Society of the Hospital Alumni to address them on the subject, and also to make an exhibit of National Formulary preparations, which I did, and that address is printed and will be distributed among you, giving our reasons for interesting them in the National Formulary preparations. I will not take up your time in reading it to you, because you have it in print.

The first thing to be done is to give the physician some reason for wishing him to become interested in the National Formulary and U. S. Pharmacopœia preparations.

The first reason is because it is a credit to any physician to prescribe ethical preparations, and it is not a credit to him to prescribe secret compounds. It is the first rule of medical ethics and practice to have no secrets. This is the first argument. The second is that they will benefit themselves by improving in therapeutics. They will study therapeutics more thoroughly and learn more about the direct effects of the remedies they are prescribing, and will learn what it is that is giving the effect, whereas in the administration of unknown compounds, or shotgun prescriptions, they do not know what is giving the effect. The third reason is that it is the conscientious duty of every physician to prevent, so far as lies in his power, self-medication on the part of his patients. He certainly encourages self-medication if he writes out an English prescription for a proprietory medicine, and places the patient in possession of knowledge of what apparent benefit there is in it. This causes more self-medication than any other thing. I am glad to say that the physicians of the country, that is the better class of them, and their national organization are realizing this fact, and they are now endeavoring to undo the harm that they have done in the past. The American Medical Association, through its official organ is advocating that physicians all over the country prescribe National Formulary and U. S Pharmacopœia preparations.

These preparations are of definite composition and the physician can find in them almost everything that he needs in his practice, enough to meet his every requirement. Very seldom do we have to go beyond their scope.

A good mechanic will work with few tools but he will know his tools and how to get good results. A good physician will need few remedies, but he must know how to use them. You can soon tell whether a physician knows his business or not by the way he prescribes. A man who is positive in his prescriptions knows his business, he is sure of his diagnosis. The man who is always changing his prescriptions from one medicine to another does not know what is wrong with his patient, and you can draw the conclusion that he is not able to make a correct diagnosis. If they know what they want, the National Formulary offers them remedies of definite composition.

These few arguments I throw out to you to use when you talk to your physicians; use them in a careful and prudent way and call their attention to the harm done by self-medication by prescribing these nostrums, as many of them are, or at least remedies of unknown composition. It is not altogether the argument of profit with us, it is that of ethical pharmacy. These preparations and formulas are prepared by men who know their business. The best brains in the country in pharmacy and medicine are combined for this work. There is no better talent in medicine or pharmacy in the world than that applied to our Pharmacopœia. Our Pharmacopœia is a model and it compares favorably with any in the world. We need not apologize when we ask a physician to prescribe from the National Formulary and the U. S. Pharmacopœia. We can boldly make our claims for them.

If this question of how to make the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary popular with the physician were given proper attention by every druggist in the state during the next twelve months it would, of course, benefit you financially as well as professionally, and although I have not considered the financial end of it, that is important. The professional phase of the subject is what I wish to emphasize. I wish to see the profession elevated. We should take the lead and work for the advancement of this movement from professional pride. If you will do this, it will have the effect of reducing your stock and investment, and you will be able to do business on half your present investment, and your profit will be doubled at the least calculation. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and work for the National Formulary and U. S. Pharmacopœia preparations.

Missouri Pure Food and Drugs Law appeared in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, 1907, page 158.

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ST. LOUIS IN 1835.

BY JAMES A. WATKINS, PH. G., ST. LOUIS.

A record of the wholesale drug trade of St. Louis from 1835 to recent times, read at a reminiscence meeting held under the direction of the class of 1875 of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

JAMES A. WATKINS.

1835. Barnard & Co., Washington Avenue and Second Street. (This firm was composed of Chas. H. Peck and W. D. W. Barnard, of St. Louis, and afterwards in 1855 was changed to Barnard, Adams & Peck.)

1851. Wm. D'Oench & Co., located on Second Street, between Market and Walnut.

1851. Tracy, Champion & Co., Main, between Chestnut and Market.

1851. Z. F. Wetzel & Co., on Main Street, between Pine and Chestnut.

1851. Charless, Blow & Co., Main, between Olive and Pine Streets.

1851. Bunding & Voight, Main, between Locust and Olive Streets.

1851. Schuetz, Eggers & Co., Main, between Washington and Christy Avenues.

1851. Bacon, Hyde & Co., Main, between Olive and Pine Streets.

1851. R. B. Snow, Second and Vine Streets.

1851. Wm. Gleim, southeast corner Third and Market.

1851. Francis & Bro., southeast corner Green and Third Street.

1851. Matthews & Bro., Fourth and Franklin Avenue.

1851. D'Oench & Pelloux, north side Market, between Main and Second Streets.

1851. Francis, Walton & Warren, east side Main, between Chestnut and Pine Streets.

1851. D'Oench & Campbill, Third Street, opposite Old Cathedral.

1853. J. S. Merrell, grinder of select drugs, St. Charles Street, between Sixth and Seventh. (At that time there was a large stone yard on the northeast corner of Sixth and St. Charles Streets.)

1851. Vandewater, Loker & Co., Locust Street, between Main and Second.

1852. Wall & Meyer commenced in the drug business in Ft. Wayne, Ind. 1855 this firm was changed to Meyer Brothers. 1865 (August) bought out Matthews Brothers on the corner of Second and Locust Streets. (At that time the firm was Meyer Brothers & Co.) 1889 it was incorporated under the name of Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

1851. The Patent Medicine men of St. Louis were:

Henry Blakesley, corner Second & Vine Streets.

Dr. Bragg, corner Third & Market Streets, who made Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Dr. J. H. McLean at that time worked for Bragg & Co., and afterwards put up Volcanic Oil Liniment after the formula of Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Dr. Easterley was also one of the Patent Medicine men of 1851.

1854. Matthews, Levering & Co. was located on Washington Avenue, between Main and Second Streets.

1855. The following wholesale druggists were doing business in the city of St. Louis:

Francis, Walton & Warren,	Dupuy & Johnson,
Bacon, Hyde & Co.,	Bunding & Voigt,
J. Barnard,	Charless, Blow & Co.,
Z. F. Wetzel & Co.,	Schuetz & Eggers,
R. B. Snow & Co.,	Mathews, Levering & Co.,
Henry Blakesley,	Barnard, Adams & Co.

Bacon, Hyde & Co. changed to Pike & Kellogg.

Wm. D'Oench & Co. burnt out and went out of business.

Matthews, Levering & Co. changed to Matthews & Sons, and August, 1865, sold out to Meyer Brothers.

Meyer Brothers, at that time, was located at the northwest corner of Second and Locust Streets and ran their business as Meyer Brothers & Co., in connection with their Ft. Wayne drug house.

Meyer Brothers succeeded Z. F. Wetzel, who were located on Main, between Pine and Chestnut.

Charless, Blow & Co. was succeeded by Peter Blow, and burnt out.

Bunding & Voigt, at the death of Mr. Bunding, was changed to E. Voigt, and sold out.

Pike & Kellogg, succeeded by E. C. Pike & Co.

1857. The following houses were doing business in the city of St. Louis:

Wm. D'Oench & Co.,	Tracy, Champion & Co.,
Z. F. Wetzel & Co.,	Charless, Blow & Co.,
Bunding & Voigt,	Schuetz & Eggers,
Matthews, Levering & Co.,	Bacon, Hyde & Co.,
Barnard, Adams & Peck,	R. B. Snow,
J. S. Merrell,	Vandewater, Loker & Co.

1864 or 1865. Brown, Weber & Graham were located on Second Street, between Olive and Pine, and burned out, and were succeeded by Brown, Weber & Co., and failed in 1871, and was succeeded by A. Wengler & Co.

1867. Richardson, Mellier & Co. were located on Main, between Christy Avenue and Morgan Street, and were succeeded by Richardson & Co., and afterward by Richardson Drug Co.

1868. Scott & Mellier was located on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street, and afterwards succeeded by A. A. Mellier, on Eighth and Washington Avenue.

1872. Donnell, Tilden & Co. was located on Second Street, 608-610 North Second Street.

1875. Donnell, Tilden & Co. and A. Wengler & Co. consolidated and formed the St. Louis Drug Co. They were in business only one year and then burned out.

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1880. Daugherty–Crouch Drug Co. was located on the corner of Seventh near Clark Avenue and sold out to Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Hopkins–Weller & Co. was located on the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street, and sold out to Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Moffitt–West Drug Co. was first located on Walnut Street near Main, then on the corner of Fourth and Lucas Avenue. Afterwards moved to Broadway and Clark Avenue, and sold out to J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

Lambert, of Listerine fame, was a prescription clerk in the retail department of A. A. Mellier & Co. He first commenced making his Listerine at that place, and from the houses named above came some of our most prominent and successful drug men of the city.

Collins Brothers were located on the corner of Second and Vine Streets, and afterwards sold out to Collins Brothers Drug Co., and then sold out to J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

Collins Brothers originally sprang from the business of Henry Blakesley, the Patent Medicine man, Collins marrying one of Blakesley's daughter and succeeding to Henry Blakesley's business.

In 1855 we had twelve wholesale drug houses in the city of St. Louis, and in 1907 we have only two.

For the above I wish to acknowledge the kindest courtesy of Messrs. Simpson and Knight, of Meyer Brothers Drug Co.; Leonard Matthews, formerly of Matthews & Son; H. J. Linnamann, and Koeneke, of Niedringhaus & Koeneke.

Veteran Pharmacist.—Dr. J. E. Webster, of Benton, Ill., is certainly entitled to a prominent position in the list of veteran pharmacists. Dr. Webster has been continuously looking after his business at Benton during the past thirty-nine years, and has reached the sixty-sixth year of his life. He is hale, hearty and happy, and his friends say: "So mote it be for many years to come."

DR. J. E. WEBSTER.

If You Have Had Anything to do with the drug trade of St. Louis between 1866 and 1907, see the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July, page 313.

Early British Relics.—An important archæological discovery has been made near Hunmanby Station in a clay pit, the property of Mr. Parker. Traces of bronze disclosed by a landslip led to excavations and examination of the subsoil, with the result that parts of a chariot wheel and a shield were found. It is concluded that the relics are the remaining evidences of an instance of the early British practice of giving "chariot burial" to a warrior, but no traces of bones were found.

COST MARKS.

In marking the cost of goods it is important to use a system that is readily understood by the salesman and not easily discovered by others. Some dealers find it necessary to change the key after being in use some time in order to preserve secrecy. The *Drygoodsman* suggests an effective way to make this change by using the same mark but transposing it in such a way that it would not be recognized by those who now understand its working.

Suppose that your mark is;

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
b l a c k h o r s e

Use the same characters or letters that are in black horse, only transpose them so that they will occupy different positions, like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
c k a h o s l b e r

Then use a blind.

In marking your costs on your goods you can use these letters to represent the figures you want, but to further confuse anyone who should attempt to decipher your cost mark, use a key or blind. That is suppose an article cost $1.50. Ordinarily we would mark it COR. To be confusing, however, we will add 6 to the first figure and mark it as though it cost $7.50, or LOR. If an article cost $4.75, we would mark it HLO, which would be the normal way of marking $4.75, but we instead add 6 to the first figure, making it $10.75, and marking it CRLO. In reading your cost mark you would know that 6 had always been added to the first figure, so that you could deduct this amount in order to arrive at the real cost.

There are a number of ways in which this idea of adding a blind figure can be applied to the same cost mark. You could, instead of marking the actual cost of the merchandise, mark it as though it had cost twice the amount, and by drawing two lines under the cost mark indicate that the amount shown in the cost mark must be divided by two in order to arrive at the actual cost. You could mark it three times the actual cost, draw three lines under it and thus indicate that it was to be divided by three in order to ascertain the real cost.

You could employ a double system; that is, if an article cost $4.50, you could mark this CKLO and underneath this, mark BKO. The first mark is $12.75, the second mark is $8.25, which means that $8.25 is to be subtracted from the $12.75 in order to ascertain the actual cost.

You see by this that there is no limit to the changes which you can run in, and perhaps for your purpose the best thing for you to do would be merely to use the same old letters or characters that you have been using, transposing them as we suggest to form a new cost mark, and then use any form of keys or blinds that we have suggested in order to lead astray any one who thinks he knows your cost mark, but would subsequently find out that he did not.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAWS.

BY W. SCOTT SAMUEL, PAWHUSKA, OKLA.

This paper received the prize of an assortment of Meyer Brothers pure chemicals, awarded at the 1907 joint meeting of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Associations, for the best paper on, "Is the Pure Food Law of Advantage to the Druggist?"

Is the Pure Food Law of Advantage to the Druggist?

I answer, yes, undoubtedly. For the last several years at our annual meetings we have listened to the views of our fellow druggists on this subject of purity. In a little over one month after our last meeting, a Pure Food and Drugs Act was passed by our National Congress that lends a new significance to the subject of purity in foods and drugs. It is safe to assume that a large per cent of our people have as yet a very imperfect idea of the intent purpose and scope of the so-called Pure Food Law.

The cause that has led up to our present stringent law is not hard to determine if one will examine the things that come under his eyes daily in the grocery stores and restaurants. The thousand and one cheap adulterants that finally made the people rebel against those glaring frauds which unscrupulous manufacturers have placed upon the market is the reason for this law, and the result has been a law that has made purity of prime consideration. The newspapers have done a great work in educating the public along these lines and those conscientious manufacturers of food products have done their full share toward relegating the more dangerous adulterants to the things that were. You who have "supped full on horrors" in reading Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" will agree that if even a small fraction of the things that he relates are true, it was high time for a Pure Food Law. I have found a few druggists who object to the law as troublesome, etc. Permit me to say that in no way can the true pharmaceutists show his customers the beauty of pure drugs and the advantage of dealing in pure goods only than by a strict observance of the Pure Food Law. By all means let your customers know that you are heartily in sympathy with the law and that you are conducting your business along that line and the result will be an increased patronage and the confidence and esteem of your patrons. There is a phase of the Pure Food Law that is being exploited by the small remnant of manufacturers of rain-bow tinted food in a misleading way. The writer some days ago noticed a bottle of alleged tomato catsup on a restaurant table and this was the legend that the label around the neck of the bottle bore: "This preparation complies with all the requirements of the Pure Food Law and contains one-half of one per cent Benzoate of Soda." Striving to give the unsophisticated public the impression that the Pure Food Law required Benzoate of Soda in tomato catsup and without it it could not pass muster, because, forsooth the Pure Food Law requires that it contain Benzoate of Soda. This smacks of cheap charlatanism and should be discouraged and exposed by all true pharmacists.

In conclusion I will say that it is my belief that the majority of druggists approve of the Pure Food Law and will sustain it by their actions. The advantages to the conscientious up-to-date druggists are so self evident that from these few remarks I hope every druggist will press forward to the mark of his high calling and will show to the people that the Pure Food Law, as interpreted by druggists, means something and through its provisions the best interests of the public will be conserved.

Coloring Stuff Must Go.—A dispatch from Washington announces the most important pure food decision since the national food and drugs act went into effect on January 1. Important concession are made in the decision in the matter of the use—temporarily—of preservatives in certain quantities and coloring matter of certain kinds in food products.

At the same time it is given out that virtually all preservatives and coloring matter must go eventually.

The decision of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, which is composed of Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Government Chemist; Frederick L. Dunlap, representing the Treasury Department, and George P. McCabe, representing the Department of Commerce and Labor, is that no drug, chemical or harmful or deleterious dye or preservative may be used in any manner or in any quantity.

This ruling is followed by exceptions which are intended to apply for a sufficient length of time to permit manufacturers and handlers of food products to arrange their business so as to comply with the law with as little hardship to them as possible.

One of the important exceptions permits the use of certain coal tar dyes prepared especially for use in foods which bear a guarantee from the maker that they are free from subsidary products and represent the actual substance, the name of which they bear. It is required, however, that a certificate that the dye has been tested and found free from harmful constituents first must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.—[St. Louis *Times*.

The Labeling of Mixtures of Cane and Maple Sirups. (F. I. D. 75.)—The director of the agricultural experiment station at Orono, Maine, in a recent letter made the following statement:

There are in Maine many sirups which are labeled something like this: "A Fancy Quality Sirup Made from Pure Maple and White Sugar." Many of these sirups carry but little maple, one company saying that in a sirup analogous to this they put ninety per cent of cane sugar and ten per cent of maple.

When both maple and cane sugars are used in the production of sirup the label should be varied according to the relative proportion of the ingredients. The name of the sugar present in excess of 50% of the total sugar content should be given the greater prominence on the label; that is, it should be given first. For example, a sirup the sugars of which consist of 51% cane sugar and 49% maple sugar would be properly branded as

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"Sirup Made from Cane and Maple sugar," or as "Cane and Maple Sirup." The terms "maple sugar" and "maple sirup" may only be used on the label as part of the name when those substances are present in substantial quantities as ingredients. They should not appear on the label as part of the name, when only a small quantity of those substances is used to give a maple flavor to the product. A cane sirup containing only enough maple sirup or maple sugar to give a maple flavor is properly labeled as "Cane Sirup, Maple Flavor" or "Cane Sirup Flavored with Maple."

Whenever it is necessary to declare cane sugar (sucrose) on a label it should be declared as cane sugar and not as white sugar.—[FREDERICK L. DUNLAP, GEO. P. MCCABE, Board of Food and Drug Inspection, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1907.

Far Fetched Questions are sometimes asked by board of pharmacy examiners. It would be difficult, however, to outdo some of the questions found in literary schools. The following are a few examples: "Translate into hindu—(a) you are up a tree; (b) the fat is in the fire; (c) once bitten, twice shy; (d) look before your leap; (e) I hope you will not lose your temper; (f) give and take."

Prof. and Mrs. Francis Hemm are shown in the above half-tone as they appeared February 11, 1907, which was the twenty-eighth wedding anniversary of this popular St. Louis couple. The Alumni of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will celebrate Prof. Hemm's silver anniversary as a teacher in the college, on September 26.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT.

The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy met in quarterly session on July 9, 1907, at Oklahoma City.

A class of twenty-two was present and took the examination. The following passed the required grade and were granted certificates of registration, except Miss Lillie M. Sturgeon, who received the highest grade in the class, but certificate was held pending required age:

Chas. E. Beitman, Skedee; Wm. H. Clarkson, Blair; Jno. L. Fox, Blackwell; James I. Gumaer, Kendrick; Ben G. Jones, Blackwell; Harriett B. S. Marble, Oklahoma City; S. L. Owings, Hennessey; A. B. Raffington, Mulhall; Lillie M. Sturgeon, Ames; E. A. Smith, Mountain View; Lizzie Viner, Guthrie.

John Mulherr of Orlando, and Grace W. Roberts, of Choctaw, were granted certificates as assistant pharmacists.

The following having complied with the requirements of the board were granted registration on diploma:

Apgee, Jno. H., McComb, O., Ohio Northern University.
Baker, Maxey G., Milford, O., Ohio Northern University.
Benward, Roy, Carnegie, Okla., Oklahoma University.
Bradford, Jas. W., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma University.
Bowles, La Foy E., Kingfisher, Okla., Northwestern University.
Buissiere, Miss Heine P., New Orleans, Tulane University, pharmacy department.
Cobb, Jos. T. W., Oklahoma City, Buffalo College of Pharmacy.
Collens, Jno. W., Monroe, La., Atlanta College of Pharmacy.
Denton, Everett, Stratford, Tex., Louisiana College of Pharmacy.
Elberson, Benj. E., Bucyrus, O., Ohio Northern University.
Lewis, Clifford R., Columbus, O., pharmacy department Ohio Medical College.
Machenheimer, Don G., Chicago, Ill., University of Illinois.
Milne, Frank A., Guymon, Okla., Northwestern University.
Terrill, Caml., Peoria, Ill., Highland Park College.
Williams, Alvah G., Jonesboro, Ark., Atlanta College of Pharmacy.

The Next Meeting will be held in Enid on October 8, 1907. Application blanks and full information can be had by addressing the undersigned.—[F. B. LILLIE, Secretary, Guthrie.

MATRIMONIAL.

King-Fabra.—Miss Louise Fabra and Ellis King were married at the home of the bride's parents, East Falmouth, Ky., July 2. Mr. King is a young man of many sterling qualities and was born and raised at Falmouth. The bride is the handsome and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fabra, the father being a prominent pharmacist of the city and for many years a salesman for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

To Press Flowers place them between two blotters. The blotting paper will absorb all moisture and prevents staining the leaves of books. To press ferns and delicate plants and flowers place between two sheets of cotton then in a large book, an old geography is fine for this.

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MISSOURI PHARMACISTS.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association at Pertle Springs, June 11-14.

Should the Mo. Ph. A. Establish a Pharmaceutical Club?—The association has established a record for permanent location, that is, as permanent as circumstances would permit. For four consecutive years the meetings were held at Sweet Springs; seven consecutive meetings occurred at Excelsior Springs and the 1907 convention was the tenth one at Pertle Springs. How would it do for the association to establish a pharmaceutical club and have a home of its own? This idea is suggested by the plans of the Missouri State Press Association which organization has endorsed the plan and appointed a committee to take charge of the enterprise annouced in the following item from the *Kansas City Star*: A movement is now fully under way among country newspaper men of the state to establish a clubhouse for the use of members of the State Press association and their families. The suggestion was first made by Philip Gansz, of *The Macon Republican*, president of the association at the recent meeting in St. Louis. Mr. Gansz's idea was that the association should acquire a tract of forty or sixty acres in some location that would afford the best advantages for boating, fishing, hunting and scenery.

"The wider the place the better," said Mr. Gansz. "It appears to be the consensus of opinion among the newspaper men, who have expressed themselves, that the Ozark region would be the best place for the location of the new enterprise. It is proposed to hold the annual summer meeting of the association there."

The Mo. Ph. A. 1907. The Register.

J. H. Barnes, Liberty; Frank L. Barnes, Kansas City; W. C. Bender, St. Joseph; W. E. Berryman, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; W. R. Brasfield, Garden City; Albert Bretscher. St. Louis; Riley Bryan, Kansas City; Anton Burvenich, Plattsburg; Dr. C. R. Caspari, St. Louis; Dr. Otto E. Claus, St. Louis; J. Wallace Clifton, St. Louis; W. H. Coons, Dearborn; J. G. Crenshaw, Lexington; Guy Crouch, Pleasant Hill; E. W. Davis, Fillmore; Fred R. Dimmitt, Kansas City; J. P. Dow, Sedalia; E. H. Dudley, Kansas City; Wm. Federman, Kansas City; Fred A. H Garlichs, St. Joseph; Chas. Gietner, St. Louis; S. E. Gilkeson, Claremore, I. T.; T. F. Hagenow, St. Louis; J. S. Halcomb, Garden City; T. C. Heath, Columbia; Francis Hemm, St. Louis; Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; R. L. Hope, Centralia; J. W. Heuermann, Warrensburg; H. O. A. Huegel, St. Louis; Fred Hucke, Kansas City; Wm. K. Ilhardt, St. Louis; Wm. F. Ittner, St. Louis; Jean Jantzen, St. Louis; Olav Kaarboe, St. Louis; Andrew C. Ketring, St. Louis; W. C. Knight, Columbia; Wm. H. Lamont, St. Louis; J. F Llewellyn, Mexico; A. L. Ludwig, St. Louis; J. A. Mager, St. Louis; Thos. R. Maupin, St. Joseph; J. T. McGarvey, Warrensburg; J. L. McKibben, Knobnoster; J. W. McLain, Sedalia; Otto Meyer, Pilot Grove; L. L. Miller, Warrensburg; Mrs. H. B. Miller, Kansas City; Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville; T. B. Montgomery, Warrensburg; Chris. G. Mueller, St. Louis; J. V. Murray, Warrensburg; A. Nicholas, Trenton; Henry J. Nie, Kansas City; G. L. Parsons, Kansas City; Alf. W. Pauley, St. Louis; H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; Fred Pierce, Nevada; Wm. D. Powell, Excello; F. W. Robinson, Warrensburg; T. J. Rogers, Brownington; Horace L. Roy, Kansas City; Ed. G. Schroers, St. Joseph; S. T. Sears, Greenwood; L. A. Seitz. St. Louis; H. W. Servant, Sedalia; C. N. Spencer, Lee's Summit; Chas. W. Stockhausen, St. Louis; Robert P. Thebus, St. Louis; J. C. Thumser, St. Louis; R. B. Tilley, Columbia; E. H. Voepel, St. Louis; V. D. Washington, Centralia; W. B. Webb, St. Joseph; Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; T. C. Whitman, Warrensburg; D. V. Whitney, Kansas City; Mrs. D. V. Whitney, Kansas City; W. E. Whitsitt, Lee's Summit; George Wirthman, Kansas City; Chas. L. Wright, Webb City; Edward Young, St. Louis; A. F. Zimmerschied, Kansas City.

Mo. Ph. A. Committees For 1907-8.

President J. V. Murray has appointed the following:

Deceased Members.—John P. Dow, chairman, Georgetown; F. W. Robinson, Warrensburg; Jean Jansen, St. Louis; Geo. Parsons, Kansas City; V. D. Washington, Centerview.

Drug Adulterations.—Dr. Charles E. Caspari, St. Louis; Mrs. D. V. Whitney, Kansas City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; Wm. K. Ilhardt, St. Louis; H. D. Llewellyn, Mexico.

Exhibits.—F. C. Whitman, chairman, Warrensburg; T. C. Heath, Columbia; W. C. Knight, Columbia; W. R. Brasfield, Garden City; Mrs. H. B. Miller, Kansas City.

Entertainment.—H. O. A. Huegel chairman, St. Louis; D. V. Whitney, Kansas City, vice-chairman; Albert J. Bretscher, St. Louis; Chas. J. Koch, St. Louis; Chas. W. Stockhausen, St. Louis; Otto C. Hanser, St. Louis; Wm. F. Ittner, St. Louis; Robert P. Thebus, St. Louis; Henry J. Nie, Kansas City; Martin J. Noll, St. Louis; Frank W. Robinson, Warrensburg.

Ladies' Entertainment Committee.—Mrs. H. M. Whelpley. chairman; Mrs. Otto F. Claus, vice-chairman; Mrs. M. C. H. Arendes, Mrs. Wm. Mittelbach, Mrs. Oscar H. Ott, Mrs. L. A. Seitz, Mrs. C. W. Loomis, Mrs. A. Brandenberger, Mrs. F. L. Barnes, Mrs. T. T. Duncan, Mrs. J. Stradal, Mrs. W. H. Lamont, Mrs. A. C. Meyer.

Legislation.—Chas. L. Wright, chairman, Webb City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; Chas. Gietner, St. Louis; Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; A. W. Pauley, St. Louis.

National Formulary.—Prof. D V. Whitney, chairman, Kansas City; Dr. H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; Ambrose Mueller, Webster Groves; W. C. Knight, Columbia.

Membership and Attendance.—Wm. H. Lamont, chairman, St. Louis; H. J. Nie, Kansas City; Thos. R. Maupin, St. Joseph; H. W. Servant, Sedalia; Fred R. Dimmitt, Kansas City.

Papers and Queries.—Prof. Francis Hemm, chairman. St. Louis; R L. Hope, Centralia; Chas. W. Stockhausen, St. Louis; J. H. Barnes, Liberty; J. G. Crenshaw, Lexington.

Trade Interests.—Wm. F. Ittner, chairman, St. Louis; Wm. Federmann, Kansas City; Fred Pierce, Nevada; J. S. Holcomb, Garden City; W. E. Whitsett, Lee's Summit.

Transportation.—W. B. Kerns, chairman, Bunceton; Robert P. Thebus, St. Louis; W. D. Powell, Excello; Frank L. Barnes, Kansas City; Ed. G. Schroers, St. Joseph.

United States Pharmacopoeia.—Wm. Mittelbach, chairman, Boonville; Dr. H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; Francis Hemm, St. Louis; Otis W. Smith, Sedalia; Paul L. Hess, Kansas City.

Delegates American Pharmaceutical Association.—Dr. Otto F. Claus, chairman, St. Louis. (Other delegates to be named by the chairman of the meeting.)

National Association of Retail Druggists.—W. E. Berryman, chairman. St. Louis.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.—Dr. H. M. Whelpley, chairman, St. Louis.

Missouri Medical Society.—Members of Committee on Legislation.

The National Formulary is the subject of much interest in Missouri.

More Time could profitably be devoted to the discussion of papers read.

The Board of Pharmacy very courteously submits a report to the state association.

Lake Cena is the name of the beautiful lake on which most of the boating is done.

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J. L. McKibben, the Knob Noster druggist, attended the meeting.

The Spelling Bee was on the program and remained there. Somehow, it did not come off.

R. B. Tilley, of Columbia, says he enjoyed the meeting at Pertle Springs, and expects to report again in 1908.

The Council, of which L. A. Seitz is chairman, looks after the business of the association between annual meetings.

C. B. Wilkins, of Kansas City, representing Nelson-Baker & Co., of Detroit, is a good mixer among the druggists.

The Board of Pharmacy examination the day before the meeting gives applicants the opportunity of attending the Mo. A. Ph. A. convention.

The Memorial Hour feature, suggested by the late A. T. Fleischman was adopted this year. We trust there will be no occasion for a memorial hour in 1908.

C. W. Loomis, representing Peet Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, accompanied by his wife, was among those present. Mr. Loomis is a favorite here.

Otto Meyer, one of Missouri's capable pharmacists and druggists of Pilot Grove, was in attendance this year.

OTTO MEYER.

W. C. Hayhurst, representing Parke-Davis & Co. in St. Louis, was one of the popular attendants.

Romanta Wells, who always attends and aids in the success of the meeting, is secretary of the Retail Druggists' Association, of Kansas City.

The Rules and Regulations for the Wagner Flats were so important that it was necessary to post them in prominent public places. They attracted much attention and few, if any, were ever violated.

Stone, the Photographer, will be made an associate member of the organization if he continues to photograph everything in sight. His pictures are good and copies can be had by addressing him at Warrensburg.

This Interesting Row was caught by W. C. Knight, of Columbia, and as far as we can make out, reading from left to right, are: H. C. Jeffries, of John Wyeth & Brother; P. T. W. Eastland, of Dr. Pepper Co.; (third in line not identified); A. C. Meyer, of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., and Albert J. Bretscher, of Kleinschmidt's pharmacy, St. Louis.

Miss Estella Claus is a favorite with all and added greatly to her popularity by her sweet and clever portrayal of the character "Marie" in "The Dance of the Fairies." She was well suited to the role and looked the part of the lovely and loving heroine.

A Pharmaceutical Essay on Milk was presented at the Texas Pharmaceutical Association's Convention by J. M. Brooks, who modestly gave his office boy credit for the production, which runs as follows:

A cow is a animal somewhat bigger than a fox.

A grown cow that has not been in a train wreck has four legs—one on each corner.

A good cow has two horns and a long tail.

A bad cow has her horns knocked off and her tail et off by the dogs.

All four of a cow's legs and her tail hangs towards the ground.

A cow's milk is as good for kids as a goat's milk is.

A black cow will give white milk as same as a white cow.

It does not take a red cow to give pink milk.

The red milk-shake at the drug store is mixed with som'in' else.

You don't have to buy a whole bundle of cows to get the different kinds of milk. One town cow will eat dry weeds and brown paper and give white, sweet milk. Out'en it you can make blue-john, clabber, buttermilk, ice cream and whey. And I thought they made dairyman's milk out'en it, too, but Bill says it takes creek water, sugar cane juice and chalk to make hit.

You don't have to freeze a cow to make ice cream. You freeze the milk and put some wedicine in it to kill the taste of the weeds.

A kickin' cow gives more milk than a tame cow. When she kicks a quart of milk on your clothes it goes further than a gallon does at the table.

A "butter" cow, I guess, is the muley kind.

A good cow that has never been to school don't know what a walkin' cyclopedy of usefulness she is.

When she is alive she is a reg'lar dairy, a ice cream freezer and the whole cheese.

She is a drug store of acids, milk sugars and baby foods, and a vaccinator against small pox.

She is a lawn mower and a Johnson grass killer—(when she is alive).

When she is dead she is a meat market, a taller candle, soap and fertilizer factory; she furnishes material for bow-strings and makes hair mattresses; is a manufacturer of coarse and first combs—for various purposes. She provides glue for broken furniture, manufactures buttons and knife handles, and conducts a shoe and harness shop.

She makes some paten' medicines and does general repairin' of systems—(when she is dead).

A cow is a very nice home-made animal, but I don't think I would like to be a cow.

If You Are Looking for a drug store the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST can help you find one.

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A. PH. A.

The Baltimore A Ph. A. Branch proposes an outing which will probably take the form of a steamboat excursion. The branch is one of the most active in the long list of recently formed auxiliaries to the A. Ph. A.

The New York Branch of the A. Ph. A. is doing much good work in the way of adding new members and working up an interest in the 1907 meeting, which will be held in New York City the week beginning September 2.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. met June 18, and discussed the proposed reorganization of the A. Ph. A. It was decided to divide the Chicago Branch membership into active and associate members, the former paying one dollar per year. Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg reported on the U. S. P. and N. F. exhibit at the American Medical Association meeting.

An Able A. Ph. A. Report was made by Professor E. G. Eberle, at the recent meeting of the state association which he represented at the Indianapolis convention of the A. Ph. A. Such documents do much towards advancing the interests of pharmacy in the state where they are presented. We suggest when Professor Eberle's report is published that delegates to other state associations carefully read it with a view of following his good example.

An A. Ph. A. Souvenir Badge.—Those who attended the Old Point Comfort meeting in September, 1890, will recognize the accompanying emblem. It was the first meeting after the one in San Francisco and the badge of the Golden Gate was worn in conjunction with that of Old Point Comfort.

The A. Ph. A. Meeting will be called to order in the new Hotel Astor, Times Square, New York City, at 3 p. m., Monday, September 2, by President Leo Eliel, of South Bend, Ind. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will meet at the same place, Saturday, August 31, at 10 a. m., with President F. C. Godbold; of New Orleans, in the chair. It is probable that the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties will also meet, August 31. Dr. James H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio, is president.

"We Do Not Want a Large Membership," such expressions were made quite aloud in the A. Ph. A. meetings less than a generation ago. Now the sentiment is all in favor of a long list of members representing every section of this great country. What is more, the association now receives with open arms any reputable person interested in pharmacy, who makes application in due form. The A. Ph. A. is in no sense a "silk stocking" organization, nor is its membership confined to theories and the ultra scientific.

The Late W. S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., appreciated the A. Ph. A., and had a forcible way of expressing himself. In a letter to the editor of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, dated January 18, 1901, Mr. Thompson said: "Instead of explaining why I joined the A. Ph. A. I feel that the burden of proof should be on every pharmacist who is not a member to show why he fails to discharge so plain and what ought to be so agreeable a duty." The sentiment is as timely today as it was at the beginning of the present century.

William McIntyre, of Philadelphia, was born July 19, 1843. He has retired from the drug business but continues his active interest in pharmaceutical affairs. He is vice-president of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. and a regular delegate to the annual meetings of the National Association.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE.

A Canadian Ph. A. is likely to be a fact in the near future. Ex-President J. H. Beal, of the A. Ph. A., suggests a Canadian Branch of the A. Ph. A. and perhaps the proposed Canadian organization will pave the way for such relationship. The A. Ph. A. received a hearty welcome each time it visited Canadian soil.

Call For Meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.—At the last meeting of our Association at Indianapolis, it was agreed that if possible we should hold a meeting prior to the meeting of the A. Ph. A., in order that our work might not interfere with the regular sessions of the A. Ph. A., thus giving our members an opportunity to participate in and enjoy the work of our mother Association.

It is, therefore, ordered by the executive committee that a meeting be called for Saturday, August 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the New Astor Hotel, New York, and we earnestly urge that every board of pharmacy in the United States, arrange to have a representative present at this meeting.

Matters of vital importance in connection with Pure Food and Drug Legislation, uniformity of pharmacy laws, educational requirements and national legislation will be considered.

Delegates from all boards of pharmacy will be permitted to take part in the discussions whether they are members of the Association or not. Papers or addresses upon any subject pertaining to the objects of the Association are solicited.

Communications may be addressed to the chairman of the executive committee, or the secretary.—[F. B. LILLIE, Chairman Executive Committee, Guthrie, Ok., July 15, 1907.

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Chicago Branch A. Ph. A.—May 28. The chairman, Hallberg, made a report for the joint committee of the branch and the Chicago Medical Society. The declaration tentatively adopted at the last meeting had been thoroughly considered by the joint committee and had been approved with some minor changes in the following form:

First, the Prescription is an utterance of the prescriber who alone should direct and control its employment. It should, whenever practicable, carry the Name of the patient, the Age in years, if a minor, and the Date when written.

Second, the pharmacist who prepares the medicine should retain the prescription as reference for his services and as record for a certain limited period, not less than five years, for the protection of the prescriber, himself and the patient.

Third, the medicine prescribed should be supplied not more than once on the same prescription: (1) if ordered by the prescriber "not to be repeated" (N. Rep.) (2) if containing medicinal substances commonly called narcotic or habit-producing drugs (3) if called for by some person known not to be the original holder.

Fourth, copy of the Prescription may be furnished and should be written on a special blank containing a declaration that it is a copy of a Prescription which has been delivered to the original holder and is not to be refilled except on order of the prescriber. The copy is made without recourse to possible error.

The chairman, Hallberg, reported that the long-expected physicians' manual of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary is now nearly ready and he read the preface to this booklet. The work is designed to acquaint physicians with the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. in order that they may use these preparations in preference to proprietary medicines. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Sawyer, speaking from his own experience, gave reasons for furnishing physicians with such reformation in concentrated and convenient form and predicted that good results would follow. Messrs. Snow, Harrison and Guerten also believed the movement to be a good one, while Mr. Eysenbach showed how the druggist had been too long in awakening to his own interests in having permitted manufacturers of all kinds to take away his business. The experienced druggist who understands his business should have no difficulty in demonstrating his ability to make these preparations after the formulas of the two great authoritative works. In reply to a question from Mr. Wimberg it was stated that this physician's manual was primarily designed for distribution through the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The cost had not yet been determined since it would depend largely on the binding which it was thought should be durable.

Reference was made to the attack in certain medical journals which apparently has been intended to retard this movement toward better relations between physicians and pharmacists and to which reference has been made in the *Bulletin*.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Wis. Ph. A. held the annual meeting at Elkhart Lake, June 25 to 28th, with about 100 druggists and their wives in attendance, and it was one of the most successful meetings ever held in the State.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co., of Racine, Wis., furnished a band of twenty-four pieces for the occasion. A game of base ball between the traveling men and druggists was one of the interesting features. The druggists won the game. Score, 5 to 7.

The convention wound up with a grand reception and ball, and everybody went home well repaid for attending.

The following officers were elected:

P. H. Sharp, president, Oconto Falls; A. R. Eberle, first vice-president, Watertown; E. J. Huber, second vice-president, Fond du Lac; Henry Rollmann, secretary, Chilton; W. P. Clarke, treasurer, Milton; Robert Jackson, representative, Wauwatosa; W. H. Barr, local secretary, Milwaukee; Ed Williams, representative to N. A. R. D., Madison, and Robt. M. Dadd, representative to N. A. R. D., Milwaukee.

N. H. Ph. A.—The thirty-fourth annual meeting was held at Magnolia, Mass., June 19–20–21, 1907. President Gilman presided and presented an able address. He advocated strongly the closing of drug stores a part of the day on Sunday, and also shortening the work day during the week.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the N. A. R. D., and it was voted to continue affiliation and send a delegate to the coming convention.

The following officers were elected:

President, Geo. W. Nutter, M. D., Salmon Falls; vice-presidents, Geo. A. Gilmore, Epping, Edwin M. Allen, Canaan; secretary, Herbert E. Rice, Nashua; treasurer, S. Howard Bell, West Derry; auditor, John H. Gilmore, Exeter; executive committee, Nelson S. Whitman, Nashua, Charles G. Shedd, Keene, and Herbert E. Rice, Nashua.

In connection with this meeting was held a meeting of the six New England State Associations, and one day was devoted to a joint discussion of subjects of general interest. The subject presented by the New Hampshire Association was: "Is the bill to regulate patents, introduced by Congressman Currier, of New Hampshire, at the last session of Congress, an improvement as regards pharmaceuticals over the dormant Mann bill; and shall it have our endorsement?"

Congressman Currier was present and gave a most interesting talk on patent legislation, explaining the difficulties which the Committee on Patents had met in framing a law that should be fair to all concerned. Mr. Currier is not only a fluent speaker, but has a most pleasing personality, and his remarks were very well received.

It was voted to have an informal organization, consisting of the executive committees of the several associations, who shall serve as a central body to take action in matters pertaining to the drug trade of New England.

You Never Really Know your friends until they become your enemies.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

Ill. Ph. A.—The twenty-eight annual meeting was held at Galesburg, June 25, 26 and 27, and was in many respects the most successful and enjoyable convention the organization has experienced in many years.

Over 200 druggists, many of them accompanied by their wives and children arrived on the first day of the meeting, while the travelers were also represented by a full quota. Each incoming train brought more until the headquarters at the Union Hotel was thronged with members of the I. P. A. and I. P. T. A. and their families.

PRESIDENT H. C. PORTER

President H. C. Porter introduced Mayor George Shumway who welcomed the pharmacists to the city, expressed his pride in the local druggists and drug stores and hoped that the convention would be most interesting and instructive, and that the visitors might carry away pleasant memories of Galesburg and her people. When the mayor had concluded he was given three cheers and "three cheers and a tiger for Galesburg" resounded through the hall.

Mr. S. C. Yeomans, of Chicago, responded to the mayor's address, wittily remarking that he was now nearer the aldermanic chair than he had been during his race for political honors in the third ward in Chicago. He thanked the mayor and the city council for extending to the convention the use of the Council Chamber and expressed appreciation of the efforts of the local committee and the hospitality of the citizens.

President J. M. Schwalbe, of the Travelers Association, responded for that organization. He referred to the difficulties which had been overcome, in the preparation of the splendid program which was offered and described the progress which had been made during the five years since the Travelers had been given charge of the entertainment features.

Vice-President Boehm was then called to the chair while President Porter read his annual address. He said in part:

"Much praise must be given our State Board of Pharmacy during the past year for its enforcement of the law, especially in regard to the prosecution of those dealers who persist in selling cocaine. Several of the traffickers in the slave producing drug have been put entirely out of business, a well merited punishment, while others have been deterred in their wayward course, by fear of relentless prosecution.

Under the law by which your board of pharmacy was created, the term of one member shall expire each year and a vacancy so made shall be filled by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, in compliance with the law, has, each year presented the names of three eligible pharmacists, ascertained by vote of its members, to the governor for his consideration. It is with regret that we note in the last few years, a tendency to ignore the wishes of the association in making the appointment and creating the impression that political pressure is exerted in making the selection to fill the vacancy. It is more to be regretted that so small a number receiving the voting cards exercise the privilege of voting for the nominees.

It is to be regretted that the antinarcotic bill, recommended at your last convention, failed of passage. This bill, placing such regulations on the sale of narcotics within the state would have done much toward checking an evil that has already fastened its clutches on thousands of victims, filling our state reformatories and charitable institutions with criminals and physical wrecks.

I sincerely hope that a similar bill, with some of the minor objectionable features eliminated, may again be presented at the fall session for the consideration of our law makers, as it seems incomprehensible that the legislature will fail to pass a law so necessary as a safeguard to public health and morality.

During the coming session of Congress, another effort will be made to secure the passage of the parcels post bill, the very meaning of this title should be taken as inimical to the welfare of the retail trade and to prevent the passage of such a law, our association should stand shoulder to shoulder with other organizations now forming to protect the interests of the retail trade."

The annual report of the Secretary, W. B. Day, of Chicago, was given, and showed that the organization is in a flourishing condition. During the past year there were 126 additions to the membership of the association. Eight members of the association have passed to their reward during the past year. The membership now numbers 1097. The report was referred to the auditing committee.

The report of the treasurer, George C. Bartells, of Camp Point, was then given. It showed that although there was a less amount in the treasury than last year that the expenditures during the past year have been very heavy, several hundred dollars being used by the

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legislative committee. The cash balance on hand was reported as $967.14 in the general fund and $500 in the permanent fund. After listening to the secretary's report of the executive committee meeting the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Committee on President's Address occasioned a lively parliamentary wrangle following the introduction of resolutions censuring the governor for his failure to recognize the recommendations of the Association in the Board of Pharmacy appointments. The resolutions were finally put to a vote and lost.

Chairman Avery gave a comprehensive report for the Legislative Committee and copies of the pharmacy law as recently amended were distributed. Reference was made to the successful fight made by the druggists against the proposed reduction of the itinerant vendor license.

Another excellent report was made by Chairman Loehr, for the Committee on Trade Interests. The adoption of modern business methods was urged; the running drug stores by practicing physicians was strongly deprecated and an earnest recommendation for shorter hours for drug clerks was made.

Secretary Scherer, of the School of Pharmacy Committee reported the successful efforts on behalf of the School which had resulted in getting a state appropriation of $5,000 a year for the Institution. Mr. Forsyth, of the Advisory Board to the School of Pharmacy, reported that the School was in a prosperous condition.

By unanimous vote the Association renewed its allegiance to the National Association of Retail Druggists and fixed the amount of the annual contribution at $201.00.

President Porter introduced Mayor Connor and several of the aldermen of Peoria, who, accompanied by a delegation of Peoria pharmacists, invited the Association to meet next year in their city. The invitation was accepted.

Secretary F. C. Dodds, of the State Board of Pharmacy described the provisions of the free anti-toxin law which passed the legislature at the last session.

Mr. H. P. Sandkoetter, of Chicago, and Col. J. B. Duble, of New York, spoke interestingly of the movements for acquainting the physicians with the preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary. Mr. Duble's address was especially eloquent and was highly appreciated.

Secretary T. V. Wooten, made an excellent and timely report for the National Association of Retail Druggists. At the close of his remarks the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The Federal Anti-Trust Law, known as the Sherman Act, was originally aimed at these great monopolies, whose high-handed methods have undeniably wrought injury to the great mass of the people; and

WHEREAS, The interpretation placed upon this law by the Federal Courts has resulted in making it an aid rather than a hindrance to monopoly, through forbidding any sort of combination of trade agreement between small dealers whereby these dealers may save themselves from being put out of business by the great aggregations of capital in their own line; and

WHEREAS, Some form of trade agreement is the only means by which small dealers can protect themselves from the results of this sort of illegitimate competition, and

WHEREAS, We are confident it was not the intention of the framers of the Sherman Law that it should have such an interpretation as has been given it by the courts, therefore by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, be it

Resolved, That we must earnestly petition the United States Senate and House of Representatives to amend the Sherman Law so that reasonable trade agreements and associative efforts may be recognized and protected.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to every senator and representative from this state in the Federal Congress."

The Committee on Prize Essays reported as follows: Ralph E. Dorland, Williamsfield, first prize; Henry F. Schaper, Chicago, second prize; W. Bodemann, Chicago, third prize.

On motion of Mr. S. C. Yeomans, Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, by unanious vote was elected a honorary life member of the Association. The secretary read the reports of the voting card and the following recommendations were made:

For Board of Pharmacy.—J. H. Shreve, Jacksonville; J. B. Nichels, El Paso; George B. Wood, Mounds.

For Advisory Board.—W. H. Gale, Chicago; Edward S. Patten, Carbondale; George Cunningham, Champaign.

The election was then held and resulted as follows:

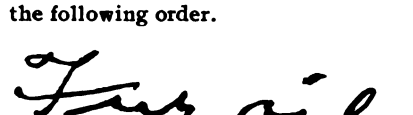
President—John J. Boehn, Chicago.
First Vice-president—J. E. Huber, Peoria.
Second Vice-president—W. D. Duncan, Ottawa.
Third Vice-president—George C. Lescher, Galesburg.
Secretary—W. B. Day, Chicago.
Treasurer—Geo. C. Bartells, Camp Point.

Executive Committee.—Districts 1-10.—H. P. Sandkeettor, J. A. Mahaffy, W. P. Knoche, Gustav Frank, V. H. Chantler, W. W. Klore, H. F. Schaper, W. H. Brown, C. A. Storer and Theo. Pelikan, all of Chicago.

11. Edwin Hall, Elgin.
12. Adolph Tesche, Mendota.
13. C. A. Gunther, Freeport.
14. P. D. Roark, Macomb.
15. C. H. Burt, Galesburg.
16. O. C. Huesle, Walnut.
17. C. Garver, Bloomington.
18. W. F. Baum, Danville.
19. W. E. Armstrong, Decatur.
20. R. A. Kuechler, Jacksonville,
21. L. C. Deck, Girard.
22. Thos. Knoebel, St. Louis.
23. L. H. Broom, Effingham.
24. W. C. Simpson, Vienna.
25. Paul Schuh, Cairo.

The entertainment features were greatly enjoyed and much credit is due the Travelers Association and the Local Committee. The reception to the officers at Leecher Hall and the informal dance, the Ladies Card Party at the Country Club, the splendid pyrotechnic display and band concert at the Driving Park, and the athletic events on Knox College campus, provided a series of entertainments which were generally appreciated and evoked much favorable comment. Never before have these important portions of the program been so well arranged for and so satisfactorily carried out.

Balsam of Fir was what Alison Nicholas, of the Owl Pharmacy, at Trenton, Mo., dispensed when he received the following order.



The Straight and narrow path is also very slippery.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association met at Waco, June 17, 18 and 19, with one of the largest attendance in the history of the Association. The freedom of the city was tendered the visitors by Mayor Baker.

President J. T. Coulson congratulated the Association upon the pleasing conditions surrounding pharmacy in Texas. He said that it took twenty-eight years for the Association to procure a State Pharmacy Law, and he hoped to see it enforced. He submitted seven recommendations, looking to further progress for the Association and its members. Much time was devoted to the discussion of the propriety of recommending to the Governor candidates for the Board of Pharmacy. It was finally decided to take no official action.

Prof. E. G. Eberle read a paper on Denatured Alcohol, which attracted much attention.

The officers for the previous year were re-elected as follows:

JACOB SCHRODT.

President — J. T. Coulson, Corcicana.

Vice-Presidents — Jacob Schrodt, Terrell; B. W. Fearis, Waxahachie: Miss Virginia Brooks, Waelder.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. H. Walker, Gonzalas.

Home Secretary—H. L. Carleton, Austin.

Historian—J. W. Covey, Fort Worth.

Trustees—J. Z. Hazlett, Hearne; C. B. Gunn, Decatur; A. E. Kiesling, Houston,

Executive Committee—J. T. Coulson, Corsicana; Jacob Schrodt, Terrell; B. W. Fearis, Waxahachie; John A. Pfieffer, San Antonio; R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

The American Pharmaceutical Association was represented by Professor E. B. Eberle.

Vice-President Schrodt, with Pearl Walker, daughter of the secretary and treasurer, and Anna Cline, daughter of Professor R. R. D. Cline. The girls were much interested in the 1907 convention of Tex. Ph. A. and made friends with all whom they met.

Miss Mary A. Fein, Secretary of the Arkansas Association, was a visitor at the Texas Association meeting and assisted Secretary Walker in his official duties.

New Members Tex. Ph. A., 1907.

J. B. Aiken, Austin; R. A. Andersen, Fort Worth; C. Anglin, Waco; W. K. Anglin, Mineral Wells; Jeff Avera, Cameron; R. Averbach, Glendale; J. H. Batson, Valley Mills; Chas. R. Baxendale, Ranger; R. B. Bell, (T. C. U.) North Waco; J. J. Bocker, Temple; Robert A. Bow, Bigs Springs; M. L. Brockette, Itasca; Tom J. Buckner, Moody; C. A. Burke, Lufkin; J. E. Butler, Corsicana; Jess Bynum, Waco; S. T. Cain, Elgin; Chas. N. Chapman, Rusk; R. H. Compton, Dallas; H. H. Cox, Houston; Major C. Cotten, Big Springs;, L. Y. Crow, Peoria; J. C. Dallas, Temple; E. E. Davis, Blanket; W. T. De Arman, Walnut Springs; Richard S. Deener, Elgin; E. E. Delaney, Angleton; Jas. T. Duncan, Jr., Waco; M. M. Dickson, Dawson; W. R. Dupree, Marlin; L. S. Doyle, Whitney; Coakey Evans, Jewett; R. P. Felder, Glenrose; M. H. Forsyth, Fort Worth; G. G. Eckhardt, Nordheim; L. W. Gaddis, Cotula; C. W. Gee, Greenville; Ellis Giles, Leonard; Carl Glissman, Brenham; E. E. Glover, Ennis; Chas. E. Gooch, Temple; Carl Gray, Taylor; June F. Gragg, Yashiti; W. T. Grogan, Coolidge; C. E. Grayson, Teague; O. C. Gerhardt, Bay City; A. J. Haman, Oglesby; C. A. Hanover, Dallas; O. L. Hargrove, Waco; Noel Harris, Killeen; O. L. Harris, Whitney; John C., Heaton, Houston; A. S. Hinman, Fort Worth; Alex. H. Himley, La Grange; A. P. Holman, San Angelo; Walter E. Hood, Waxahachie; D. Frank Howell, Oleburne; Fern. D. Inzer, Savoy; H. C. Jackson, Austin; W. T. Jenkins, Belton; C. L. Jenkins, Huges Springs; P. C. Keith, Sherman; T. W. Kirkland, Gatesville; S. E. Lacy, Blanket; W. T. B. Linder, Groveton; Isaac N. Mayfield, Giddings; Z. E. Marvin, Dallas; P. C. Medford, Oleburne; E. G. Michel, Marble Falls; W. E. Monroe, Kosse; James D. Morgan, Ballinger; E. S. Morris, Bowie; John T. Murchison, Corsicana; E. A. Murray, Glenrose; A. E. McBride, Marlin; J. P. McDaniel, Thorndale; O. P. McMillan, Cushing; W. S. McKain, Greenville; E. D. McNatt, Campbell; W. L. Nesbitt, Waco; W. R. Norwood, Mingus; I. E. Orton, Galveston; H. T. Pangburn, Fort Worth; James H. Pridgen, Cuero; W. C. Proctor, DeKalb; George N. Putegnot, Brownsville; J. C. Reese, Cameron; J. L. Randal, Brownfield; J. E. Renfro, Brownwood; H. Reid Robinson, Galveston; M. L. Rout, Bay City; H. A. Sanders, Pearsall; D. Scarborough, Rico; Theo. Schirmacher, Brenham; E. Schumann, New Braunfels; F. E. Schwab, Yorktown; Hubert Io. Shield, Santa Anna; Miss Lunn Shipe, High; Ben L. Shropshire, Brownwood; J. W. Smith, Stephensville; Bruce Smith, Marlin; O. A. Smith, Marble Falls; A. D. Spence, Houston; J. E. Spillar, Coupland; R. L. Spivey, Teneha; T. W. Spreen, Brenham; Charles W., Staley, Munday; O. K. Stetley, Waco; Tom R. Stewart, Whitney; W. T. Swinney, DeKalb; C. L. Terrell, Haskell; R. J. Thumond, Hillsboro; Clyde N. W. Voss, Miles; Herbert Ward, El Paso; W. R. Ward, Bridgeport; Ben Whitehead, Blanket; M. E. Wilkins, Waco; W. G. Willman, Brownsville; J. H., Williams, Sipe Springs; D. Z. Windrow, Fort Worth; W. H. Windrow, Hondo; N. C. Windrow, Hondo; J. T. Winningham, Bynum; J. H. Womack, Waco; J. E. Hopkins, Waco.

Total number 124.

The Register, Tex. Ph. A., 1907.

A. D. Spencer, Houston; W. S. Kirkland, Gatesville; W. H. Cousins, Munday; W. C. Autrey, Tyler; H. Horeter, Galveston; K. T. Holland, Fort Worth; D. Scarbrough, Hico; L. M. Whitsitt, Fort Worth; R. R. D. Cline, Galveston; E. E. Delaney, Angelton; H. B. Cox, Dallas; John Pace, Cameron; M. S. Handy, Waco; R. J. Patterson, Moran; J. C. Jackson, Austin; H. L. Carleton, Austin; J. W. Graham, Austin; R. H. Walker, Gonzales; Wm. R. Neville, Jr., Austin; J. H. Aikin, Jr., Austin; Miss V. C. Brooks, Walder; Miss M. A. Fein, Little Rock, Ark.; J. W. Coory, Fort Worth; W. R. Bruckner, Dallas; Ernest Howe, Mineral Wells; W. D. Richardson, Dallas; H. V. Edumann, New Braunsfels; R. H. Compton, Dallas; O. A. Smith, Marble Falls; C. A. Kelley, Waco; M. B. Davis, Jr., Waco; W. G. Williaman, Brownsville; H. T. Pangown, Fort Worth; O. D. Harris, Whitney; R. I. Brown, Coleman; Theo. Schirmachn, Brenham; Leon K. Hargrove, Bonham; W. R. Euglert, Galveston; E. L. Kirr, Prosper; O. L. Terrell, Gilmer; J. L. Hazlett, Hearne; C. T. Caldwell, ——; J. P. Haytes, Decatur; J. H. Maxwell, Austin; R. B. Bell, North Waco; J. H. Williams, Sipe Spring; E. Ashinharst, Sipe Spring; J. S. Cantson, Corsicana; J. M. Brooks, Clifton; T. P. Eastland, Dallas; Mrs. T. P. Eastland, Dallas; J. J. Schott, Galveston; J. H. Narwood, Paris; Jacob Schrodt, Dallas; R. D. Deemer, Elgin; F. W. Spreen, Brenham; J. E. Butler, Corsicana; E. S. Morris, Bowie; W. B. Mann, Decatur; J. W. McLaran, Waco; C. B. Gunn,

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Decatur; C. L. Terrell, Haskell; E. R. Willenberg, Weimar; L. D. Carr, Savage; J. D. Michael, ————; J. J. Thames, Taylor; P. H. Dean, St. Louis; W. J. Coulson, Coleman; A. E. Keisling, Houston; Clyde Vess, Miles; J. C. Reese, Cameron; George T. Reynolds, Longview; R. L. Spirey, Tenoka; H. Hoffmann, Lampassas; Joe S. Willis, Waco; O. K. Stetler, Waco; E. G. Eberle. Dallas; W. R. Ward, Bridgeport; James B. Baker, Waco; W L Nesbitt, Waco; Joe W. Tucker, Waco; W. T. DeAsman, Walnut Springs; E. H. Boyett, Corban; P. J. McDaniel, Thorndale; G. B. Hall, Waco; A. P. Ellis, Thornton; J. G. Zeltwells, Dallas; D. Williams, Hearne; J. H. Batson, Valley Mills; Alex McNeil, Valley Mills; N. N. Dunkfield, Pendletonville; C. W. McKinnon, Waco; A. S. Holeman, San Angelo; W. B. Lender, Galveston; J. P. Hopkins, Waco; F. F. Schwab, ————; Robert Sendler, Shinex; J. H. Womack, Waco; Sam Rouse, Houston; M. B. Davis, Sr., Waco; M. G. Bradley, Thornton; C. E. Leatherwood, Liberty Hall; H. S. Jennings, Leander; J. R. Barnhill, Whitney; W. D. Adams, Forney; H. H. Adams, Dallas; F. J. Trau, Houston; John A. Weeks, Ballinger; O. P. McMullen, Cushing; C. D. Odom, Godley; G. E. Megert, Dallas; E. E. Glover, Ennis; C. A. Hanover, Dallas; Z. E. Marvin, Dallas; John L. Gaines, Austin, J. W. Huelson, Grandview; B. N. Hudson, Springton; A. H. Berry, Comley; J. A. McKay, Sulphur Springs; J. E. Sandusky; Dallas; Mrs. J. E. Sandusky, Dallas; Charles E. Sutton, Dallas; H. M. Vaughan, Stephenville; G. W. Baker, Dallas; W. H. Barton, Cameron; W. E. Gorman, Dallas; R. J. Thumond, Hillsboro; C. C. Anglon, Waco; J. O. Gaines, Austin; C. W. Leatherwood, Temple; Mrs. C. W. Leatherwood, Temple; J. M. Carter, Waco; R. N. McKnight, Waco; S. E. Deeley, Waco; Cockey Evans, Jewett; T. S. Hruska, Ellinger; R. B. Huson, ————; A. J. Haman, Ogelsby; P. Wallace, Coolidge; L. R. Michael, Little Rock, Ark.; G. C. Garrett, Elgin; A. C. Calvert, Italy; T. Jackson and Son, Eddy; Charles M. Evans, Lorena; P. C. Moferd, Cleburne; J. P. Hayter, Decatur; W. L. Finch, Hillsboro; J. T. Winningham, Bynum; M. M. Dickson, Dawson; W. G. Neese, Carmine; J. M. Robinson, Fairfield; E. G. Michael, Marble Falls; C. G. McCall, Burlington; S. L. Roben, Waco; G. L. Handcastle, Lexington; T. V. Murray, Dallas; J. J. Booker, Temple; E. C. Koerel, Yoakum; F. C. Warren, Gandler; J. C. Heaton, Houston; J. C. Dallas, Temple; R. A. Thomas, Cameron; J. W. Reese, Burnet; I. F. Orton, Galveston; A. P. Holman, San Angelo; Sam Rouse, Houston; Smith C. Pedig, Saint Jo.; James L. Hazlett, Hearne; Walter D. Adams, Farmey; N. N. Littlefield, Pendletonville; W. F. Ellsworth, Morgan; T. M. Britton, Waco; Theo. Schwimacher, Brenham; J. E. Butler, Corsicana; B. W. Fearis, Waxahachie; W. E. Greiner, Dallas; J. M. Carter, Dallas; J. C. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles E. Sutton, New York City; H. H. Adams. Dallas; E. N. McDaniels, McDad; J. F. Googg, Vashti; George P. Neese, Mertens; John H. Eaton, Houston; W. R. Norwood, ————; W. B. Morrison, Waco; F. J. G. Zethraus, Dallas; J. O. Keith, Hubbard; W. T. Groggan, Coolidge; Paul Gran, Taylor, Mr. Buckner, Moody; Frank A. Ryan, Dallas; W. B. Morrison, Alvarado; Cullin Monroe, Rosebud; Jeff D. Nash, Mart; J. E. Harper, San Antonio; O. L. Hargrove, ————; Oscar Jamard, Temple; B. F. Wakins, San Antonio; S. J. Cuemp, Lott; H. C. Risher, Waco; R. N. McKnight, Waco; Charles J. Mathews, Sabinal; Robert G. Cohen, Waco; W. R. Ward, Bridgeport; W. W. Rousseau, Thurber; W. R. Norwood, Thurber.

Ladies.—Mrs. L. D. Adams, Fasney; Mrs. T. P. Eastland, Dallas; Mrs. J. W. Fein, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. J. E. Walker, Gonzales; Mrs. R. H. Walker, Gonzales; Miss M. A. Fein. Little Rock; Mrs. J. E. Sandusky, Dallas.

A Missouri Horse won the 1907 Suburban at Sheepshead Bay. No matter what the call may be, whether in the field or on the forum, in science, art, literature or live stock, Missouri invariably goes to the front.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Hard on Rats.—Jeptha Coleman of Atchison, Kans., informs the *Spatula* that he wraps red pepper in cloth and stops up rat holes. The rats either sneeze themselves to death or run away in fright.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide Containing Acetanilide.

BY CHARLES H. LAWALL.

The writer was recently very much surprised by having his attention called to several samples of hydrogen peroxide solution from different sources, all of which had a strong odor resembling nitrobenzol. Upon obtaining a sufficient quantity and shaking it out with ether, evaporating the solvent carefully and testing the residue for nitrobenzol by reducing and testing for aniline, positive results were obtained.

Correspondence with the firms making the article in question revealed the interesting fact that the reaction which had been entirely ascribed to the presence of nitrobenzol, was due, in part at least, to the presence of acetanilide which had been used as a preservative agent in preventing the deterioration of the solution with the accompanying loss of oxygen.

Further investigation of the facts in the case showed that the practice was confined to a few manufacturers who had regarded it in the light of a trade secret until the approach of the period of the enforcement of the regulations of the Food and Drugs Act, which requires the labeling of all products containing acetanilide, made this condition no longer possible.

That the presence of small quantities of acetanilide does preserve the solution from decomposition was shown by the fact that several samples examined which were known to be at least four months old showed from 9.5 to 10.5 volumes of oxygen. These had originally been supposed to contain 10 volumes.

There would probably be no objection to the use of small quantities of acetanilide when the advantages of increased stability are considered, but the product should be labeled, as it will have to be after January 1, 1907, with the amount of the preservative stated on the label.

The most interesting fact in connection with the investigation of the subject is the production of the nitrobenzol-like odor referred to in the first part of this article. It requires about four months for the development of this odor, which is very pronounced and very characteristic.

The presence of acetanilide in the freshly made and odorless product can be detected by shaking out about 25 c. c. of the solution with a few cubic centimeters of chloroform, evaporating the latter to dryness and applying the isonitrile-test for the presence of acetanilide.—[*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Cotton Still King.—The Turks, who are forbidden to use lard, have decided to admit cotton seed oil as a wholesome article in the preparation of food. In valuable by-products the cotton fields are holding their own.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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THE IRISH MEDICINE MAN.

BY J. F. LLEWELLYN, MEXICO.

Synopsis of an interesting and lengthy paper on the subject read at the 1907 meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

J. F. LLEWELLYN.

The arts of healing and divination were almost solely with the Druids, so that in the earliest times of Ireland healing and magic went hand in hand. The Druids were secretive, and but few names of herbs are given. Foxglove, wholesome gentian, water-cress, Rowan berries are all I found; but herbs, grasses, Druid herbs of healing are mentioned frequently, and juice of berries to make the eyebrows black.

They mention draughts of oblivion, sleeping draught, that would "keep him safe and quiet".

A soldier was put to death for giving an enemy deadly herbs; to another a drink of death was given for speaking ill of the chief.

There was virtue in the Rowan berry; no sickness or disease would ever come to a person that would eat them.

From the grave of a great healer there sprang 365 healing herbs—from every joint and sinew of his body—each herb to cure diseases of that part of the human body from which it sprang. All were gathered carefully in their order, but a rival healer mixed them up in utter confusion, so that no one knows their right use to this day.

Before a battle the physicians agreed to cure all wounded in battle, except those whose heads were cut off, and those whose brain or marrow was cut through.

They had something like a hospital, for "he was put in the house of healing that was in the city, and good herbs were put to his hurts till he was smooth and sound again".

One chief had five wonderful physicians, four of these belonging to Ireland, and one who came over the sea from the East.

And there was a woman of healing, and smiths work.

In one case the details of healing are given. "A bed of healing was made; in a crystal vessel herbs were bruised, water added, and he drank a great drink out of it that made him cast up the poison of the spear. Five drinks of it he took, and after that she gave him new milk".

There was a physician who could tell what a person's sickness was by looking at the smoke of his house, and he knew by looking at a wound what sort of person made it.

There was some good surgery, for "Lug looked at each wound that it was clean. A wound was sucked to draw out the stone, and the blood and all that was bad was sucked from the wound by serving people till it healed".

There was a doubtful case of surgery, for a wounded head was sewed up with gold thread to match his hair, and that brought him to his death in the end.

They did or dreamed of skin-grafting, for a skin of a black sheep was clapped on a fresh wound, to which it grew and furnished a crop of wool each year.

They had poisons, for "every man had poison in himself and in his weapon"; and there was no one wounded by them but would die either on the spot or within a week.

The great Irish physician, Dianket, prescribed for the expulsion of a demon a decoction of alder, apple root and the brains of a wild hog, to be drank fasting, and continued till the demon was cast up.

No cure no pay was the ancient rule; even a board bill could be collected from the medicine man if he failed to cure.

Bees drowned in honey strengthen the eyesight, cure deafness and relieve vomiting. If powdered and taken with water they cure dropsy.

In the Irish Academy is a manuscript on medical subjects. The legend is that it was obtained by a native, who was supernaturally carried to an enchanted isle, where he received full instructions for the cure of all diseases, and on leaving was presented with this manuscript for his guidance.

Massage and sweat houses have been used from the earliest times, both steam and hot air, followed by a cold plunge.

The later "Medicine Man" used tansy, rose-noble, Solomon's seal, bog-bean, seal oil, tongue of foxes, dandelion, cumfrey, samphire, bryony, henbane, crow's-foot, nettle juice, belladonna, heart's-ease, ground ivy, mountain sage, ginger, horehound, mullein, ivy leaves, furze tops, broom, carrageen.

Adeps Gossypii.—Under this name a new ointment basis has been introduced into pharmacy in Austria as a substitute for lard. It is an almost odorless, straw-yellow, fatty mass, neutral in reaction, which readily blends with other fats and with vaseline; it does not take up much water, and readily forms a soluble soap with alcoholic solution of alkali. It is claimed that it does not become rancid when exposed to light, heat, and air. Its sp. gr. is 0.927; melting point, 35.5; saponification value, 206.2; and iodine value, 114.—[*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1906, 51, 10.

What Would You Dispense?—J. J. Schott, satisfied the customer with phenol sodique.

fin ail for Dick

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A PAGE OF MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS.

H. J. STOLLE,
J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

A. C. MEYER,
Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

O. H. OTT,
Secretary.

W. H. LAMONT,
Eli Lilly Co.

M. C. H. ARENDES,
J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

V. A. RANKIN,
Faxon & Gallagher.

W. F. KAHRE,
Eli Lilly & Co.

J. S. STRADAL,
Dr. J. H. McLean M. Co.

C. W. LOOMIS,
Peet Bros. Mfg. Co.

W. R. ADELSPERGER,
Evans-Smith Drug Co.

B. E. HIXSON,
Cactus Remedy Co.

F. V. PERRY,
Eli Lilly Co.

J. H. BAER,
F. Stearns & Co.

GEO. L. PARSONS,
Faxon & Gallagher.

E. HUNTER,
Rothenburg & Schloss.

ERNEST WEIL,
Excelsior Spr'gs Bottling Co

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Chicago Veteran Druggists Association, Jamieson Day, June 21, 1907.

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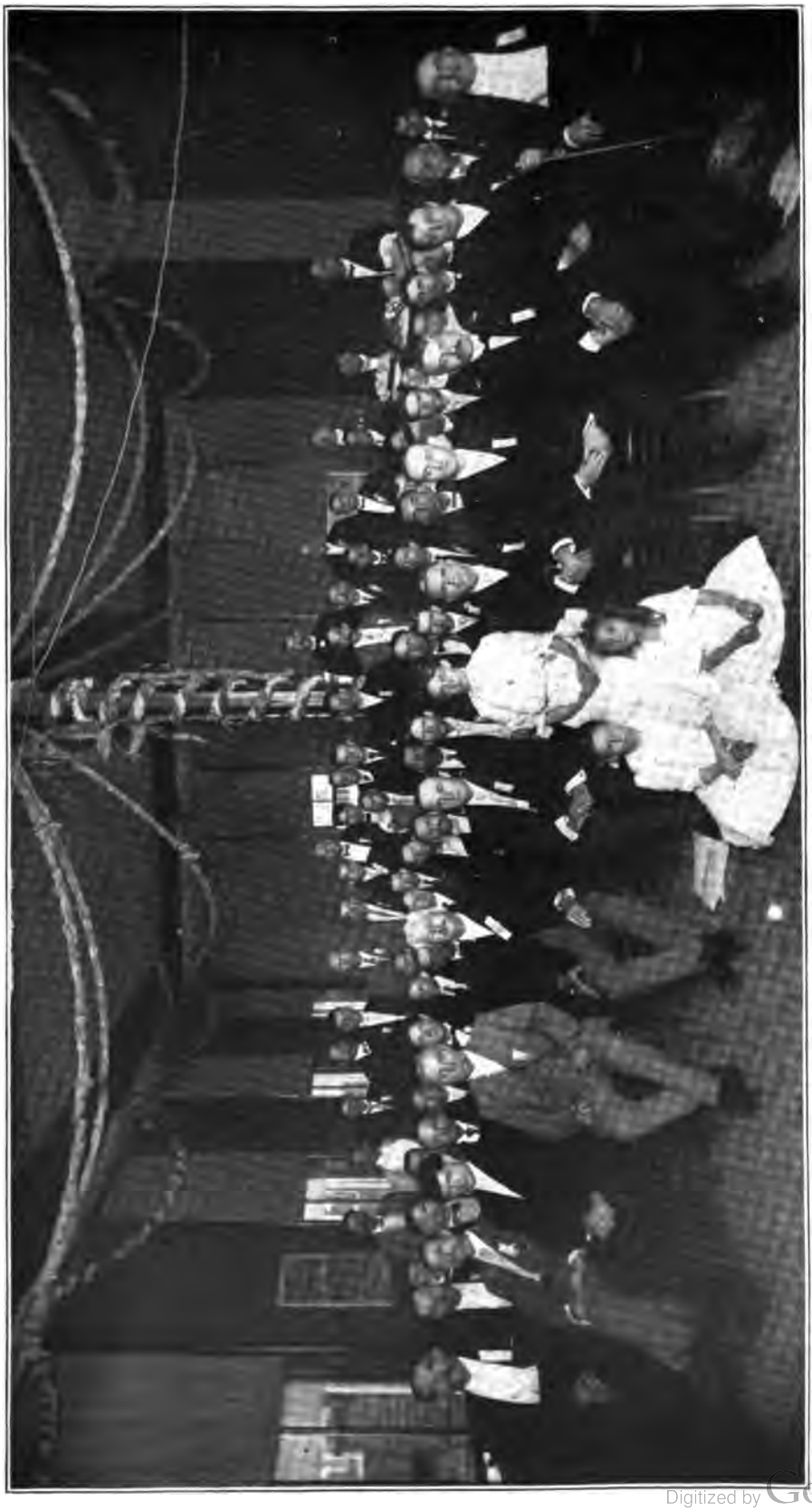

Texas Pharmaceutical Association, Waco, June, 1907.

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Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, Evansville, June, 1907.

Senior Pharmacy Class, State College of Washington, Pullman, 1907.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Ipecac has been commercially of late what a good article always is therapeutically, that is, the price has been going up.

Chicago Pharmacists keep hammering away on the U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda. Perhaps in no other city has as much progress been made as in the home of the American Medical Association.

W. O. N. A. R. D.—What does it mean? Why, that is easy. Ask your wife about it. It is the Woman's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and chapters are in operation in a dozen or more of the larger cities.

Sir William Henry Perkin, who made the discoveries which led to our present coal tar dye industry, as far as medical and coal tar dyes are concerned, died in London, July 14. Last year, the scientific world celebrated his discovery of mauve in 1856, which was the first of the coal tar dyes.

Ointments and Cerates require considerable stiffening owing to the hot weather of July. Patients and physicians realize the difference between thoughtful and watchful pharmacists and those who are careless in such matters when it comes to looking carefully after the technical details of dispensing.

The Telephone Problem continues to trouble druggists in many of the cities. Some prefer limited service, others preach free service. St. Louis pharmacists have dropped the telephone problem and are served with two phones from different companies, one is limited and the other is unlimited. The only suggestion St. Louis pharmacists have to make is that the two lines might be combined to the advantage of the service.

Chicago Will Spread Herself for the N. A. R. D.—The local association has taken hold of the matter and issues an official invitation which appears in the August number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. A pharmaceutical exhibit will be held in connection with the meeting at Orchestra Hall. It is pleasing to know that the real aim of the exhibit is to show up-to-date druggists how they can increase the volume and profit of their business.

Why Blame the Board of Pharmacy?—Scarcely a day passes without receiving by word or mail criticism of some board of pharmacy for carrying out the law which created the board. As an example the Missouri Pharmacy Law provides for but one form of registration without examination, that is, of graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy where the diplomas represented four years of practical drug store experience at the time the diplomas were granted. The board should not be criticized for living up to this law and requiring all other applicants to pass the regular examination.

Arrangements for the N. A. R. D. Convention at Chicago, the week beginning September 16, are progressing nicely. From a communication written by General Secretary Thomas V. Wooten, we gather the following information:

The headquarters of the convention will be Theodore Thomas Orchestra Hall on Michigan Avenue. This is an admirable place for the convention and was secured at no small expense because of its being much in demand. The space to be used for exhibition purposes (a prominent feature of this convention) is unusually well adapted to the needs of such an enterprise and already nearly all of the space offered for sale has been taken by interested firms. As yet the hotel which is to be regarded as convention headquarters has not been decided upon, it being understood that Orchestra Hall is the official headquarters of the convention.

Lectures on Pharmacy for High School Pupils are suggested by George Reimann, of the New York State Board of Pharmacy. It is his plan to have the college of pharmacy arrange to send a representative of the faculty to lecture on pharmacy as an occupation, to the high school graduating classes in their vicinity. It seems that the idea is not entirely new, for some other technical professions already bid for high school graduates in this manner. We approve of the scheme, for it will educate those who do not enter pharmacy, as well as the few who decide to follow the calling. The public needs education about pharmacy, and none are more susceptible than the members of the graduating classes in the high schools. Such work will at least give the rising generation a better idea of the necessity of pharmaceutical education, and the desirability of selecting as pharmacists the best educated among those doing a drug business in the neighborhood in which the young graduate and his family happen to reside.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.—The election of Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg as an honorary life member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is rather a belated but certainly a very praiseworthy act. We are almost tempted to say: "We told you so," when we think of the proceedings of the meeting at the Chicago Beach Hotel, some years ago and the comments we made at that time on the changes in the by-laws which were so altered as to restrict the membership to registered pharmacists of Illinois without making a provision for the membership of teachers and others interested in pharmacy, as is the case with the Missouri and various other state pharmaceutical associations. We congratulate our Illinois friends and thoroughly agree with the editor of the *Western Druggist* who says: "The association, in making Prof. Hallberg an honorary member for life, will gracefully acknowledge the vast amount of work he has done for pharmacy in the state and in the nation."

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, of Nashville, Tenn., is the chief food and drug inspection chemist for the Department of Agriculture.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Washington, D. C.—At the examination by the Board of Pharmacy, held July 11 and 12, the following passed:

Michael A. Laddon, Frederick H. Pitzer, Alvin N. Day, Thomas A. Moskey, William B. Spine, Daniel A. Yeatman. Herman H. Colby.

All Boards of Pharmacy in the United States should at once join the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. It is a mistaken idea that boards must be prepared to interchange certificates before they are eligible for membership. The secretary of boards, not yet in membership, should at once write the President, F. C. Godbold, 2728 Prytania Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mo. Ph. A. Date to be Changed.—The council is now considering the advisability of changing the date of the 1908 meeting from Tuesday, June 9, to Tuesday, June 16. This action is in recognition of a demand for a date beyond the first third of the month. The proposed date will be after the schools have closed and give the members a better opportunity of attending the annual convention at Pertle Springs.

Ky.—At the meeting of the board held at Dawson Springs, July 9, the following applicants passed, a class of thirty-two being examined:

Lucien L. Alexander, Fulton; David G. Barnett, Nebo; LeRoy Cox, Lexington; J. C. Farley, Paducah; L. H. Faxon, Hopkinsville; E. T. Lawrence, Morehead; June Smith, Lexington; W. W. Thompson, Maysville; Vernon Watson, Paducah; Mrs. R. E. Wilhelmi, Newport; Jos. T. Moss, Mayfield.

The next meeting will be held at Middlesboro, October 9. Applications should be filed with the secretary of the board at least ten days before that time.

The Neb. Ph. A. held its 26th annual meeting at Seward, June 18–20 inclusive. The proceedings occurred in a large tent erected for this special purpose. President Dort presented a carefully prepared address, reviewing the work of the association.

The association passed resolutions enforcing the Federal State Food and Drugs Law, and urged the formation of a department of food and drug inspection. Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. and the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was a special guest of the association. The entertainment was fashioned largely after the Missouri idea, and the attendance was large. The 1908 meeting will be held in Omaha. The new officers are as follows:

President, D. J. Killian, of Adams; vice-president, Mr. Pulimo; secretary, Oscar Baumann, of Grand Island, and treasurer, E. E. Cathcart, of Johnson.

The University of Illinois School of Pharmacy (Chicago College of Pharmacy) announces a new course beginning September 24, and comprising two annual sessions of thirty-six weeks each, including five days a week of instruction and leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. This course is intended to prepare students for positions in the government service under the food and drugs act, as well as for those students who desire more extended preparation in pharmaceutical chemistry, commercial microscopy, bacteriology, etc.

The course leading to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy which has met the needs of so many students of pharmacy will be continued without change and will comprise two terms of twenty-eight weeks each and requiring the attendance of the students on three days each week. This arrangement permits of the student spending a portion of his time in a drug store while attending school.

The Ind. Ph. A. met at Evansville, June 18, and will hold the 1908 convention at Lake Wawasee which is located in the northern part of the state. The date is to be decided by the executive committee. The meeting was not a large one but a very enjoyable affair, with President Leo Eliel, of the A. Ph. A., and General Secretary Thomas V. Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., to help matters along. Much time was devoted to the discussion of the pharmacy law and the rulings of the board of pharmacy. The state food and drug commissioner and chemist to the board of health delivered an address. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the board of health, read a paper on "The Future of Pharmacy." The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Louis Tepe, Evansville, president; Fred J. Goldman, Elkhart, first vice-president; Fred J. Miller, Elkhart, second vice-president; John J. Miller, Vincennes, third vice-president; A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, secretary; F. H. Carter, Indianapolis, treasurer. Executive committee: M. P. Schwartz, Indianapolis; C. L. Hacket, Roanoke; F. W. Meissner, La Porte.

Northern Ohio Druggists' Association.—The Association met July 5. President Ruess in the chair. Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda had met and planned a campaign among physicians, to begin in September with a letter, to be followed in October by the sending of samples.

Committee on Answers to the N. A. R. D. had written national headquarters that our Association did not deem it wise for the N. A. R. D. to embark in either manufacturing or jobbing lines.

Committee on Elections reported that the count of the ballots showed the following gentlemen elected:

President, Henry Pollack; First Vice President, Edwin Rabenstein; Second Vice President, J. M. Bauer; Treasurer, R. R. Selzer; Secretary, H. V. Arny.

All signs point to a large freshman class at the Cleveland School of Pharmacy the coming year, inquiries having been received from all over the state. A splendid advertisement for the school was the record of its students at the last examination of the Ohio Board. Twelve out of thirteen graduates passed the registered examination; three undergraduates passed as registered pharmacists, while five out of six undergraduates, candidates for qualified assistant papers, were successful.

The Ia. Ph. A. met at Clinton, July 10, in twenty-eighth annual convention, with about 300 present, many of whom were ladies. President W. F. Maher, of Fort Dodge, gave particular attention to recent pro-

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posed pernicious legislation in the state. He said that Iowa has over 1700 drug stores or about one to every 1500 inhabitants. He urged cooperation with the N. A. R. D.

Dean W. J. Teeters, of the School of Pharmacy of the State University led the scientific presentations. General Secretary Thomas V. Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., was a special guest at the meeting and delivered an interesting address.

Treasurer Webb reported a balance of $858.03. The income for the past year was about $1400.00. The next annual meeting will be held at Dubuque and the officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—G. H. Boysen, Cedar Rapids.

Vice presidents—O. H. Brown, Council Bluffs; R. W. Harvey, Missouri Valley; M. J. John, Clinton.

Secretary—J. M. Lindley, Windfield.

Treasurer—J. B. Webb, DeWitt.

Executive Committee—E. M. Burns, Mason City; A. H. Miles, Des Moines; Fred Russell, Rockwell City.

Delegates to American convention in New York—Mrs. Fletcher Howard, Des Moines; J. M. Lindly, Winfield; J. L. Etzall, Clear Lake; W. F. Maher, Fort Dodge; W. J. Teters, Iowa City.

Delegates to N. A. R. D. convention, Chicago—G. H. Boysen, Cedar Rapids; W. F. Maher, Fort Dodge; Edwin Franken, Sigourney; R. C. Wangler, Waterloo; C. E. Marshall, Hampton.

Chicago's Invitation.—On behalf of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, we cordially extend an invitation to every retail druggist and drug clerk in the United States and Canada to visit our city during the week of September 16, on the occasion of the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Expecting as we do, the largest gathering of retail druggists in the world's history, we are making elaborate preparation to provide for the multiple needs of such an assemblage.

Our convention headquarters—Orchestra Hall—reputed to be the finest auditorium in America, is ideal in every respect, containing as it does, adequate committee rooms, perfect acoustics and its famous promenade foyer for our Pharmaceutical Exhibition.

The chief aim of the exhibition will be to present to the up-to-date druggist ideas that will assist him in making the drug business pay better. There will be new and interesting novelties, money-making side lines, and numerous pharmaceutical specialties will be demonstrated.

Chicago hotel accommodations are unexcelled and it is our purpose to provide visitors with the very best accommodations for the least money, in order to bring a maximum crowd at a minimum expense.

Our entertainment committee has outlined a program of activities that will make every flitting moment count. Among the features planned, are:

A ride on Lake Michigan in one of Chicago's Palatial Pleasure Steamers; a personally conducted trip to the Union Stock Yards; a grand reception and ball at the Auditorium; a big vaudeville smoker; a theatre party and tally-ho trips for the ladies. "There will be something doing every minute."

In the past, N. A. R. D. conventions have been fruitful in establishing solid friendships among the druggists of America, and it does not need any stretch of the imagination to assume that in every way the meeting in Chicago will be an occurrence of the most vital importance in the history of drug organizations.

Week of September 16 is the time; Chicago is the place; your wife is the girl. Bring her with you. Chicago bids you welcome.—[SIDNEY C. YEOMANS, Pres., ISAM M. LIGHT, Sec'y.

A Misleading Statement.—The Fisher Drug Co., 71 W. Jackson street, Chicago, are circularizing the retail drug trade in the hope of being able to buy at bargain prices patent medicines that may be on the shelves of retail drug stores which do not comply with the federal food and drugs act. We quote from the Fisher circular, as follows:

U. S. Congress in passing the Pure Food and Drugs Act provided that all stocks of Patent Medicines on druggists' shelves in 1906 should be exempt for one year from October, 1906, as applies to supplementary guarantee labels. After October, 1907, all Proprietary Medicines must bear the manufacturers' guarantee printed on the original label (not outside carton or wrapper), and not in form of sticker or supplementary labels. Dispose of all your patents which do not comply with the law and order a new supply, which are properly guaranteed, from your wholesale dealer.

Send us a list of all you wish to dispose of which have sticker guarantees.

This statement is grossly misleading and druggists should not part with their patent medicines on the supposition that their sale under the old label is illegal. As we understand it, there is absolutely nothing in the Federal Food and Drug Law which affects in the slightest degree intra-state (within-the-State) commerce.

Goods on hand before the law became effective can be sold now, next year, or ten years from now, without any change of label; also, goods manufactured and shipped to a druggist in the same state are subject only to laws of that particular state.

If these goods "must bear the manufacturer's guarantee" and are unsalable without it, what does the Fisher Drug Co. want with them.

The dates named in the Fisher circular, we believe, apply only to manufacturers and wholesalers doing an interstate business and are not applicable to the stock of retailers carried over from the period ante-dating June 30, 1906.

Notes has previously called attention to this particular form of deception which is sought to be practiced upon the retailers and does so again only because the misleading statement used emanates from an entirely different source than the former one.

The retailer should keep constantly in mind this one fact, viz.: The Federal law applies to interstate business only and the goods must have been shipped into the state prior to June 30, 1906, the date the law became operative.—[*N. A. R. D. Notes.*

Drug Adulterations.—A very comprehensive report covering the examination of nearly 2000 samples, was published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July (see page 300).

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HOW TO TRAIN A HUSBAND.

BY MRS. W. F. SUMMERS.

Horses, mules, dogs and other sensible animals, are easily trained to perform wonderful tricks, and man's chief delight comes when his proficiency is recognized in this line. But it falls to the painful lot of weary wives to train the tricks out of husbands, and this art every girl should try to master; for should she attain the age of womanhood she will naturally find marriage a necessary evil, for has not one of our poets most beautifully said:

"Tell me not in mournful slumbers,
Marriage is an empty scream;
For the maid is dead that's single,
And old maids are not what they dream.
Marriage is real but often vain,
Single blessedness a fib.
But single, thou art single to remain,
Was not spoken of the rib."

Husbands, like horses, have different natures and dispositions, and look different. Some can frequently see two objects at the same time where the wife can only see one. This kind is hard to train for he will persist in trying to walk two planks where there is but one.

Each husband's disposition must be closely studied in order to be trained correctly. One of the first and very important lessons to learn is not to spoil him or trot yourself to death to please him, nor make the children tip-toe around to keep preserved his wonderful nerve. Be very sure to teach him, and teach him well, that a husband should be like an oyster—know how and know when to shut up.

Of the talking kind it is usually his own greatness that is his weak point.. He could, would, or should do something; and hopeful wives expect great things of him; but his achievements usually result only in back yard cat fights or calls on the fire department. This is the Bowser type, which is beyond hope, and wives of this kind of husbands should either commit homicide, suicide or coincide.

Then there is the selfish kind who think the world and every thing was made just for his special benefit. He thunders continually into his wife's ears the hardships of man, reminds her at frequent intervals that it was Eve who ate the forbidden apple, thereby bringing trouble on all mankind. He doesn't seem to realize that it has always been the custom to feed the ladies first. Old Satan is a good judge of human nature and knew well enough that if he gave the apple to Adam first that he would never catch the woman, for Eve would never have gotten a bite. This kind is hard to train, but it can be done by teaching him each day how well the world and all in it can move on steadily if he will simply get off the track.

Now we have another kind. I hate to mention them, and would not, but for the benefit of coming womanhood. This is the stingy husband.

I would advise the wife of such a husband to impress him daily that pretty gowns and hats are necessary to feminine happiness and the only possible peace he may ever have shall be the result of purchasing what his wife wants.

We also sometimes have to contend with the lazy kind. May the Lord have mercy on these big, rosy, jolly fellows. They were just born tired and the only remedy for them is to simply snatch him baldheaded if he is not already so.

Occasionally, but not often, we happen upon the complaining kind with whom every thing is always wrong and who would find fault with the New Jerusalem if it did not shine just to suit him. I would prescribe for such a husband a sticking plaster over his mouth and direct—*ad infinitum*.

But the average American husband is a beautiful piece of clay to be deftly moulded by skilful hands. He is a good subject, a thing apart. Fill him with prunes and you have him.

The greatest art in training a husband is to go slowly and never let him suspect for a moment that you would dare lead him, but are being led by him. Make him a good living. Feed and clothe him well and we will soon mould him into a thing after our own hearts; make him an inestimable treasure, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.—[TENNESSEE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Celluloid Varnish.—Colorless celluloid in thin sheets, cut up small is covered in a wide mouth stoppered bottle with a sufficiency of a mixture of methylated spirit, 4, and ether, 1. The whole is allowed to macerate with occasional agitation until the cellulose swells and dissolves to a clear syrupy liquid; more of the solvent is added to bring this to the required consistence. To render the varnish pliable and elastic, a little castor oil, not exceeding two per cent of the total weight, may be added.—[*Neuste Erfind. u. Erfahr.*

Illustrated Chemical Terms.

Absorption.

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PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Home-Made Filter Rack.

BY GEORGE W. HAGUE, PH. G., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Necessity is the mother of invention in every sense of the word in this case. There was a certain preparation to be filtered and the only filter rack we had was in use. The writer found an empty box in the cellar, stood it on its end and cut a circular hole in the top end, about five inches in diameter. Inside the box proper the receiver is placed to catch the filtrate or percolate as the case may be. In the circular hole in the top the funnel is placed, which sinks down enough to rest securely into its proper place, as shown in Figure I.

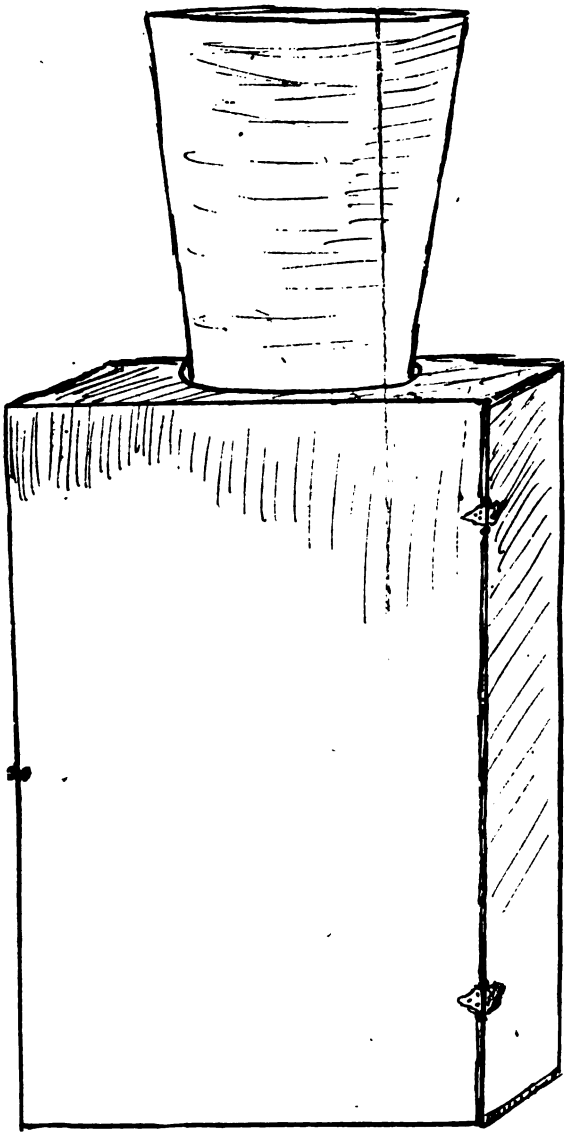

Figure I.

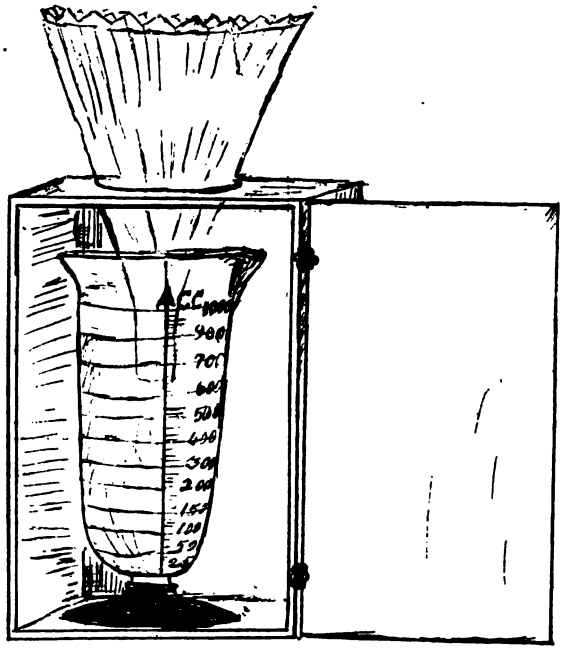

Figure II.

Figure II. shows the process of percolation carried on with the same home-made rack. The doors were made from the lids of the boxes, which allows the receiving vessels to be enclosed when desired, but the door is not always essential. The writer has used this filter stand for several months and is much pleased with it, as it possesses several advantages over the ordinary iron filter retort.

First. Glass utensils often hit against the iron retort and break, different from this.

Second. The foot of the iron retort is so large that it is often difficult to find a space on the counter to stand it, while this stand can be placed in any convenient place not barring the floor.

Third. The regular ones are always more or less shaky while this one is almost jar proof.

Fourth. The receiver fits into the box snugly and cannot be upset, different from others.

Lastly. The difference in the expense between this and a bought one.

In conclusion, these stands can be made of any suitable size to fit any convenient place.

How Many State Associations can Say as Much? "We are printing this book without any advertisements and we need your help." Theo. D. Wetterstroem, secretary, No. 3935 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oil is a Natural Enemy of Rubber Goods.—This applies to volatile as well as fixed oils. Pharmacists should bear this in mind and caution their customers against using oil of turpentine or fixed oils in rubber syringes.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A Department in Pharmacy in the University of Arkansas will become a fact if the good pharmacists of that state see their way clear to establish a department prepared to carry out up-to-date pharmaceutical education.

Repetition Seems to Be Necessary in the announcement that boards of pharmacy are permitted to join the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, even though they cannot enter an agreement to interchange certificates of registration.

University of Minnesota.—C. Herbert Allen, Minneapolis; Oscar Blosmo, Menomonie, Wis.; Carl P. Bohland, St. Paul; John Foster Bolton, Plainview; Otto H. Brede, Minneapolis; Arthur E. Carlson, Willmar; Benjamin H. Day, St. Paul; Bernhard Arthur Deterling, Gaylord; Henry Gerhardt Egbert, Winona; George Stevens Hanscom, Willmar; Roy R. Jamieson, St. Paul; John A. Knapp, River Falls, Wis.; Ned LeRoy Larson, Atwater; Ray J. Nott, Browntown; Frank R. Quick, St. Paul; Charles A. Thomson, Buffalo; Floyd E. Turton, Alexandria; Harry A. Van Campen, Cannon Falls.

Oil of Turpentine to Kill the Boll Weevil.—It has long been recognized that the essential oils are poisonous to insect life and it is not surprising to learn that the ordinary essential oil of turpentine, commonly called spirit of turpentine, can be used for this purpose. The following item from Alexandria, La., appeared in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of July 12:

News of an experiment with turpentine, which has apparently driven the boll weevil from the cotton fields about Coushatta, La., was received here today by Paul Lisso. An oat sack is dipped in a solution of three parts of water to one of turpentine. This sack is attached to a plow by suspending it on a pole tied to the plow handles near the beams. The sack is then dragged through the cotton field. The scent of turpentine thus spread in Coushatta has remained on the ground for over a week without renewal, and not a weevil or other bug has been found. About one gallon of turpentine was used to every four acres.

The Epitome of the U. S. P. VIII and the N. F. III., issued by the Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis, is a twenty-six page pamphlet with the following interesting preface:

"Nowadays every innovation in medical treatment is exploited by the pharmaceutical houses in the form of proprietary remedies, which, if at all successful, are promptly imitated by each and every one of the large manufacturers. Each product is issued under its own trade-marked proprietary name. A score of proprietary medicines representing practically a single formula results.

"The United States Pharmacopœia includes practically everything in medicine that is classic. The National Formulary keeps pace with the advanced thought of the profession.

"The pharmacists of this city, through the 'Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis,' desire to participate in the grand revolution inaugurated by the 'American Medical Association,' supported by the medical societies everywhere in the United States, whereby proprietaries are to be relegated to disuse and legitimate pharmacy encouraged; and in this earnest effort present to the medical profession of St. Louis this brief epitome of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary.

"It is desired that the convenience and usefulness of this booklet shall be such that every physician will make it his pocket companion."

Now Honest, Can You Sell Without a Profit?—There is one thing about "slashing prices" that some druggists overlook. The public can be fooled part of the time, some of the public can be fooled all of the time, but all of the public cannot be fooled at any time—to paraphrase a quotation from an eminent authority. People nowadays do not expect something for nothing, they do not believe a merchant is going to pay rent, hire clerks and buy goods to sell to them "at less than cost." If the merchant, whether he be a druggist or in some other line, deludes himself into that belief he is a candidate for enrollment in the membership of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Knights for the Extraction of Pure Gold from Sea Water. These knights are numerous around Coney Island, Asbury Park, Atlantic City and other seaside resorts in July and August, being chiefly distinguishable by the badges of honor which have been sewed upon their unmentionables.

Of course, the below-cost sales will draw large patronage, but purchasers figure that if they are getting something for less than cost they will have to pay enough more for some other articles to more than make up the loss. Unsophisticated individuals will readily believe that everything is sold below cost, because they find the "bargain" article to be so merchandized, but people of this gullible class are growing fewer in number as the spirit of intelligence spreads through the country. Fair-minded people do not object to paying a fair profit on goods they purchase, but they do object to being fooled. The managers of the greater department stores in the large cities have discovered this development of American human nature, and are confining their "bargains" to real ones. Their success enables them to buy in large quantities at lower prices than their less honest-to-the-public competitors. There is more money in small profits on large sales than in large profits on small sales. Successful druggists know this to be true. So do successful merchants in other lines of trade. Nobody can make a success through doing business without making some profit. Those who think they are winning along other lines are undercharging on some articles while they are overcharging on others. Is that altogether fair to the customers who are overcharged?—[*Pharmaceutical Era.*

The Market Review in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is carefully prepared and brought up to the date of publication. It will save you dollars and cents.

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CHICAGO DEPARTMENT.

President James of the University of Illinois, has been here in conference with the faculty of the Chicago College of Pharmacy. As a result the prospects are bright for instituting a Ph. C. course at the coming session of the school.

Getting Ready for September.—We have it from President Yeomans of the C. R. D. A., that $10,000 will be in the hands of the committee for the entertainment of the delegates to the N. A. R. D. convention in September. Every indication points to a pleasant and enthusiastic meeting. The Indianapolis decision seems to have had the effect of giving the association renewed vigor.

The Prosecution of the Cocaine Sellers is going on with unabated vigor. Dr. A. L. Blunt, 354 State Street, was arrested for selling cocaine to two customers. His defense was that being a physician, he committed no offense in supplying the drug. However the judge assessed a fine of $200.

Paul Zito, J. H. Montgomery and H. F. Thoma were taken into court charged with selling cocaine contrary to the law. Their cases were continued to give the authorities an opportunity to apprehend one Leon, said to have inducted numerous victims into the use of the drug.

Soda Water Show.—It is with great satisfaction we hear the announcement of the First National Soda Fountain and Drug Trade Show to be held at the Casino, September 7 to 21. This method for bringing the seller and buyer together in person and with the goods right at hand has been used so successfully in so many other lines, that we marvel at the tardiness of the drug trade in adopting it. And could the time be more opportune than during the N. A. R. D. convention? Nor will the delegates be obliged to absent themselves from any of the sessions of the convention to obtain the advantages of the show. We bespeak a large measure of success for the enterprise.

The Board of Pharmacy was in session here July 23, 24 and 25 for the examination of candidates for registration. Two changes have been made of late in method of procedure. The identification of specimens has been eliminated and questions in materia medica substituted in the examination work. Only those candidates for assistant registered pharmacist are examined the first day of the meeting and those for registered pharmacist the second day. It is said that the questions at this examination were made to conform more nearly to the curriculum approved by the Convention of Pharmaceutical Faculties than at any previous meeting. This is surely a step in the right direction.

U. S. P. and N. F.—We view with no little concern the "parting of ways" of the members of the C. R. D. A. on the method of forwarding the exploitation of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, as shown by the published report of the July meeting. That this movement is of much interest to the pharmacist, is evidenced by the attention given it at the Galesburg meeting of the I. P. A. and the Indianapolis meeting of the A. Ph. A. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Sandkoetter's plan was the most feasible at this time but we do believe that Mr. Bodemann in speaking against the plan should not have done less, than offer a substitute. If the pharmacist is to profit by this movement, no time can be lost in pushing the work. That physicians do complain of their inability to obtain, at times, the above preparations when prescribed is a fact. Now the majority must not be made to suffer by the indifference of the few, so if the "few" will not be good, something must be done to make them sit up and take notice. Verily, if we are to continue to believe that the C. R. D. A. is an organization to safeguard the interests of pharmacists, let it get busy with such matters as the U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda.

Chicago Items.

Harry Becker, a druggist formerly at 818 East Forty-Seventh street, committed suicide while despondent, by drinking poison, at the graves of his mother and sister.

Salvatore Parelli has been discharged from St. Lukes Hospital after undergoing two weeks' treatment for burns. He had been employed at the Commercial Hotel pharmacy where he was the victim of an explosion, caused by adding alcohol in the preparation of soap liniment too close to a gas flame. Fortunately his sight is unimpaired.

The Following Chicago Corporations have been licensed by the secretary of state: M. A. Slimmer Company, $25,000, manufacturing and dealing in drugs and chemicals, incorporators M. A. Slimmer, A. J. Jewell, F. R. Slimmer; F. W. Thurston company, $100,000, manufacturing and dealing in paints, drugs and chemicals, incorporators F. W. Thurston, J. C. Thurston, G. W. Stone.

Too Much Electricity.—Apropos of corporation counsel Brundage finding that, the braying of a mule, the whistle of locomotives and the crowing of roosters may constitute nuisances, Constantine Salapoulos, a Greek druggist at 85 Blue Island Avenue, has asked the superior court to restrain the noise caused by twenty electric sewing machines recently installed directly above his store, by an overall manufacturer. Salapoulos says the constant din is such that twenty-five per cent of his customers have forsaken him and he is unable to keep a clerk for more than a few days.

Distinction of Cotton from Linen Fabric.—A small piece of the material is moistened in a tepid alcoholic solution of cyanin, washed with water, and immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. The blue color is entirely discharged from cotton, but remains on the fibres of the linen. On again washing with water and treating with ammonia the blue tint on the linen is deepened. —[A. HERZOG, *Apoth. Zeit.*, 1905, 20, 891.

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ANCIENT PHARMACY.

The Poor Man's Physician of 1656.

In the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., may be seen a very perfect copy of this interesting and old volume. J. F. Brown, an English pharmacist, recently ran across another copy and reviews it in an interesting manner in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of London. We give below Mr. Brown's comments:

To the kindness of a medical friend I am indebted for the loan of the octavo volume before me, entitled:—

THE POOR-MAN'S PHYSICIAN AND CHYRURGION
BY LANCELOT COELSON.

Printed and sold by SIMON MILLER at the Star in St. Paul's Churchyard near the West End.

The title-page and part of the dedication are missing, but at the end of the address to the reader appears the date:—

March 25th, 1656. London, East Smithfield.

The first thirty-five pages are mainly occupied with Instructions to be Observed in Physick and Chyrurgery, and treat of blood-letting and tooth extraction. They display that suprême common-sense which is said to be the best part of genius.

What, by the way, is a lask, a term for a disease used conjointly with a bloody flux, a chollick, or illiack?

Here is an illuminating passage:—"But alas; the greatest number of the common people do hold an opinion that if they have a medicine for a little money which will provoke them often to stool, what humour soever it purgeth, they perswade themselves they are safe enough."

And an extract from the brief chapter on drawing teeth which is distinctly precious:— . . . "drawing the foresaid tooth a little aside, pluck it out, because that if too rigorously we waggle the tooth up or down, that part of the cheekbone wherein the tooth stood might easily be broked." "Waggle" is good.

Of bleeding by horse-leeches, described as little and "perpusil" creatures like a worm. I would fain know this "perpusill." As to the manner of using, Baron Munchausen and his horse inevitably recur to one's mind on reading as follows:—"And if she do not suck so violently as we do desire, or if we would have her suck more than she is able to hold, we must then, with a pair of cisers (*sic*) clip her asunder above the third part of the body, whereby she will begin to suck farre stronger and with more violence, and as fast as she sucketh the blood departeth from her through the hindermost parts which is cut away."

What would the anti-vivisectionists say to this?

The rest of the book is "A Catalogue of Such Medicines as are Good to Cure all or most Diseases Incident to Man's Body, from the Head to the Foot, as well Inwardly as Outwardly."

The last-named comes first, and the unguents frequently have the *Probatum est* appended to strengthen the reader's faith.

A noble unchartered liberty in respect to othography appears throughout. A grated datestone in white wine is recommended in childbirth in two places in the book (pp. 58 and 158) to women in "Travell," but the index gives it as "Travel." Rewbard, rewbarb, and rubard are variorum readings within the compass of two pages.

Capon's grease is intelligible, but what was Barrow's grease? The "pretious plaister" had "perroson" for one of its ingredients, and this I cannot identify.

An excellent medicine for a burning fever is made with a "a pottle running water, but take it up against the stream, and two-pennyworth of liquorish scraped." This has a homely sound.

Of another decoction, "Let it boyl one wallop," which is as picturesque as Kipling.

A remedy for "one that is bound in his belly" is to "seethe a chicken and a pretty quantity of cassula fustula in fair running water and let the patient drink the broth." Not so appetising as Brand's, methinks! To "take mice-dung beaten into powder as much as will lie upon a groat" breathes the atmosphere of the middle ages.

The recipe for Doctor Matthias, or the lukatella oyl, balsom, recalls the early days of my apprenticeship, when the jar with Locatelli's balsam abode on a top shelf in the back shop, but was sometimes taken down therefrom.

In the preparation of the red sander's wood for it, one is enjoined to pound it well and "searce" it. Whence this synonym for sifting?

There is much that is proper to the pharmacology of the period. Bore's-grease to wit; and a mouse flayed—fancy flaying a mouse!—dried in an oven and powdered for the chin chough; black sope and snails, stampt together, for corns; hive bees, killed and dried on a hot slate, for urinary troubles.

Virga aurea for "the grief of the flank." Was this the appendicitis of that day?

A noted cure for consumption begins well:—Jordan almonds, beaten in rose-water, the thigh of capon rosted, dates stoned, skinned, and picked, more rose-water, sugar, "boyle them three walms." All this conjures up Christmas fare, but, alas! after the sinamon comes the inevitable *aliquid amari*, lignum, aloes, and bezor.

Our author is precise in some of his directions—*e. g.*, "Half a pound of lignum vitæ, which you may have at the turner's, and one ounce of the bark which is of the same tree, which you may have at the apothecaries."

Why have we suffered for two centuries and a-half when the good Lancelot affirms that a most excellent wine made of sage will perfectly heal all the diseases aforesaid, the enumeration beginning with the tooth-ache and progressing in gravity to the plague and pestilence? We have not done sagely!

A drink for the dropsie, called roots drink is naturally prepared from broom-tops, wormwood, and sear bean shells. "Mechoachan" is food for curiosity; so is "hodmandods."

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An admirable and perfect cure for the falling sickness was not easy to prepare: To the dried dung of a peacock was added "amber peretah, known by the name 'schuchenelle' at the apothecaries," and leaf-gold, which last was to be dissolved by careful manipulation. "This I have kept as a secret," concludes, Mr. Coelson, and a secret it still remains.

Gentian seems to have been the material used for tents.

"For numness in the joints: One ounce of camphire in Bettony water every morning, wherein a little stechadoes is infused, will cure in a moneth's time." It probably would, or——!

The excellent "receipt" called Moses water for the French pox is opulent in its proportions: "Six gallons or more of the purest white wine that may be gotten, and as much stale ale, therewith sarsaprila and Co., including a little *Backma maria*" (what was this?). Compared with these quantities our pharmaceutical utensils seem to belong to a puny race.

"For oyl of puppy, take a fat spannell puppy, if you can get one, but let it be what puppy it will, it must be fat." Naturally!

These excerpts may well close with the pious reflection of the author at the end of "A Receipt for All Sickness," "and this, with God's blessing, will cure you, if ever you be cured."

Parcels Post With Denmark.—A parcels post treaty is now in effect between Denmark and the United States. The agreement provides that articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, post cards and written matters of all descriptions shall be admitted to the mails between the two countries. In part it states that no parcel must exceed $50 or its equivalent in value, four pounds, six ounces in weight, nor the following dimensions, viz, greatest length three feet, six inches, greatest length and girth combined six feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit the contents to be easily examined by the customs officers and by postmaster duly authorized to do so.

Why Some Countries Issue Postage Stamps.—St. Helena paid a large part of its debts at one time through the sale of a lot of postage stamps that had been left on their hands after a new set had been issued. In recent years Commemorative issues have been used to advertise certain National events, and it also makes an easy way to bring in more revenue. Canada cleared up over $100,000.00 on the Jubilee set. Brazil and Roumania have tried it, while Newfoundland put out an issue to the honor of the Cabots. Trinidad issued a stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Columbus. Montenegro in hunting for someting to commemorate, decided upon the fourth century of the invention of the printing press.

It is Only Natural that we should learn to crawl before we walk, but some men never get beyond the crawling stage.

NECROLOGY.

A Little Daughter of J. P. Carnahan, of Fort Smith, Ark., died in New York City, July 14, of hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog while playing around her home in Fort Smith, and death could not be averted by medical skill.

Percival Gross, once a prominent pharmacist of Denver, Colorado, died suddenly July 15, at the Gross drug store, 843 Larimer street. It seems that he took an over dose of morphine, perhaps thinking it was some other medicine. He had been unfortunate and in poor health for some time.

A. J. Clarke, proprietor of the Albany hotel drug store, Denver, Colorado, died July 14, from injuries received in a collision of an automobile with an express wagon. Mr. Clarke was secretary of the Colorado Association and one of the esteemed pharmacists and citizens of that section of the country.

Henry Canning died at his home in Boston, July 12, after several weeks of painful illness. For forty years he had been in the retail business for himself and had served fifty years as a pharmacist. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy under its present organization and was for seven years president. He served as president of his state association and was active in the N. A. R. D. and A. Ph. A. Mr. Canning was in every sense a professional pharmacist and a model citizen. The drug stores of Boston closed during the hour of the funeral, as a mark of respect for their departed fellow pharmacist.

The Story of a Good Article truthfully told to people whom you may reasonably expect to be interested in that article is practically certain to bring results.—[*C. A. Bates.*

Customer: "Will you sell me this insect powder gun and charge it for twenty-five cents?"

New Clerk: "The Boss says that I'm not to charge anything."

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis R. D. A. will be represented at the N. A. R. D., September 16. The delegates are: President F. V. Johnson, Charles Renner, E. A. Sennewald, A. S. Ludwig and C. H. J. Hahn. The alternates who are to fill vacancies in the delegation are: E. A. Bernius, Robert C. Reilly, Martin J. Noll, Henry O. A. Huegel and George F. Heusgen. The delegation will enter the convention with a free hand, that is, uninstructed and may be depended upon to take an active part in the proceedings. No meeting of the St. Louis Association will be held during August.

St. Louis Visitors.

Geo. W. Tea, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dr. D. D. Goldberg, Maryville, Ill.
J. W. Jamison, Carl Junction, Mo.
C. C. Sheets, Greenville, Mo.
L. J. Ashby, Little Rock, Ark.
C. S. Hill and wife, El Paso, Texas.
L. O. Cramer, McAlister, I. T., buying new stock.
F. R. Thornton, McAlister, I. T., buying new stock.
T. A. McEachern, Greenville, Miss., buying new stock for Moss Point.
Dr. F. E. Rehfeldt, Moss Point, Miss., buying new stock for Moss Point.
Dr. K. K. Kimberlin, Tuckerman, Ark.
T. H. Shy, Centerville, Mo.
F. H. McArthur, Des Moines, Ia.
J. E. Kelley, Kellyville, I. T.
G. W. Kimball, Tilden, Ill.
Geo. W. Grover, Farmington, Mo.
Dr. J. F. Miller, Poteau, I. T.
Jos. Oswald, Jacksonville, Ill.
E. M. Laakman, Farmington, Mo.
W. F. Summerkamp, Bowling Green, Mo.
Dr. W. H. Good, Bernie, Mo.

"Mike" Arendas, of the J. S. Merrill Co., has been in the Henrietta Hospital, nursing a sprained ankle.

Will Schall, who keeps Duffy's Malt before the trade in St. Louis, is not over-enthusiastic over the Jamestown exposition which he recently visited.

Ernest Leffler is the new proprietor of the store at 2737 Chippewa Street, formerly owned by George Schroeter. The business will be moved to Ohio Avenue and Utah Street.

Herman Brothers, of Carondelet, are opening a new store in the Masonic Building, recently erected in that section of the city.

CHARLES P. W. STEINMETZ.

George Schroeter, who has recently disposed of his former business, will open a new store in his own building in Carondelet.

Charles P. W. Steinmetz, Ph. G. formerly of Mt. Olive, Ill., is now with the Swift Drug Co., at Vandeventer Avenue and Olive Street.

R. T. Boyce, well known to the Illinois trade, traveling out of Chicago for H. K. Mulford Co., has resigned from the service of that company August 1, to represent the pharmaceutical department of Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Prentiss McKenzie, assistant manager of the Parke-Davis Chicago branch, interrupted a trip over his Illinois territory, a few days ago, to run into St. Louis to visit Manager Hayhurst, of the local branch, and other friends in the trade.

It Would Astonish those who knew E. H. Shepard as a down town druggist, when he was with A. Nay, to see him sweat as he makes the rounds of the soda trade for T. E. Lippincott & Co. But wilted collars do not worry Shepard as long as the orders come in.

R. L. Winchester, of Sharpe & Dohme's St. Louis branch, is back at his duties after nearly a month at home nursing a spinal column that was badly jolted after a slip on a banana peel on the sidewalk. Mr. Winchester came back several pounds lighter and looking much as though he had been through a severe seige.

H. T. Haintz, J. Hungerford Smith's western representative, took a few days off at the end of the busy season to move his family from Kansas City to St. Louis. Then he departed for Rochester, N. Y., where the firm conducts a school for salesmen each year. C. E. Schall, of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and John Berwick, of Missouri and Kansas, came to the St. Louis office for a visit before going east to attend the meeting.

The Meyer Brothers Employes' Mutual Aid Association, an organization of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., held its annual meeting July 20, with the following result:

President—Adolph C. Meyer.
First Vice-President—Frank Amlar.
Second Vice-President—J. C. Kane.
Third Vice-President—A. Fohrell.
Treasurer—E. J. Habegger.
Secretary—C. A. Dreyer, Jr.
Board of Directors—S. B. Simpson, J. J. Redmond, C. F. G. Meyer, Jr., J. H. Barsachs, Geo. T. Meyer, Frank Decker, John Barron, A. H. Higbie, Geo. Danner.

Wm. Schulte, Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co.'s popular south-side salesman, is steadily increasing his sales by his uniform courtesy and close attention to business.

WM. SCHULTE.

Albert H. Koch, Ph. D., is an apothecary and chemist enjoying a good trade, and much interested in his business at corner Jefferson Avenue and North Market Street, St. Louis. Mo.

St. Louis Is a Healthy City. In fact, it compares favorably in that respect with any large city in the country. At times the health report is by far the most favorable of any made by a city in the United States.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The Following Traveling Men called on the St. Louis jobbing trade during July, representing:

F. P. Adams, Holton & Adams, 54 Beekman Street, New York.
Bell, VanDusen & Stokes Co., 1123 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Quick, The Miller Rubber Mfg. Co., Akron, O.
J. Houston, Universal Brush Co., 871 Broadway, New York.
W. W. Lyman, Tisserand Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
O. D. Baron, Triple R Shv. Br. Co., New York.
R. Neubauer, W. L. Strauss & Co., 316 Broadway, New York.
H. C. Chambers, J. M. Maris & Co., New York.
L. P. Grosholz, Cauvigny Brush Co., 298 Broadway, New York

Rain, Wind and "23" All Conspired Against Druggists' Night, July 23, at Forest Park Highlands, and yet we have the pleasure to chronicle one of the most pleasant and successful affairs ever fathered by a drug organization in St. Louis.

The committee on arrangements, Messrs. Hagenow, Seitz, Pirner and Berryman deserve much commendation for their untiring efforts to please and satisfy their guests, and everything moved along smoothly and without confusion. They were fortunate in choosing a date upon which the vaudeville program was so interesting and of exceptional high-class entertainment.

The luncheon was a delightful feature of the evening and enjoyed by over three hundred druggists and their friends. Through the generosity of Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co., every lady was presented with a box of their chocolates and bon bons.

The Geo. Fehl Blue Ribbon Cigar Co. distributed cork cigar pipes, in which were smoked LaGarnitas supplied by the Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co.

Among the ladies present were Mesdames Adolph C. Meyer, Seitz, Hagenow, Lamont, Sommers, Delkeskamp, Claus, Good, Stolle, Bolm, Heitmeyer, Ilhardt, Fricke, Bernius, Hahn, Kelly, Kahre, Pfeffer, Andreas, Woodruff, Noll, Hahn, Skaer, Duering, Eimbeck, Angermueller, Bentz, Borchers, Fienup A. W. Williams, Emery Williams, Grewe, Huegel, Lauman, Mager, Pauley, Reilly, Moorman, Whelpley, Lammers and Arendes.

The wholesale drug houses and pharmaceutical houses were well represented, and through the efforts of the city salesmen the souvenirs were distributed and everybody expressed a willingness to come again, which opportunity is promised by Mr. Hagenow, who is now preparing plans for a winter evening's entertainment for the members of the St. Louis Retail Druggists' Association.

Dr. C. S. Skaggs is the new proprietor of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy.

The Next Examination held by the Missouri Board of Pharmacy will be in St. Louis, the second Monday in October. The secretary is Charles Gietner, 300 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis.

Ernest Loeffler, the popular south side relief clerk purchased the stock and fixtures of the Geo. Schroeler store, 2727 Chippewa street and will remove it to the corner of Utah streets and Ohio Avenue.

The Elite Drug Store, Michigan and Loughborough Avenues, will open its doors on August 10, with Frank Longgood, who passed the state board examination at Pertle Springs, presiding over the destinies of the new store.

Mr. C. H. Arendes, representing the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is in the Henrietta Hospital suffering with a broken ankle, but the business goes on just the same. Little Mike makes the rounds in his father's automobile and gathers in the orders.

Max Knoch, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and a member of the Alumni Association, after an illness which extended over several months, died July 8. The business at Fourteenth and Wash Streets, will be conducted by his brother.

Dr. E. A. LaBien, Ph. G., of McHenry, N. D., met with an accident while practicing his profession and was laid up in a hospital at Fargo with blood poisoning for some weeks. The doctor is quite well again and desires to be remembered to his St. Louis friends.

Ernest Speilker, of the Pfeiffer Chemical Co., is one of the enthusiastic souls when the salesmen's base ball team is suggested. He insists that he is the real thing and there is no good evidence upon which to deny his allegation. With Fred Dekelskamp, of Bauer & Black, it is different. Dekelskamp, however, had a good excuse for explaning to his customers about his base ball leanings. He was cavorting in left field and his hands failed to connect with the ball but his eye did. It was at least a convenient explanation for a black eye, especially when he had a good coterie of witnesses for the otherwise strange sounding tale.

Lucian Simmons, of the Western Bottle Company agency, discounted his own popularity when he thought he could slip off to Hot Springs for a week or so and come back without anyone knowing it. He learned better when he returned looking as "fit as a fiddle." It was "When did you get back?" from every man he met. He gave up business for a day or two to explain. And when he got back he found that he was without a partner, as J. F. Cummings, who has been associated with him, had bought Stephen C. Snuggs' store at 918 Pendleton Avenue, and was back in the retail business, much to Cnmmings' satisfaction.

Will Kahre, of Eli Lilly, has already begun telling fish stories from his vacation, the date of which has not been exactly set as yet. But there is one satisfaction about beginning stories so early in the game, if the fish do not pan out the stories will have been told. Kahre is authority on fishing resorts in and around St. Louis, but Fred Schneider, who covers Southwest Missouri for Sharpe & Dohme, found one not on Kahre's map. It was down on the Gasconade river and Schneider's week down there had hardly begun when the vouchers for the stories he was to tell when he got back began to drift in. They matched well with his tales of business last winter, and the latter were verified. Schneider received his training at the S. & D. city desk.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Clerks Wanted.—There is a constant and increasing demand for junior drug clerks and registered men and it will be to the interest of those seeking positions to register with W. H. Lamont, 11 South Fourth Street, manager of the Bureau of Information for the Alumni Association, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The Neighborhood Began to Wonder.—E. F. Davis, Suburban and Kingshighway, has discovered that back yards can be made profitable and is congratulating himself upon putting his idea into active service. Early in the spring he bought a rake and hoe and basket full of flower seeds and every spare moment was devoted to cleaning up the yard and planting the seeds in neatly arranged flower beds along both sides of the yard, the middle of which he covered with small gravel. The neighborhood began to wonder and then ask questions but only received evasive replies and this tended to arouse more curiosity but all to no purpose. Mr. Davis kept his counsel and watched the flowers grow and trained his vines as they slowly covered the fence; then came a load of lumber and big canvas cover and one morning the people woke up to find a really pretty, comfortable ice cream garden at their disposal. The investment has turned out splendidly and is patronized nightly by the appreciative people of his neighborhood.

An Odd Prescription.—Otto Hanser received a prescription from a neighboring physician the other evening just before the closing hour calling for Potassium Citrate, Strontium Bromide and Peppermint Water, which he hurriedly prepared and labeled a teaspoonful every three hours, he rang up the fifty cents on his register and hastily retired. He had just about gotten to sleep when the night bell rang and good, faithful druggist that he is, he stepped to the speaking tube and inquired what was wanted. The man below asked for a hatchet. Otto replied that he was running a drug store and the best place to buy a hatchet was at a hardware store.

What the man said would not look well in print, but finally informed the now wide awake druggist that he would have to come down and chop the medicine out of the bottle.

Otto concluded to investigate the complaint and descending to the store opened the door to the excited customer.

The contents of the bottle had indeed solidified and Otto thought about the old adage: "Haste makes waste and accuracy before rapidity, etc."

He took the bottle and checked back the ingredients, he hadn't made a mistake, so he tried it again and again, the same solidified mass resulted. "Aha!" he said, "'tis the doctor this time and I'll just ring up Mr. Doctor and tell him;" but 'twas no use, the doctor's 'phone was off the hook, what next, so he called up his friend, Huegel. "Sure," replied Mr. Huegel, "that's easy; make your solutions separately and you're all right. Good night."

Otto tried it a la Huegel and was ready to say *Banzai!* when the change took place.

Otto says it can't be did—Can it?

The South Side Mortar and Pestle Club was organized July 19, at Besch's Garden, California Avenue and Cherokee Street, the object of the organization being the promotion of sociability and business welfare of the south end pharmacists. The following officers were elected:

Dr. W. D. Aufderheide, president; Henry O. A. Huegel, first vice president; Robert C. Reilly, second vice president; Louis C. Swinnen, secretary; Otto Ude, treasurer.

Board of Directors: Wm. F. Ittner, Wm. F. Angermueller, Wm. C. Bolm, B. J. Otto, C. J. Koehler, Otto Kopp, A. P. Bentz, Edward Zahn, Otto Hanser, Otto Trauble.

After the elect on covers were laid for forty-five and the garden's specialty, schmierkaes with rye bread, Swiss cheese and ham were served. Among those who participated in the meeting were:

Francis Hemm, Chas. Renner, Wm. G. Graul, E. M. Jungbluth, Richard and F. G. Kring, Martin Noll, E. H. Bernius, E. F. Heusgen, E. Sennewald, O. F. Heitmeyer, Ed. Voepel, T. C. Thumser, F. W. Neu, J. A. Mager, Phil G. Vierheller, L. A. Seitz, Theo. F. Hagenow, C. Bernays, Fred Schneider, with Shapre & Dohme, and W. H. Lamont, with Eli Lilly & Co., present by invitation.

CHAS. RENNER.

The date of future meetings being set for the third Friday in each month.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy gave its first annual moonlight river excursion on the steamer City of Providence on June 15, the younger element of the association was represented splendidly and the affair was a success both socially and financially, and feeling encouraged the entertainment committee secured another date and on July 25, the association had their second excursion and carried out a large crowd, much to the gratification of the officers of the alumni.

M. C. Kalis will open a new drug store at Farmington, Mo.

A. W. Steihl, of 2627 Park Avenue, is confined to his bed with a serious attack of typhoid fever.

Richard Amiess purchased the A. C. Knippenberg store at Lafayette and Nebraska Avenues.

Otto Boeppler purchased the Adam Roth store at 3500 Olive and christened it the Theresa pharmacy.

J. E. Scheu reports a satisfactory business in his new location at Grand Avenue and Hartford Street.

Wm. J. Frese, manager of Fricke Hahn Drug Co., Newstead Avenue and Olive street, is spending his vacation in Colorado Springs.

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J. W. Peeler will open a new drug store at Florissant and Bernays Avenues, about the 15th of August.

Wm. Kuhlmey, 2200 Benton Street, has purchased the Frielnigsdorf Pharmacy, 2200 South Broadway.

Harvey Jones, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is now with A. W. Peterson, Fifteenth and Chambers Streets.

John A. Guttman, druggist at 4236 Easton Avenue, has returned from his vacation spent at his old home, Herman, Mo.

Mayburn Pumphrey, chief clerk at the Goode Avenue pharmacy, Goode and Easton Avenues, is spending his vacation in Chicago.

Wright & Bolen have moved their store from 2323 Market Street to the north east corner of Jefferson Avenue and Chestnut Street.

Richard Jeude, who learned the business with C. W. Stockhausen has accepted a position with Otto Trauble, Jefferson and Chouteau Avenues.

Ben Hubbard, the genial representative of Lazell Dalley & Co., is around talking holiday perfumes. Ben is there with the breeze on a hot day.

Oscar F. Bausch the popular south end representative of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., is receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby girl at his home.

L. A. Schrader, has moved his drug store from Eleventh and Pine Streets to Plymouth and Hamilton Avenues, a rapidly growing west end neighborhood.

A. L. Lutz has moved his drug store from Ninth and Montgomery Streets to Tenth and Montgomery Streets, and reports better business in the new location.

Dr. C. H. Rohlfing has sold his Eighth and Biddle Street store to Dr. Blass, and it is now known as the Model Pharmacy and in charge of C. J. Kuhlman.

Larry Kavanaugh, formerly with J. B. Hicks, Eighteenth and Olive Streets has accepted a position with the Desloge Drug Co., Desloge, Mo., as manager of the store.

Geo. Klinge, the junior member of the firm of Klinge & Powers at Leffingwell Avenue and Morgan Street, has returned from a trip through Yellowstone Park and the Pacific slope.

Chas. Herbert, is now making as much progress in dentistry as he made in pharmacy; last year he graduated with class honors in dentistry and on July 13, graduated from the International School of Orthodontia and proposes to make this branch of dentistry his specialty.

CHAS. HERBERT.

Harry W. Carpenter, an '07 graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, who has been associated with the Market Street Drug Co., for the past two years, assumes the management of the Grand Laclede pharmacy.

Dr. W. R. Coryell has opened the National drug store at Eighteenth Street and Washington Avenue, one of the busiest transfer corners in the city. Mr. Greengaurd has charge of the store.

The Washington University celebrated in a fitting manner its fiftieth anniversary, on June 20. The exercises were participated in by graduates and friends, among them being many physicians and a number of pharmacists.

J. C. Norris, the Capudine man says that since the Pure Food Law went into effect the sales on his popular remedy have been growing nicely.

J. C. NORRIS.

A Moonlight Excursion on the City of Providence was given Thursday evening, June 27, by the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The Missouri Pure Food and Drug Commission headquarters will be at Columbia, as specified by law, and not in St. Louis, as reported. The force consists of a commissioner, a deputy commissioner and six inspectors.

The Ancient Order of Respected Turks instituted at Pertle Springs during the convention by the jovial Dr. Dunavan, is being perpetuated in St. Louis by the faithful followers. Fred Delkeskamp (Bauer & Black) was elected High Potentate; W. F. Kahre (Eli Lilly & Co.) as High Reacher; E. McAdams (Blanke-Wenneker) Keeper of the Seal; W. H. Lamont (Eli Lilly & Co.) Guardian of the Grip; Ed. Voepel, Protector of the Pass Word; H. O. A. Huegel, Orator; Otto Hanser, Signal Bearer. Meetings at Huegel's Pharmacy, Grand and Park Avenues, Wednesday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

E. H. Bernius, who conducts the prosperous and up-to-date pharmacy at Semple and Easton Avenues is preparing to take a thirty-day vacation visiting his friends and relatives in Canada, then going to New York, Boston and taking in the Jamestown exposition and returning by way of Washington, D. C.

E. H. BERNIUS.

J. B. Tymony, Belt and Page Avenues, has returned from a vacation extending over two weeks, during which he visited his old home Higbee, Mo., and swapped stories with his townspeople. Mr. Tymony returns with some glowing reports as to crop conditions in that section and predicts much prosperity this fall for his fortunate agricultural friends.

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MARKET REVIEW.

Sales for July Proved to be more satisfactory than the drug trade had anticipated, and while the past sixty days have not been up to the showings made in the earlier months of the year, still we hear of no complaints, but on the contrary, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the trade to seek respite from the "driving" business that has been enjoyed, by taking full advantage of the vacation season. Conditions are not only highly satisfactory, but point to a resumption of remarkable activity in the very early Fall.

The feature of market changes the past thirty days is the advance in Opium, advances are also noted on Codeine, Bismuth, Morphine, Oils Bergamot, Lemon, Orange, Guarana and Glycerin; declines in Camphor, Oil Cassia, Carnauba and Japan Wax. We append below a list of the princpial items affected, together with quotable figures that rule at this writing.

Advanced.

Alcohol, Amylic,
Balsam, Peru,
Bismuth, Metal and Salts,
Caustic Potash,
Cocoa Butter,
Codeine, Alk. and Salts,
Guarana,
Glycerin,
Manganese Per Oxide,
Morphine,
Oil, Bergamot,
Oil, Hemlock,
Cubeb,
Lemon,
Orange,
Olive, No.848, Maltese Cross Brand.
Opium,
Paraffin.
Pine Tar,
Root, Berberis Aquifolium,
Squill.

Declined.

Antimony, Sulphide,
Bark, Cascara Sagrada,
Beans, Vanilla, Mex.,
Camphor,
Flowers, Saffron, American,
Menthol,
Nux Vomica,
Oil, Benne,
Cassia,
Linseed,
Oil, Miners,
Sperm,
Sassafras, true,
Cod Liver, Newfoundland,
Root Ipecac, Carthagena,
Rosin,
Wax, Carnauba,
Japan,
Turpentine,
Window Glass.

Quinine.—Unchanged; market dull and featureless, nothing to indicate that prices will be higher, at least for the present. Quotations in this market are: P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100 oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16c; 25 oz. cans, 19c; 5 oz. cans, 25c; 1 oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—In our last issue we stated that domestic quotations were not on a parity with prices in primary markets—this statement has been verified by unprecedented advances, which, together with the changes that occurred during the month previous, have placed this staple on a high level. Reports indicate a yield that will be at least twenty per cent less than the normal consumption, hence current values are probably warranted, though there is an element of speculation which, when eliminated, will result in a steadier market. Local quotations are, for the gum, $7.35; powdered, M. B., $8.10; powdered, P. & W., $8.75.

Morphine.—Advanced 45c per oz., this advance being occasioned by the high values established for Opium. ¼s, $3.45 to $3.50; oz. vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Unchanged; quotable in bbls., $2.60; ½ bbls., $2.63; 10 gal. cans, $2.76; 5 gal. cans., $2.83; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gal. for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½ bbls., 45c; with the usual advance for smaller lots.

Denatured.—Unchanged; present basis, bbls., 38c; ½ bbls., 42c; containers inclusive, terms 30 days, 1% for cash 10 days.

Amylic (Fusel Oil).—Advanced 10c; quotable in gal. lots at $1.90.

Antimony, *Sulphide.*—Declined; cases of 200 lbs, 13 to 16 to 20c in small lots.

Balsam Peru.—Advanced; quotable at $3.15 per lb., as wanted.

Bark, *Cascara Sagrada.*—Quotably lower, 17 to 23c, as to quantity.

Bismuth, *Metal.*—Advanced 25c per lb, with corresponding advances on the salts. Subsalicylate quotable at $2.37; subbenzoate, $3.44; subcarbonate, $2.67; subgallate, $2.27; subnitrate, $2.17.

Beans, *Vanilla, Mexican.*—Declined; 7½ to 8¼ inch, $8.85 to $9.85, as to size and quantity.

Camphor.—Quotably lower; English, 5 lb. bells, $1.12 to $1.25, as to quantity; 32s, $1.22 to $1.35.

Caustic Potash.—Advanced to 11 to 15c, as to quantity.

Cocoa Butter.—Advanced to 50 to 53c; fingers, 54 to 59c.

Codeine.—Advanced 65c per oz.; alkaloid, in ¼s, $5.60; hydrochloride, nitrate and sulphate, $5.35; phosphate, $5.10.

Flowers, *Saffron, American.*—Quotably lower. In mats, 55 to 68 to 75c in smaller lots.

Guarana.—Advanced to $4.55; powdered, $4.60.

Glycerin.—Advanced ½c; 50 lb. cases, 15½ to 19 to 20c, as wanted.

Manganese Per Oxide.—Advanced to 2½ to 6 to 8c, as to quantity.

Menthol.—Declined to $3.15 to $3.75.

Nux Vomica.—Declined to 12 to 15c; powdered, 5c higher.

Oils, Essential, *Bergamot.* — Materially higher; quotable at $4.70.

Cassia.—Declined to $1.75 to $1.85.

Cubeb.—Advanced to $1.65 to $1.85.

Hemlock.—Advanced to $1.05.

Lemon.—Advanced; Reina, M. B., in 1 lb. coppers, $2.30; Sanderson's, $2.60.

Orange.— Advanced; Reina, $3.50; Sanderson's, $3.60.

Oil, Olive.—Absolutely pure, No. 348 Maltese Cross Brand. This well known oil was advanced August 1 50c per case, due to short crop abroad and to an increasing demand for Olive Oil generally, as well as marked appreciation in the values of Glassware. The revised prices and offers are as follows: Large, 1 doz. in case, per case, $8.50; medium, 2 doz. in case, per case, $9.50; small, 4 doz. in case, per case, $10.50; 3 case lots subject to a discount of 3%; 10 case lots subject to a discount of 5%; ½ gal. cans, per gal., $3.10;

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1 gal. cans, per gal., $2.85; 5 gal. cans, per gal., $2.70; in case lots of 10 gal. each 5% discount.

Oil, *Sassafras, True.*—Declined to 85 to 95c, as to quantity.

Oils, Heavy, *Benne.*—Declined to 72½ to $1.00, as to quantity.

Cod Liver, Newfoundland.—Declined to 95 to $1.40, as to quantity.

Linseed.—Declined; raw, bbls., 43c; 10 gal. cans, 54c; 5 gals. cans, 59c; boiled, 1c higher, containers inclusive.

Sperm.—Declined to 86c to $1.00, as to quantity.

Paraffin.—Advanced; slabs, 128-130°, quotable at 11 to 14c, as to quantity.

Pine Tar.—An advance of 10% is noted; ½s, seal top, per case of 4 doz., $2.85; bulk, in 50 gal. bbls., per gal., 20c.

Root, *Berberis Aquifolium.*—Advanced to 40c; ground, 44c.

Ipecac, Carthagena.—Advanced to $2.50; powdered, $2.60.

Squill.—Advanced to 30 to 32c.

Rosin.—Advanced; *E* grade quotable in bbls. of 280 lbs., $5.95.

Wax, *Carnauba.*—Declined to 57 to 60c.

Japan.—Declined to 22 to 25c.

Glassware.—The demand is of such proportions that the supplies are inadequate to meet same, and we reiterate that there will be a noticeable shortage before the next fire. Quotable discounts on Pearl Ovals, case lots, 70%; 5 case lots, 70 and 5%; larger quantity, 75%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25 case lots, 80 and 20%.

Window Glass.—Quotably lower. Discounts are on the basis of 90 and 20% for single, and 90 and 25% for double.

Turpentine.—Declined; bbls, 63c; 10 gal. cans, 74c; 5 gal. cans, 78c, packages inclusive.

Give the Boys a Chance.—A large majority of American millionaires were originally poor boys, and the only sure way to cut down the list is to place limitations on American opportunities and enterprise. A poor boy necessarily starts into business at the bottom, and comprehends at the start the power of self-reliance, backed by industry and sound observation. He learns to make the most of a little, and now, by the exercise of judgment and energy he can take the next step forward. A basis is thus laid that can be obtained in no other way. Having mastered the art of depending on his own work and qualities, he acquires a capacity for larger combinations. Leaning on nobody, and knowing the possibilities of what he can do for himself, an individuality is developed that deals with actual facts, avoids mistakes, and commands confidence. Money begets money. Nothing is easier than for a multimillionaire to add to his riches. Rates of interest work unceasingly and a silent increment is certain in a growing country like this.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NECROLOGY.

O. D. Hardy, of Camden, Ark., died June 23. Mr. Hardy was a member of the firm of O. D. Hardy Drug Co., and a popular pharmacist of his State.

Gustav Kaarboe died of consumption at his home in Norway recently. He was, until a few months ago, practicing pharmacy at Cooperstown, N. D. He was a brother of Mr. Olav Kaarboe, of St. Louis.

E. L. Otto Sendelbach, died at Elkhart Lake, Wis., July 5, after a protracted illness. Mr. Sendelbach was fifty-three years old and for thirty-one years had been connected with the wholesale drug trade of St. Louis. Since 1887, Mr. Sendelbach had been in charge of the Drug Department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. In 1903 he spent a year's vacation visiting and traveling in Europe. He was a competent and careful superintendent of his department, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

E. L. OTTO SENDELBACH.

Max Knoch, Ph. G., died at his home in St. Louis, July 10, at the age thirty-three years. He was for ten years chief prescription clerk for the Wolf-Wilson Drug Co. For the past three years he was in business for himself at 1401 Wash Street. The business will be continued by his brother, Joseph Knoch.

MAX KNOCH.

Fred J. Grant, for several years advertising manager of Merck's Report and Merck's Archives, died suddenly, June 29, of apoplexy. He was sixty-one years of age and his faithful and efficient services made him a well known figure in advertising circles throughout the country. He was a prominent Mason and a veteran of the Civil War. He leaves a widow.

Charles A. Rucker, advertising manager of the Swift Specific Co., and the Bradfield Regulator Co., of Atlanta, Ga., died June 27, at his home in Atlanta, Ga., as announced in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July. Mr. Rucker was born in Griffin, Ga., forty years ago and had been twenty years with the firms which he represented at the time of his death. We learn that a memorial volume is being prepared by the Swift Specific Co. for presentation to his mother.

CHARLES A. RUCKER.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Wm. Barking, Ph. G., is located with A. Nay in his new store at Eighth and Pine Streets.

W. I. Smith, pharmacist at the Frisco Hospital, is home from an interesting vacation trip among the northern lakes.

"Medical Prints" was the title of an interesting lecture accompanied by stereoptican views, given by Dr. Otto A. Wall, Sr., at the June meeting of the St. Louis Medical History Club.

The Market Street Drug Co., at Fourteenth and Market Streets, has the following competent and energetic young men looking after the welfare of customers: W. E. Brazelton and James G. Gibson.

Frank Lee Wollard is the Federal Food and Drugs Inspector appointed for St. Louis and vicinity. Mr. Wollard will be permanently located in St. Louis and look after the enforcement of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law.

W. R. Grant, the prosperous and sedate pharmacist, is a grandfather, and he is anxious that every one should know it. Nor do we blame him, for the little girl in the Schwan family is sufficiently interesting to please any grandfather.

Arthur Knippenberg is now manager of P. W. Deichman's drug store, Sixteenth Street and Cass Avenue.

ARTHUR KNIPPENBERG.

L. E. Miller will open a drug store at Elvins, Mo., about the 15th of July.

David Jacobs has been rusticating at Bonanza, Ark., for the past thirty days. He reports splendid fishing and recommends the place to those desiring home-like rest and comfort.

Harvey Jones, of Cape Girardeau, has accepted a position with A. W. Peterson, Sixteenth and Chambers Streets.

Mr. Engelskind as an Editor and Publisher.—Theo. Engelskind has recently launched out on his own account in the drug business at 3901 St. Louis Avenue. He is also issuing a monthly publication called *Engelskind's Drug News*. It is up to date and of value to his trade.

THEO. ENGELSKIND.

Manuel Rejas Delgado, for two and one-half years under the directions of Alex Murray in the Botica Francesa, at San Jose de Costa Rica, has decided to learn the ways of the drug business in St. Louis, Mo. He may permanently locate in the city.

Have You Noticed Your Barber's License? The Missouri law is being strictly enforced and the license must be displayed in a prominent place. The Missouri pharmacy law requires that the pharmacist's license be placed in a conspicuous position in the store. Are you following the letter of the law in that respect?

J. M. Klein, in charge of the St. Louis office of Frederick Stearns & Co., spent in a delightful manner his summer vacation. Most of the time was devoted to fishing and recreation at Michigan summer resorts. Mr. Klein is a native of Michigan and purposes the formation of a Michigan Society in St. Louis.

John G. Mason, a popular member of the sales department force of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., spent his well earned vacation among old friends and familiar scenes in the White Mountains, making his headquarters at the Fabyan. He promised to forget price lists and market reviews for the time being, but such a task was difficult for one as much interested in his work as is Mr. Mason.

JOHN G. MASON.

A Course in Commercial Pharmacy has been established by the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and William Hamilton Lamont elected by the board of trustees to take charge of this new department. Mr. Lamont has given much attention to the subject and worked out a series of lectures which will cover the subject in a very practical manner. He is a graduate of the college, ex-president of the Alumni Association and one of the most popular men connected with pharmacy in St. Louis. The college is to be congratulated upon its acquisition.

L. L. Gerber, with the Jordan Cutlery Co., is engaged in convincing the druggists that there is a splended profit in handling manicure goods.

L. L. GERBER.

The St. Louis Medical Review, which reached a total number of 1849 weekly issues with the publication of July 6, 1907, has decided to become a monthly publication. We wish our exchange much prosperity in its field of useful work. Dr. Kenneth W. Millican, who has so ably edited the journal for some years past, will become associated with the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and we commend him to the profession of Chicago which will be his new home.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1907. No. 9.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1895.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is Dr. Clement Belton Lowe, of Philadelphia, the new president of the Pa. Ph. A. The doctor has a record for efficient and vigorous work as a retail pharmacist, as a teacher, as a member of the A. Ph. A. and as an officer in the A. C. P. F. He has a practical way of going about whatever he undertakes and never loses sight of the fact that pharmaceutical progress must not leave behind the interests of the retail druggist.

CLEMENT BELTON LOWE.

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

William L. Turner, Ph. G., of Springfield, the new member of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, is represented on the frontispiece of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September. Mr. Turner's term of office continues three years, from July 1, 1907.

WILLIAM PROCTER, JR.

William Procter, Jr., the father of American pharmacy, in whose memory a Procter Memorial Fund of several thousand dollars has been raised, was represented on the cover of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August.

Make Use of Your Local Newspapers by interesting the editors in an educational campaign. Show the editors that pure drugs are a prime consideration and that low prices, and especially cut rates, are not compatible with reliable goods. Let the people in your community know that you value their health and your reputation above dollars and cents.

Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 2.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 4.

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Editorial

To Be Worked to Death or Sickened with Entertainment.—If either class of extremists in the A. Ph. A. had its own way about it, the average delegate would find himself either worked to death or forced to his bed-tired out from more entertainment than the human frame can stand. This would depend upon which element happened to be in the ascendency. The problem is not a new one, for the proceedings of the A. Ph. A. show that in its early days, Prof. William Procter, Jr., pushed through a resolution to the effect that no entertainment whatever should be handled at the annual gatherings. It was, however, soon forgotton and during the half century following, the pendulum has swung several times from one extreme to the other. Figuratively speaking some of the delegates at the Indianapolis meeting, last year, sweated blood owing to the strenuous association work in constant operation. At the present writing, the entertainment feature of the New York meeting is under discussion and is likely to be continued when the council convenes at the Hotel Astor. We trust that the extremists on each side will remember that even collectively they represent but a fraction of those who attend the annual meetings. The rank and file of the delegation make the occasion a vacation and general outing. They expect to see and learn much they would not be able to do if they made the summer trip alone in place of going with the A. Ph. A. delegation. They take part in the proceedings and add to the value of the deliberations but they do not lose sight of the educational value of travel and opportunities offered in the way of entertainment by the local committee. Fortunately, the members with moderation views are largely in the majority but they are slow to assert themselves, while the members who are anxious for all work are quick to take the floor and express their views. Those who are on entertainment bent do not have much to say but they quietly steal away leaving the floor and empty chairs to those who forget the old saying about all work and no play.

What an Opportunity for Yellow Journalism.—If those daily papers hunting excuses for sensational head-lines fail to find the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for August 3, they will miss a rich supply of suggestions. The problem of the origin of life has been the subject of scientific inquiry, discussion and speculation for ages. As usual, science in its attempt to solve the problem, simply drives it one step further off. This was particularly true of the theory advanced by Lord Kelvin, who claimed that life on this planet came from some neighboring planet through the agency of germs carried through space and lodged on the earth's surface. For a time the theory attracted attention but was almost forgotten when Arrhenius, a Swedish chemist, who is devoting his life to the study of biological questions, takes up the theory of Kelvin and speaks of it in a very favorable manner. Arrhenius believes that light can be accounted for as a motive power in driving the germs through space. He believes that low temperature existing in space between the planets would preserve the germs aud retain their vitality. Thus far all is well, but it remained for the editor of our medical exchange to suggest the possibilities of the present and future if the theory of Kelvin and the claims of Arrhenius are correct. This means that even today space has life germs floating about and, as the editor says, for all we know, some of them may be of the most virulent pathologic kind and in this way the human race may wake up some morning to find germs of a new pestilence multiplying on this earth's surface with such rapidity that the entire human race and, for that matter, the entire animal kingdom, will be wiped out of existence. This is an interesting speculation, and we believe a safe one as far as our own generation is concerned, but just think how the idea could be expanded by a yellow journal.

Both Accidental Poisoning Cases and those with suicidal intent are given much attention by the English pharmaceutical press. We have before called attention to the interest which the pharmacists of that country seem to take in the details of cases and coroners' inquests and sometimes the court proceedings that follow. While the American public seems to relish such things when detailed in the daily papers, they find but little on the subject in the pharmaceutical press. The crusade of the past two or three years in this country against so-called patent medicines has caused the American Association of Proprietary Manufacturers to gather statistics from the daily papers in order to show what an insignificant part patent and proprietary medicines play in the accidental poisoning cases that occur. Of course, newspaper reports often mix pharmaceutical terms and unfortunately those gathering these statistics have neglected to straighten them out. In the table which we publish elsewhere, we have corrected a few of the errors, such as combining, under one heading, what was separately reported as "muriatic acid" and "hydrochloric acid." The same applies to "chloral" and "chloral hydrate." In some other cases we call attention in the table to similar headings. As an example, "rat poison" and "rat biscuit" should be under one heading.

The report, however, is an interesting one for pharmacists, physicians and law makers to study. It shows that phenol, commonly called carbolic acid, not only leads the list but is far ahead of even morphine, arsenic and other commonly handled poisons. The report shows very plainly that the public needs further education in caution when handling phenol. The pharmacists should make use of every opportunity of informing their customers of the fearfully poisonous nature of this substance. The state and municipal laws and ordinances regulating the sale of phenol should be carefully observed, for several times as many

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deaths occur each year from accidental use of phenol as from accidents in taking patent medicines, proprietary medicines and through pharmacists' dispensing accidents.

Business-like Boards of Pharmacy Are the Rule.—These official bodies are usually composed of men of experience in worldly affairs as well as in their professional calling. They understand the necessity of system in their work. This is evidenced in various ways and the editors of pharmaceutical journals are quick to detect and appreciate the good work of a good board. While candidates for registration are more limited in their experience with board officials, they nevertheless will also appreciate the work of those boards that are prepared to give all of the desired information in a conveniently arranged circular. If any of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, who are board members feel that they have neglected to place in convenient form answers to all of the possible questions propounded by candidates for registration, we suggest that they correspond with the secretaries of such boards of those in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, asking for copies of their official announcements. We happen to have these circulars before us and they certainly cover the field in a very thorough manner. It must be a great satisfaction to a candidate for registration to receive such a document and study it in detail.

Write to the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy when you desire information relative to the pharmacy law. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and other publications frequently give the entire list of board of pharmacy secretaries. If you read the pharmaceutical press, you can readily find the address of any Board Secretary. Of course, pharmaceutical editors are always ready to accommodate their readers with personal correspondence, but it is best to write the secretaries direct in order to secure with the least delay the most recent information. Years ago, when boards of pharmacy were few and far between, pharmaceutical journals attempted to give their readers the benefit of standing information about the rules and regulation for registration. Now, when each state and territory has a law, the number of changes are so great that it is not safe for any one to attempt the publication of detailed information about each pharmacy law and set of board regulations. Before the ink is dry, changes will have occurred and the candidate for registration may therefore be misled by the altered condition of affairs.

The N. A. R. D. Needs Money and Deserves It.—Has your local organization paid annual dues to date? If not, it is high time to do so. The Chicago convention in September will decide upon the future policy of the organization, but meantime it behooves every retail druggist in the country to lend financial support to the association, so that it will be in a position to enter upon a vigorous campaign along lines determined at the fall meeting. Immediately following the Indianapolis decision, the St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists sent the N. A. R. D. a check for $500.00 and paid the expenses of two delegates to the executive committee meeting. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at its June meeting, voted the usual contribution to the N. A. R. D. and authorized the council to pay an additional amount later on, provided the funds are sufficient after the proceedings are issued. The good example of Missouri and of the city of St. Louis should be followed by all of the other states and cities.

Modify the Federal Anti-Trust Law.—Such are the instructions given by the Ohio State Association to its delegates appointed to attend the September 16 meeting of the N. A. R. D. Ohio has not only been the home of many great politicians but it is also the home of several pharmacists who have a very practical way of looking at the every day side of their calling. They realize that the anti-trust law has been construed in a way which does the pharmacists of this country a great injustice, hence, modify the law. What is more, if the delegates to the national convention from other states are as wide-awake as those from Ohio, ways and means will be developed for the purpose of carrying into effect this timely and sensible recommendation.

The New Japanese Pharmacopœia became the legal authority on July 1, but so many changes had occurred in standards that importers were perplexed and confused. The condition reminds us of the one following the passage of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law in the United States, which caused importers in this country to consult the Pharmacopœia to an extent beyond all previous records. We understand that the Japanese government will not be unreasonable in the early enforcement of the new Pharmacopœial requirements. It is interesting to note that the new revision of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia will also be published in English and possibly in Latin or some European language.

The Colleges of Pharmacy are opening their sessions this month, and many young men and women will enter upon the work which is expected to prepare them for their life's calling. We desire to impress upon them the advisability of making the best possible use of their time. The seven or more months of study will soon be over and then it is too late to profit by opportunities which were neglected. Realize that the information gained will be of use to you during your entire life which is to follow.

Forty Years is more than a generation as human life goes. Thus it is, a new generation of A. Ph. A. members who are now conducting the affairs of the A. Ph. A. in the fifty-fifth annual session, assembled in New York Citv. That is, a new generation since the one which attended the fifteenth annual meeting in New York as the Association is returning to that city for the first time since 1867.

Freedom exists only in our minds. No man is really free.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Unfriendly Legislation is what the Kansas Association of Retail Druggists considered the proposed city ordinance purporting to regulate the sale of cocaine, etc. The organization succeeded in defeating the proposition.

"Opium and Sky-Rockets" is the title of an editorial in a trade exchange. This refers to the price of opium, which has been going up like a sky-rocket, and the movement is pleasing to those who have stocks on hand.

Try it And be Convinced.—Interesting, instructive and profitable is the reading of advertisements, that is, such advertisements as appear in the pages of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. Scarcely a day passes but we hear from some subscriber who has profited by the perusal of our advertising pages.

Sunday Closing the Bone of Contention.—This is what we would say if it were not for a well marked impression made upon our memory by that earnest ministerial appearing Mr. J. G. Bone who is now chairman of a committee to place in practical operation Sunday closing at Scranton, Pa.

The Proctor Memorial Monument Fund has reached the $3000 mark and continues to grow. Those who have not as yet contributed to this monument to be erected to the memory of the Father of American Pharmacy, should send a dollar or more to the secretary, Dr. Henry Kraemer, 145 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

A New Government Drug Inspector at New York Port.—The Pure Food and Drugs Law has been causing much trouble for the importers of drugs, and the government has appointed Dr. H. H. Rusby to pass upon questions that arise in connection with the admisson of drugs to this country, through the New York port. In selecting a practical pharmacognocist, the government has acted wisely.

Henry Canning, of Boston, whose death was recorded in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, removes one of the old landmarks in pharmacy, a man who represented the professional and conservative side of his calling. But few of his classmates remain in active practice. Such incidents remind us of the gradual but certain changes, which show that day by day it is becoming more of a trade and less of a profession.

To Our Arkansas Readers.—We publish in the September issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the official announcement of the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy. This is intended particularly for candidates for registration. The information, however is not only interesting but of value to those who are already registered in the State. We suggest that all of our readers in Arkansas carefully study the official communication

Recognition of Drugs Discontinued in Illinois.—Such is the announcement of the board of pharmacy. We understand the propriety of such action, although the recognition will be replaced by questions on materia medica. We believe that the practice of the Missouri board in giving drugs for recognition and also questions in materia medica is the one most likely to separate the competent from the incompetent applicants for registration.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt, and those who work in factories where the risks to limb and life are high, soon learn to disregard the danger surrounding them. We are reminded of this by the inspector of factories in England, who reports great difficulty in the enforcement of a law requiring bottlers in aerated mineral water works to wear masks. Some workmen say that they would rather pay the fine than make use of the precaution required by law.

Denatured Alcohol Regulations.—"Regulations No. 30. Revised United States Internal Revenue, issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington," is a volume of 169 pages, dealing entirely with the regulations and instructions concerning denatured alcohol, central denaturing bonded warehouses and industrial distilleries. Is it a wonder that the average retail druggist hesitates in handling denatured alcohol when he is hampered by such an extended list of conditions?

They Will Freeze or at least turn turbid by the action of cold weather. This is the reason we publish elsewhere in the September issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST a practical, complete list of goods handled by the drug trade which should be ordered in sufficient quantity early in the season to avoid running out of them during cold weather. We realize that this list is somewhat premature for our subscribers in the southern states and the Central and South American countries but it is timely for those in the northern section of this country.

Businesslike Physicians, of a certain town, a suburb of Pittsburg, decided that the refilling of prescriptions by pharmacists could materially affect their revenue. They issued a decree forbidding the refilling of their prescriptions and enclosing the command, "a square deal for every man." Now, the citizens are up in arms against both druggists and doctors and threaten to divert their trade to other places. Heretofore the customer had not been a factor when studying the problem of refilling prescriptions, but now he is forcing himself to the front.

The Charles Rice Club.—This is an innovation in the naming of pharmaceutical organizations. It is the creation of the drug clerks of Providence, R. I. The name is a compliment to the memory of the late Dr. Charles Rice, for many years chairman of the committee on revision of the U. S. P. Perhaps it is the beginning of a new system of nomenclature for pharmaceutical organizations. If so, it will be followed by such names as William Proctor, Jr., Edward

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Parrish, John M. Maisch, Dr. Charles O. Curtman, Dr. Albert B. Prescott and Albert E. Ebert.

Send the Secretary Postage to cover the expense of return correspondence when you write to a board of pharmacy and ask for information. This is a small matter for the individual, but in the aggregate amounts to considerable for a board of pharmacy, which, like the Missouri, is short of funds to meet expenses. A graduate of a recognized college of pharmacy can register in Missouri by presenting the proper credentials and the payment of a fee of one dollar. We accidentally learn that the secretary of the board frequently spends from four to twelve cents' postage in correspondence with a candidate for registration before the transaction is completed. This is not as it should be. Ordinary rules of correspondence in such cases require the enclosure of return postage.

Professor Joseph P. Remington and an Extended Vacation is a combination new in the world of pharmaceutical news, that is, new for him to take such a long vacation during recent years. The start was made from Longport, N. J., the summer home of Professor Remington, and extended to the Pacific Coast by the northern route with a return by way of the South. Two months were devoted to the outing and Professor Remington thoroughly enjoyed every day as it passed. While congratulating him upon his vacation, we cannot help but realize that pharmacy has gained by the outing. This is not on the principle of the country editor who said that his subscribers were always glad to have him leave town because a better paper was issued during his absence. The profit to pharmacy resulting from this tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and return, will continue for years to come and is evidenced through the interest in professional pharmacy, Pharmacopœial affairs and National Formulary matters which the professor awakened wherever he met pharmacists. Before he reached home, the officers of the A. Ph. A. received requests from the Pacific Coast for a good supply of application blanks. Since then, similar requests have been received from numerous other points, each correspondent mentioning the fact that Professor Remington had awakened a renewed interest in the organization.

Costa Rica Pharmacists.—Mr. Alexander Murray, Ph. G., of San Jose, Costi Rica, is visiting in the States. He was born in Scotland, feels at home in Detroit where relatives live, received a pharmaceutical education in Chicago and for seventeen years has followed his profession in the Republic of Costa Rica. He has been treasurer of the Board of Pharmacy since its organization, seven years ago, is a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy and a member of the wholesale and retail drug firm of Hermann & Zeledon. Mr. Murray has much to say about the peculiar features of the drug trade in that country. The soda water business is not as large as might naturally be surmised, due to the prevailing cold weather, the temperature of San Jose averaging about seventy degrees. The patent medicine business meets with the restraining influence of almost a prohibitive tariff. An idea of the tax may be gained from the statement that Peruna costs $120 per dozen, laid down in Costa Rica. Some manufacturers evade the excessive duty by shipping the ingredients and bottles and wrappers separately. This can be done provided the bottles do not have the names blown in the glass. Professor Murray was much interested in an editorial in the August issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST calling attention to the unfair treatment given the Spanish speaking countries by dealers in the United States. He says that those catering to the drug trade are no exception to this rule. As an example, they refuse to follow instructions when requested to pack goods in such a way that the import tax per gross weight will be reduced to the minimum. He says that Germany leads the world when it comes to proper packing of goods for foreign countries and that England is far ahead of the United States in this respect. It seems that we, in this country, are the worst offenders. The Sunday closing problem is well to the front in Costa Rica. The drug stores of San Jose close at 2 p. m., and expect to close at 10 a. m. next year. Mr. Murray is confident that the Sunday closing does not interfere with the gross sales for the week. He has figures to back up his opinion. San Jose has thirteen drug stores and Costa Rica about forty. The United States Pharmacopœia is the official standard although very few druggists of that country can read English. Mr. Murray will place an order for a number of copies of the Spanish edition of the U. S. P. as soon as it is on the market. These he will distribute among some of the customers of the wholesale drug department. He is much pleased with the action of the trustees in publishing a Spanish edition of the Pharmacopœia. He says that the new revision of the Spanish Pharmacopœia is a vast improvement over the previous one, but far behind the U. S. P. Mr. Murray is a young man, full of push and energy and proud of his adopted country which he considers the best of all the Spanish speaking republics. He is a pleasant conversationalist and not without a full appreciation of the humorous. Among his many anecdotes is one about the old lady who asked him to order three bottles of Peruna. When he told her that the price was very high, amounting to more than $10 per bottle, she said she did not care what they cost. He is now ready to swear to her statement for she has never paid for them. Mr. Murray is one of the two members of the A. Ph. A. residing in Costa Rica and expects to report at the New York meeting, the first week in September.

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

N. A. R. D. general secretary, Thomas V. Wooten, 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

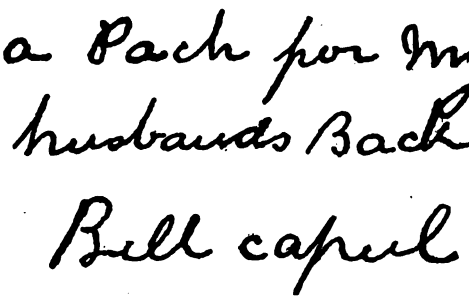
Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

Tincture of Artificial Musk.—Page 229, query No. 71.—Artificial musk is a saturated solution of muskol in deodorized alcohol or cologne spirits, about 1 Gm. in 5 each c. c. is used in perfumery.—[OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Problem of Age, Growth and Death is one which concerns every human being. It is dealt with from a scientific point of view by Prof. Charles S. Minot, of Harvard University, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August. See *The Science Press*, Sub-Station 84, New York City.

The Article on "Pharmaceutical Education," in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, by Prof. O. A. Wall, struck the key note of the whole subject. Public school curriculum of the various States vary to that degree that to make any high school prerequisite is untenable. The exact requirements should be plainly stated as it is in examinations for positions under the government. For instance: "To read the English language fluently and write the same correctly. To be able to work problems in arithmetic so far as decimal fractions and compound proportion. To be able to answer questions as to the physical geography of the United States in particular and the continent of North America in general. To be posted in the fundamental points of history of the United States." Such a plan might be carried out with some reasonable hope for success.—[SAMUEL W. RICHARDSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

What They Would Dispense.—On page 260 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June we published an odd order received and dispensed by P. O. Martin, Ph. G., of Chicago. The following is a copy of the order and some of the comments which our readers made on the order:



Powers & Woods, Knoxville, Ia.—"A patch for my husband's back—belladonna and capsicum."

W. W. Trent, Helena, Mont.—A belcapsic porous plaster, of course. Send my subscription as above advertised to P. O. Box 349.

Geo. F. Hoffmann, Ph. G., Pesotum, Ill.—"A plaster for my husband's back." Bellcapsici.

Otto Raubenheimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"A plaster for my husband's back. Bellcapsic."

W. H. Bassett & Co., Harrisonville, Mo.—We would without hesitation send Bell Capell "for her husband's back," a "Poor Man's Strengthening Plaster," "Alcock's" or some other kind "just as good," on the grounds that the husband of the woman who wrote such a note needed something to "strengthen his back bone."

H. C. Moorman, Jr., Somerville, Tenn.—"A porous plaster for her husband."

G. R. Smith, Chicago—"A belladonna and capsicum plaster."

E. A. Sennawald, St. Louis—"A patch for my husband's back."

E. Rogers, U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y.—"I would say a '6x8' belladonna and capsicum plaster, made by S. & J., or a 'bellcapsic' porous plaster."

P. C. Scholz, St. Louis—"The rule in every successful store is: to as rapidly as possible hand out the called for article, collect the price, pleasantly dismiss the purchaser and serve the next customer. The time consumed to argue, persuade, etc., is too precious for the difference in gain and would, if practiced, lead to the ruin of any successful business more effectually than the many idiotic injunctions—'beware of substitution!'"

Psychology of the Modern Pharmacy.—The other day I was in a beautiful drug store in one of the cities of the East—a city to which, in summer, many pleasure-seekers come—and as I stood by the marble counter, amid a crowd of handsomely dressed people coming and going—some sitting at tables, taking cool drinks for refreshments—two pretty young ladies entered. They, too, were handsomely dressed, in the soft, light, clinging garments of the season, with fascinating hats, and in a pleasant, silvery voice—I might almost say an un-American voice, for the native voices of the women are so often untrained—one of them asked for a certain cosmetic. But this lady was not a foreign woman, nor was the other; they were both Americans, and I recognized them without difficulty, for I had seen them more than once before—seen them in another place, yet amid a scene not out of keeping with the gayiety of the present one.

Leaning against the counter, I observed them with a closer interest, as they took the cosmetic they had ordered and then one or two others; and when they had taken the cosmetics, they asked for perfumes, and when they had selected the perfumes they desired, they purchase some small articles of the toilet, and then some simple medicines, and finally they sat down at one of the tables and ordered glasses of refreshment, which were brought to them by a waiter in white. The glasses were tall and cool, and they were borne

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on a silver salver, and on top of the drinks there was a sparkling white foam, and within there were tinkling lumps of ice.

The two young ladies were actresses, and, as I watched them seated there, looking about and chatting of their purchases and of the people who came and went, I could not help recalling that all this was in a modern drug store—what was once called an apothecary shop—a place then for herbs and medicines, and even for cupping and leeching—a forbidding place, but now one of the most attractive, convenient and most animated resorts of the contemporaneous time. In all the history of evolution, I reflected, there could hardly be anything stranger or more interesting than this. Here was a charming store—a store representative of many we see all over the country—in all the large cities and in numerous smaller places—the drug store distinctly American, the exact like of which they do not have in London, Vienna, Berlin, or even Paris.

This store, typical of its kind, was, as I have said, crowded, and the scene of a sort of well-bred and leisurely activity; there were the great plate glass windows filled with curious and interesting articles, and within there were the show cases with costly and elegant devices for the toilet, of silver, ivory and ebony; and in tall glass repositories there were innumerable bottles of costly perfumes and preparations for the skin and hair, and over against the walls there were great rows of bottles of medicines; and a little further away, behind a marble counter, an enormous soda water fountain of shining silver, and waving above it mechanical fans. The floor of this vast room was tiled, and here and there in the walls were costly mirrors fixed, and on pedestals there were palms and vases of flowers, and mingled with their fragrance were the sweet artificial scents exhaled from the dresses of the ladies.

The drug store, once an unpleasant place to visit, now represents the lighter and most elegant side of life. The two ladies, who had come in to drink their soda water, had requested some writing paper, and one of them was just finishing a note. She addressed and stamped it and the waiter placed it in the box. In this place, as in so many others of its kind, were not only, as the French say, *tout ce qu' il faut pour ecrire*, but conveniences and comforts of all other sorts. It was curious to think of the many things that appealed to the gentler sex—the cosmetics, the powders and balms for the face, the fragrances in bottles, the little mirrors, the brushes and combs, the sponges, the appliances for the bath—(the ocean was dashing outside)—the dressings for the hair, the vivifiers for the eyes and the powders and liquids for the teeth. The whole body was administered to. At a little stand there were the new magazines, novels and newspapers, and but a step or two away telephone booths. For men there was a cigar counter and a place where the boots might be blacked. In a little corner sat a young woman over whose head was the sign "Bureau of Information," and she told all about trains, points in the city, hotels, shops, everything imaginable. Next to her was the desk of the cashier, for no one paid at the counters; all settlements were made by a system of checks.

But where was the drug store, for this was merely a charming meeting-place—a club for the public? In a more obscure portion of the establishment was a clerk, who received prescriptions, and he took them through a little door into a laboratory, where a group of other clerks could be seen at work amid great rows of bottles. They were cut off from the noise and the movement of the crowd, and devoted their whole attention to the compounding of the medicines. Every prescription received was recorded, checked and counter-checked, and an error seemed impossible. In a word, it appeared that in this place one saw the complete result of the evolution from the simple idea of the chemist-shop of by-gone times—luxury, refinement, convenience, the perfection of noiseless detail. In the whole of the city there was no place so well known and resorted to by so many as this fashionable pharmacy, and it was always thronged. Everybody who needed anything dropped in here—even for news, for there was a little bulletin board with the weather report and a few words of important dispatches; if there was anything you required, and you could not obtain it here, it was only necessary to ask about it at the Bureau of Information.

Continuing my reflections, as I stood there, I could not but recognize how singularly and closely the modern pharmacy brings together the brightest and most luxurious side of life, and the sad intimacies of suffering and death. Turn where we may, death, and the thought of death, we cannot escape; but here, at least, in the place where the impression of it should be sharpest, and at one time was so, it is now least obtrusive. The link with the physician and the sick-bed is still unbroken, and here all the medicaments for the patient upon whom the curtain is about to fall are compounded, and yet there is hardly any other place so much the center of life and happiness. I could not but think that only one thing more was needed to add to the elegant charm of the fashionable modern pharmacy such as this—an orchestra of strings behind a screen of palms! I could choose the very spot. Here in the fashionable hours of the morning and evening a concert lasting for an hour or two might be given, with selections from Puccini, Strauss and the latest composers. The ladies and gentlemen seated about the tables over their soda water would enjoy it immensely, and not less so the people coming and going, or waiting for prescriptions to be filled. Shall we not eventually see this, at least at the seaside and summer resorts?—[WALTER E. MCCANN.

The U. S. P. was considered at length in the report of William Mittelbach, at the Mo. Ph. A. meeting in 1907. See the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July, page 282 to 286 inclusive.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

See That Your Goods Are Properly Labeled (112). The Missouri Pure Food and Drugs Law is the one which you have in mind. The federal enactment controls only interstate commerce. The Missouri Law, however, applies to every sale you make of goods which it covers. The labeling section is as follows:

Section 16a. All articles of foods and drugs in the hands of retailers and jobbers when this law goes into effect may be sold in the condition in which they are found, provided such articles are branded to the effect that same were on hand July 1, 1907.

Serial Number for Castor Oil (113).—When a druggist bottles remedies such as "Castor Oil", "Sweet Oil", "Tr. Arnica", etc., for sale under his own label is it necessary to file guarantee with Secretary of Agriculture for same?

Answer.—It is not necessary to file a guarantee in order to sell such medicines as you mention under the conditions described. In fact, the guarantee in a case of manufacturers is not necessary, but is merely a means of conveniently protecting the retailer by placing the responsibility on the manufacturer.

The Growing of Indigenous Drugs (114).—We control quite a little piece of ground and if drugs can be profitably raised we will arrange to have them cultivated. Will you mention some of the drugs which are difficult to procure in satisfactory quantities?

Answer.—The article by Mr. J. Long, of Sherman, Texas, which was published on page 325 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, should help you out in your investigations. As far as the St. Louis market is concerned it is impossible to secure in sufficient quantities the following drugs: Golden seal root, culvers root, pink root, ladies slipper, berberis aquifolium, ginseng, elder flowers, and red clover flowers.

Of course, golden seal root and ginseng bring the highest price. We suggest that you very carefully investigate the problem before investing extensively in the cultivation of drugs.

Cleaning White Shoes (115).—The Era Formulary gives the following under "white boot top liquid:" Oxalic acid and white vitriol, of each one ounce, water one and one-half pint; dissolve. It is applied with a sponge, the leather having been previously washed with water; after a short time the mixture is washed off with water, when the boot tops are either dried in a current of air or by a gentle heat; they are lastly either polished with a brush—so as to appear like new leather, or they are left rough, as the case may be. Here is another for the white leather:

Cream of tartar	2 ozs.
Oxalic acid	1 oz.
Alum	1 oz.

Mix. Direct the powder to be mixed with three pints of sour milk and use to rub the leather.

White Shoe Dressing or Polish for Kid (116), and one for cloth shoes wanted.

Zinc oxide	2 av. ozs.
Pipe clay	4 av. ozs.
Bleached shellac	8 av. ozs.
Borax	1 av. oz.
Sugar	2 av. ozs.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Water, boiling	10 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the borax in the boiling water, add the shellac, continue heat and stir until the shellac is dissolved, stir in the pipe clay and zinc oxide, and while still warm apply with a sponge, and give polish, with not too much friction, with a soft brush.

Some Internal Revenue Questions (117).—The Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue answers questions as follows:

1. Is it lawful for a druggist without U. S. license to fill physicians' prescriptions containing liquors, when the proportion of liquor is not excessive as compared with the amount of drugs?

Answer: A druggist may, without incurring liability to special tax as liquor dealers, keep on hand and use distilled spirits and wine in the mixing of his medicines, provided the drugs used in compounding same are sufficient in quantity and character to add a genuinely medicinal value to the preparation, and that such compounds are sold only in good faith as medicines.

2. May he keep in stock a small amount of whiskey, brandy, gin, etc. for this purpose only?

Answer: Yes. (See answer to No. 1.)

3. May he sell wine to proper persons for sacramental purposes only?

Answer: He cannot sell wine, not compounded as stated above, even for sacramental purposes, without incurring liability to special tax.

4. May he sell Best Tonic, Malt Nutrine, Malt Whiskey and such, as medicines?

Answer: Under a long-standing ruling of this office, Pabst's Best Tonic and Anheuser-Busch's Malt Nutrine are malt extracts of the class which may be sold for medicinal use without payment of special tax.

A list of medicinal preparations for the sale of which special tax is required is given herewith, and a further list is in course of preparation, and will be issued in due time.

By reason of the care given in making analyses of these compounds the office has been unable to complete the examination of all such compounds now upon the market. However it has made analyses of the following preparations and finds that they are within the terms of the ruling of September 12, 1905:

Atwood's La Grippe Specific.
Cuban Gingeric.
De Witt's Stomach Bitters.
Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin.
Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt.
Duffy's Malt Whiskey.
Gilbert's Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice.
Kudros.
Rockcandy Cough Cure.
Severas Stomach Bitters.

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FROM A DRUG CLERK'S DIARY.

A Week's Experience in a Retail Drug Store in a Country Place.

BY HARRY N. FORCE, PH. G.

[Continued from page 82.]

Medical Superstitions.—The bright warm rays of the April sun were beaming down on the village streets after a shower. Here and there little pools of water gleamed brightly in the sunshine. A group of small boys and a playful dog dashed back and forth through the puddles, the boys still wild with the joys of barefooted liberty. In sharp contrast came poor old Aunt Talitha limping painfully up the street, carefully avoiding the mud and water. Just as she was passing an unusually large mud hole, one of the boys threw a large flat stone into the water, splashing it over her faded calico dress and coarse, worn shoes. With an angry cry, she struck at the boys with her walking stick but the boys were out of reach and Aunt Talitha came across the street to the drug store mumbling to herself dire threats towards all boys in general. One frail little fellow with one leg bandaged, stood by the sidewalk absorbed in the occupation of squeezing mud between his toes. He paid no attention to Aunt Talitha until she had him firmly by the collar. "Now I've got one of you little rascals," she exclaimed giving him a vicious shake. "Don't hurt him, Aunt Talitha," I said, "he is crippled." Instantly the expression changed on her withered countenance and she loosened her hold on the frightened youngster. "What's the matter with him?" she asked as she hobbled into the store. "They say it is white swelling," said I handing her the match box. She took what was left in the box, deposited them safely in a pocket somewhere in the faded calico dress and proceeded to fill and light the old black clay pipe. "It's jest a plum shame to let that white swellin' go when it could be cured so easy without any medicine," she exclaimed when she had the pipe puffing satisfactorily. "How would you do that, Aunt Talitha?" "Well, you jest git three pieces of cloth and wrap 'round the leg in three places. Then take a piece of brass and make a cross in the center of each bandage in front with it. Write the child's initials and its age right in the cross. If the child will wear them bandages all the time it will sure git well."

"If you ever see a boy child that is ruptured," continued Aunt Talitha, "I'll tell you how to cure it. Jest take a piece of slate and write the boy's name on it and rub the affected parts with the slate. Then take and bury it under a bearing apple tree and when the tree dies or is destroyed in any way the rupture will git well." "I suppose, Aunt Talitha," I queried, "that the ones interested in the boy could cut the tree down and insure a cure." "No, it wouldn't cure it to do it on purpose. You've jest got to let the tree die or git destroyed. If the tree lives the boy will not git well."

"I'll tell you how to stop blood;" continued she; "dip a butcher knife in the blood and stick the blade in the ground in the drip under the eaves of a house and the blood will stop. If it is your nose that's bleeding, pick up a small stone and let three drops of the blood drop on the under side of it and then lay it back the way it was and the blood will stop."

[To be Continued.]

DAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Daniel Dawson of our town,
Bought his wife a gingham gown.
Told her of his new alliance
With the cult called "christian science."
And to honor the event,
Money saved for drugs, he spent.

Rose his wife, made this reply,
As she laid the gingham by.
"Don't you know that you are ill
With a cough, that's sure to kill.
Christian science well may do
For the strong, but not for you."

Used to praise but not to blame
Daniel felt it was a shame
To be thus misunderstood,
By his helpmeet, kind and good,
Who preferred the good old way
To a fad of yesterday.

Genial husband that he was
Daniel thought he had good cause
To reprove his loving wife
Though as dear to him as life.
For opposing him in this
Scientific path to bliss.

Gloomily he left the house,
Quietly as a timid mouse.
Thought to wear his sickness out—
He knew what he was about.
And although he weaker grew
Not another person knew.

In three days he came again,
And his wife soon made it plain
That he was deep in the fault
And in quick style call'd a halt.
For their baby had a chill
And had grown quite weak and ill.

Science was forgotten quite,
And it was a precious sight
To behold our Daniel run
For some drugs to save his son,
And to hear him meekly say,
"Science now can go it's way."

Thus it was with townsman Dan,
Thus with every other man
Who denies the doctor's skill,
When he or his loved are ill.
But if one prefers to die.
Science is the thing to try.

A Clock set in a public place and containing an advertisement is apt to get more unconscious attention from passers than almost any other article.

Send Your Questions to the Quiz Department of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A Complete Price List covering the entire line of goods handled by the retail drug trade appears in the September issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. This list is compiled at much expense and revised with care, and we ask our subscribers to carefully preserve it for future reference.

The Philippinos Learned of the Pure Food and Drugs Law through the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, as explained by our Manila correspondent. The copy of the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law, published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, was translated and re-published by the Spanish newspapers for the information of the Philippinos.

Our Philippine Letter published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September contains much information of more than passing interest. It is evident that pharmaceutical affairs in the country are rapidly assuming up-to-date form. The native Philippinos certainly deserve sympathy and encouragement in their efforts to keep up with the progressive spirit of the time.

Padded the Drug Sales.—The *Kansas City Times* of July 8, reports that a Topeka drug store returned $4.50 as the amount of drug sales and $1400 as covering the beer, wine and whisky sales for the month of July. The county prosecuting attorney thinks that $4.50 more than covers the drug sales and he is investigating the returns. Such reports keep alive the significance of that old expression, "a Kansas drug store."

The N. W. D. A. will meet at Denver, Colorado, beginning September 30. This city has a well earned reputation for hospitality, and this alone will bring a large delegation from the East. The Association has several important subjects to discuss. The principal one of which is Ways and Means of Maintaining Full Retail Prices in the Retail Drug Trade. The organization realizes that the fees of cut rates among retailers are certain to be reflected in a manner injurious to the jobbing trade.

The Transmutation of Metals was a dream with the ancient alchemists. It looks now as if it might be a reality with modern chemists. The ancients were anxious to turn the baser into the nobler metals. What has just happened in the chemical laboratory of Sir William Ramsay, of England, is a degradation whereby copper in the form of copper sulphate or copper nitrate in a solution in water was degraded to lithium, the degrading power being the emanations from radium. This is quite different from turning lead into gold, but there is no knowing what will follow these initial experiments of Sir Ramsay.

No Papers at the Maine Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.—To some of our readers it may be a startling statement that not a member contributed a paper to the 1907 meeting of the Maine Association. Some very active pharmacists, however, have long contended that the state meeting should be devoted to the discussions of local matters and leave the presentation of papers, such as are usually read at state meetings, entirly for the A. Ph. A. The late Albert E. Ebert was a strong advocate of this policy, and at one time the Illinois Association adopted a resolution to the effect that papers should go to the A. Ph. A. instead of the State Association.

You Must Pay Your Subscription if you desire to receive the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST regularly. It seems strange that such an announcement is considered advisable, but we find so many publications in some way relating to the drug trade published with price, but without charge to the readers, that we frequently find it necessary to explain in our correspondence that the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST never places a name on its subscription list without first receiving payment for one year. At the end of that time a bill is mailed for the following year, and readers, who, for any reason, desire to discontinue should promptly inform us to that effect.

Henry W. Evans, head of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., died August 2, at his home, Forty-sixth and Walnut Streets. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Evans was forty-nine years old. He was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy in 1879, and remained there in the drug business until 1884. He came to Kansas City in 1887, and in 1891 engaged in the wholesale drug business. Mr. Evans became a member of the Commercial Club in 1892, and was elected its president in 1899. His illness dates from May, 1906, when he spent six months at Eastern resorts with the hope of recovering his health.

He is survived by a wife and one daughter, Miss Christine Evans.

Probably no Publication Reaching the Drug Trade has met with such general approbation as the Advertising and Offer list published in the October issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, each year since 1887. This list has the pleasing effect to bring the retail druggist and the manufacturer whose goods he handles closer together than does any other medium. Thus it is of real practical value to both of them. The object has been so often explained in our columns that we need not again go into details. We will simply say that our Offer List contains special offers made to the retail drug trade. We do not charge manufacturers for making these announcements as we are glad to have them in order to render the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, of greater value to our subscribers. The labor and expense in securing data for the publication of offers is considerable, but we feel that our subscribers will be correspondingly benefited.

The Jobbers' Attitude in regard to pure and prime drugs was stated on page 386 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Pharmacists and Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

Alabama.—Tonic Need Not be Intoxicating to Warrant Conviction for Sale Thereof.—One Dinkins was convicted in the Circuit Court of Montgomery, Ala., of selling spirituous or malt liquor. The selling of the same in the place specified (county of Montgomery outside of the corporate limits of the city of Montgomery) was prohibited by law. The evidence tended to show that defendant sold a tonic in bottles labeled "Cook's Malt Tonic." It also showed that the tonic was a fluid that contained some malt and was a "weak solution of some malt liquor," but that it had no intoxicating effects. It was held by the Supreme Court that it was not necessary for the tonic to be intoxicating to warrant a conviction, but that it was suffieient if it contained malt liquor in any quantity whatever. The judgment of the lower Court was reversed, however, for the reason that the case was not submitted to the jury under the proper instructions.

Dinkins vs. State, 43 Southern (Ala.) 114.

Texas.—Salesman of Wholesale Drug House Violates Statute by Selling at Retail.—The Revised Statutes of Texas, 1905, Article 5049, subd. 3, provide that every traveling person selling patent or other medicine, except commercial travelers making sales for wholesale merchants, shall pay a tax therein prescribed, and that no traveling person shall so sell until the tax has been paid. C. W. Needham, a salesman for the Waxahachie Medicine Co., a wholesale drug house, was convicted of violating the above statute, the evidence showing that no tax had been paid and that Needham had made sales at retail. In the Court of Criminal Appeals the judgment of the lower Court was reversed on the ground that salesmen of wholesale houses were exempt from paying the tax. On rehearing the Court decided that this exemption is in favor of wholesale houses making sales as wholesale houses to retail dealers, and that it was not intended to exempt persons selling at retail for wholesale houses. For technical reasons, however, the motion for rehearing was overruled.

Needham vs. State, 108 S. W. (Tex.) 857.

Louisiana.—Manufacturer of Antiseptic Held Exempt from License Tax.—The Constitution of Louisiana exempts from the license tax all "manufacturers, other than those of distilled or malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, and cotton seed oil." The defendant company was engaged exclusively in the manufacture and sale of "Tichenor's Antiseptic," a chemical combination made from several other drugs. This action was brought by the State of Louisiana against the company to recover the license tax, and the defendant claimed that it was exempt under the above provision of the Constitution. The evidence showed that $50,000 was paid for the formula by which the antiseptic was prepared. It further showed that the antiseptic had been a distinct article of commerce for thirty years and sold throughout the whole United States and in many foreign countries. Judgment was for the defendant in the lower Court and plaintiff appealed. The important question considered on appeal was whether or not the defendant, in order to escape a license tax of $50.00 a year, could be compelled to disclose the formula for which it paid $50,000.00, in order to prove that the product was exempt by the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that it was not compelled to disclose the formula, and on this point said: "The testimony goes to show that the product in question is, and has been, for many years, offered to the public as an antiseptic, and it is hardly to be supposed that, if it were merely alcohol, beer or wine, the deception would not have been discovered." The judgment of the lower Court was affirmed.

State vs. G. H. Tichenor Antiseptic Co., 43 Southern (La.) 277.

Iowa.—Physician May Depend on Druggist's Skill.—One Ball suffered an injury to his ankle and employed the defendant Skinner, a physician and surgeon, to treat it. Ball desired it treated in such a way that he could go out on the street and attend to his business. Thereupon the physician proceeded to incase his ankle in a tight cast, which would not prevent his moving about on crutches. For the making of such casts a solution of silicate of soda is usually employed, which solution, as a rule, is prepared by druggists. The defendant telephoned to one Whelihan, a druggist, of whom he was in the habit of purchasing such materials, to send him a quantity of the solution. The druggist replied that he had none on hand, but would make some. He compounded the solution and sent it to the physician, who made use of it in bandaging plaintiff's ankle. In the evening the physician came again in response to a call by plaintiff. The plaintiff said his foot was paining him. The physician cut the bandage part of the way down, which seemed to give plaintiff relief. The next morning the bandage was removed, whereupon it was discovered that the ankle had been severely burned and injured as if by a caustic application. Ball sued the physician and was given a judgment for $2,500 in the District Court. On appeal the Supreme Court reversed the judgment, and held that if Whelihan was a reputable druggist or chemist, and held himself out to the world as a person skilled in such work (testimony on this point was ruled out), the physician was justified in accepting the solution purchased of him as being what it purported to be. The Court further held that even if the physician was negligent in not discovering the caustic nature of the solution when he cut the bandage down, he was not liable if the caustic had spent its force at that time, which fact was not permitted to be shown.

Ball vs. Skinner, 111 N. W. (Ia.) 1022.

Being Busy is often synonymous with being happy.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born, December 23, 1840; Died, November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906, pages 380 to 385, 392, 398 and 419; January, 1907, pages 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pages 72, 73; March, pages 102, 108; April, page 149; May, page 197; June, page 256.)

The Albert E. Ebert Grave is located in Graceland cemetery at Chicago. To reach the place from down town take the Northwestern elevated road to Graceland Station and walk two blocks to the Clark Street entrance of the cemetery. If preferred, take the Clark Street cars to the Clark Street entrance. The lot where rest Mr. and Mrs. Ebert is only 100 feet from the entrance and is just to the left of the lodge.

Not Only Mr. Aug. T. Fleischmann, but also Albert E. Ebert, our only honorary member at the time of his death, has passed away. His life has been so extensively referred to by the pharmaceutical press and pharmaceutical associations since his death, that it would be out of the way to speak of him at length at this time. He regarded Missouri pharmacists very highly, and often spoke kindly of our work. He attended two of our meetings and often wished that he could be with us at more of our annual gatherings. —[From remarks by H. M. Whelpley, memorial hour, Mo. Ph. A., 1907.

Ebert References.

Druggists Circular, February, page 240.
National Druggist, March, page 98.
Pharmaceutical Era, April 4, page 326.
Pharmaceutical Era, April 11, page 350.
Midland Druggist, April, page 669.
The Western Drug Record, April, page 177.
Retail Druggist, April, page 4.
Druggists Circular, May, page 396.
Canadian Druggist, May, page 292.
National Druggist, May page 191.
The Pacific Pharmacist, July, page 134.
Druggists Circular, May, page 396.
The Southern Druggist, April 30, page 6.
Pharmaceutical Era, June 13, page 568.
Bulletin of the A. Ph. A., August, page 246.

This Association Today Counts the Loss of Two Honorary Members.—One of these, Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, died November 20, 1906, sixty-six years of age, fifty-three of which were behind the drug store counter, and from whom the pharmacists of America can take a lesson. A sidelight into the life of this great man is shown when, at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1870, he said: "There is a committee on unofficial formulas, consisting of Messrs. Markoe, Moore and myself. That committee has made no report for two years. I do not wish to be on a committee that is not going to do any work. If the chairman of that committee cannot do the work assigned him, he had better resign and let some one else do it. We come here every year without a report and it is the fault of the chairman of the committee. We are good friends, but still I find fault with him for not having a report." A clear-cut, straightforward proposition of duty.—[Report on Necrology by John P. Dow, chairman committee of Mo. Ph. A., 1907.

Ebert Memorial Fund.—This fund was started by the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association to provide some suitable memorial for the late Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, a former president of the A. Ph. A.

Amount previously acknowledged	$122 00
Nicholas H. Martin, Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.	25 00
Total received by the *A. Ph. A. Bulletin*	$147 00

Nearly $1,000 has been already received, and contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. O. F. Fuller, of Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, or to the *Bulletin*.

The Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois—Chicago College of Pharmacy—has also started a memorial fund for Mr. Ebert, and announces the following contributions:

Almerin W. Baer, President, Chicago	$ 5 00
Albert H. Clark, Secretary, Chicago	5 00
Rudolph E, Rhode, Chicago	10 00
Wm. B. Day, Chicago	10 00
Clyde M. Snow, Chicago	10 00
Louis Lehman, Chicago	10 00
Fred M. F. Meixner, Chicago	5 00
Albert D. Thorburn, Indianapolis, Ind.	5 00
	$80 00

Contributions from the Alumni and graduates of the College are solicited and may be sent to Albert H. Clark, '04, Secretary, 36 East 12th St. Chicago, Ill.

T. Ingham, Brisbane, Australia.—I have been much interested in what the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has published about the late Albert E. Ebert. He was one of the few chemists whose acquaintance I made on my visit to Chicago and the International Pharmaceutical Congress of 1893.

We were very good friends after that meeting and occasionally corresponded, especially while Dr. Ebert was collecting information on the early history of pharmacy in Chicago. I trust that his records have been preserved and will be published.

I make use of this opportunity to convey my deepest sympathy to his surviving relatives and the pharmaceutical profession of America. He must be a great loss to the American Pharmaceutical Association. He seemed to never tire of working for that organization.

I will never forget how kind he was to me in Chicago and the fund of information which he had about points of interest to a stranger like myself.

Friend Ebert, in one of his letters, stated that he was writing a standard formulary, and I hope the book was published before his death.

I desire to be remembered to the pharmacists of your country whom I met at the International Congress. Among them I especially remember Henry Biroth, H. M. Whelpley, Fred M. Schmidt and Oscar Oldberg.

There Are Fast Friends and fast friends; one kind you can't lose.

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CHICAGO DEPARTMENT.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. at its last meeting adjourned until the regular meeting in October.

The University of Illinois School of Pharmacy is fitting up a new laboratory, necessitated by the addition of a course of instruction leading to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

Play Ball.—By a score of 10 to 3 the drug salesmen defeated the druggists in the second of a series of three games arranged for the benefit of the C. R. D. A. It is expected that the games will net the association at least $500.

The Board of Pharmacy at its last meeting licensed thirty-nine of a class of eighty applicants for registered pharmacist and twenty-two of thirty-nine applicants for assistant pharmacist. The board will meet again September 24.

The Social Drug Club gave its August picnic at Fox River Grove. There was a splendid attendance and the several atheletic events were closely contested. The club will contribute $500 for the entertainment of the delegates to the September N. A. R. D convention.

The Nestors.—Among the minor meetings arranged for during the N. A. R. D. convention is a reunion of the original members who were in attendance at the first St. Louis meeting. A partial organization was effected at Atlanta when C. F. Mann was elected secretary.

Ebert Memorial Fund.—The Alumni Association of the Illinois School of Pharmacy has authorized the collection of a fund to be used as a memorial to Albert E. Ebert, the school's first lecturer on chemistry and its staunch friend for nearly half a century. It is hoped that the fund may be sufficient to establish a scholarship. Contributions should be sent to A. H. Clark, 36 East Twelfth Street, Chicago.

President of A. Ph. A.—The name of Dr. Oscar Oldberg is being freely mentioned as a presidential candidate before the coming convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at New York. The old idea that the president must be chosen from the locality in which the meeting is held has long since been exploded. Few men are so well and favorably known among pharmacists as the doctor. The Illinois delegation is for him to a man and say there is every reason to expect his election.

Do it Now.—Much criticism is being directed toward Governor Deneen, because of his failure to appoint a member to fill the vacancy that has existed on the Board of Pharmacy for nearly three years. Why this condition should prevail is past the understanding of all but astute politicians. The sentiment of the druggists is that they prefer to take their chances with an unpopular man than to have no one appointed. However if the Governor will be guided by the recommendation of the State Association he cannot go astray.

Delegates to the N. A. R. D. Convention.—At the adjourned meeting of the C. R. D. A., the following delegates were selected to represent the association in the National Convention:

S. C. Yeomans, L. P. Larson, Jas. P. Crowley, H. Fry, W. W. Klore, J. A. Mahaffy, W. K. Forsythe, I. M. Light, J. J. Boehm, C. A. Storer, J. F. Forbrich, G. W. Adamick, A. E. Zuber, H. Hoelthoefer, E. H. Ladish, Chas. H. Avery, B. A. C. Hoelzer, H. F. Sandkoetter, Jos. A. Hottinger, W. H. Armbrecht, Otto Porges.

W. K. FORSYTHE.

The delegates will go into the convention instructed on most important of the measures that are expected to be presented. It is to be regretted that they will oppose any resolution favoring prerequisite educational requirements for applicants for registration. The committee on U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda has been working unceasingly in its undertaking. It has arranged for two meetings of the committees from the several state and city associations and will ask the national body to appoint a standing committee to direct the movement. The local committee will have an exhibit of the more popular preparations at Orchestra Hall, the meeting place of the convention. The secretary reported that the association was now assured of $15,000 to be used for the entertainment of the delegates.

Chicago Items.

Dean Johnson, of the University of Washington School of Pharmacy, was here a few days on his way East.

Paul G. Stahlfield has purchased the drug store formerly owned by P. McArdle at Thirty-seventh Street and Rhodes Avenue.

W. P. Knoche, Sixty-first and Halsted Streets has been confined to his home for two weeks, infection from an ulcerated tooth being the cause.

The Tech Pharmacy is the style of a store recently opened at Thirty-third and State Streets by S. C. Yeomans, president of the C. R. D. A. and H. Hoelthoefer. The Armour Institute of Technology, a block west is responsible for the name.

An Unwelcome Visitor.—As Lee M. Pedigo, a druggist at 1325 Sheridan Road was closing his store for the night, a hold-up man entered with a gun and rifled the cash register of the day's receipts. The police were immediately notified but the thief was not apprehended.

O. F. Fuller, the venerable president of the Fuller & Fuller Co., wholesale druggists, narrowly escaped severe injury when his automobile skidded into a ditch and nearly "turned turtle." Mr. Fuller, with his niece and another young lady, were driving to Kenosha from Oconomowoc when the accident occurred.

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ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Cases of death or injury from the use or accidental misuse of medicines, drugs and poisons and cases of accidental poisoning as reported in the public press of the United States for the two years ending June 30, 1907. (Does not include suicides):

Name of Article.	Cases.	Fatal.
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)	871	332
Morphine	401	257
Laudanum	286	92
Strychnine Tab. (No. 1)	201	148
Wood Alcohol (No. 2)	150	118
Candy	99	8
Chloroform	97	55
Iodine	96	2
All Pat. Medicines (No. 3)	90	48
Corosive Sublimate	78	22
Arsenic	74	24
Strychnine	72	34
Paris Green (No. 4)	70	14
Lye	68	20
Liniments	65	19
Kerosene	58	12
Concentrated Lye	58	17
Toadstools	57	9
Bichloride of Mercury	56	14
Rat Poison (See Biskit)	55	10
Ammonia	53	2
Fly Poison	44	15
Whiskey	44	35
Disinfectants	40	11
Alcohol	40	26
Gasoline	37	12
Aconite	37	12
Cocaine	36	15
Roach Poison (No. 5)	36	8
Misc. Prescript's (No. 6)	34	24
Belladonna	33	8
Opium	32	22
Butter Color	30	22
Chloral (See Chlo. Hyd.)	29	16
Physician's Proprietar's	28	15
Stock Medicine	27	8
Jimson Weed	25	8
Castor Oil Beans	25	0
Arsenic Tablets	24	9
Quinine	22	13
Hydrochloric Acid	26	8
Formaldehyde	22	5
Unknown (No. 7)	21	8
Oxalic Acid	20	8
Turpentine	18	0
Rat Biskit	17	0
Flavoring Extracts	8	0
Furniture Polish	7	3
Zinc Sulphate	7	2
Chloral Hydrate	6	4
Nitric Acid	6	2
Chloride of Lime	6	1
Sugar of Lead	6	0
Camphorated Oil	6	0
Soldering Acid	6	0
Ether	5	3
Headache Powd. (No. 18)	5	2
Embalming Fluid	5	2
Codine	5	1
Benzin	5	1
Toothache Medicine	5	1
Spraying Solution	5	1
Ice Cream	5	0
Moth Balls	5	0
Floor Oil (No. 14)	5	0
Stramonium	5	0
Atropine	5	5
Arnica	14	2
Poisonous Roots	4	1
Poisonous Berries	4	0
Lemonade	4	0
Washing Fluid	4	0
Hellebore	4	0
Potassium Chloride	4	0
Potassium Tablets	3	3
Antitoxin	3	2
Caustic Potash	3	2
Nitrate of Silver	3	1
Hair Tonic	3	1
Developing Fluid	3	1
Paint	3	1
Alkali	3	1
Potassium Permango'e.	3	1
Anesthetic (No. 9)	18	12
Bed Bug Poison	12	8
Paregoric	12	8
Bluing	12	1
Nux Vomica	11	5
Bay Rum (No. 10)	10	10
Opiate (No. 11)	10	8
Wintergreen	10	7
Varnish	10	0
Florida Water (No. 12)	9	9
Matches	9	8
Calomel	9	5
Rye Water	8	3
Poisonous Weed	8	2
Camphor	8	3
Salt Petre	8	0
Tartar Emetic	8	0
Insect Powders	8	1
Soap Liniment	1	1
Brass Polish	1	1
Platt's Chloride	1	1
Printer's Ink	1	1
Cider Preservatives	1	1
Liquid Glass	1	1
Hartshorn	1	0
Oil of Sandalwood	1	0
Spirit of Nitre	1	0
Oil of Wormwood	1	0
Fusel Oil	1	0
Lithium Salts	1	0
Ammonium Chloride	1	0
Salts of Tartar	1	0
Tansy	1	0
Mercury Salts	1	0
Potassium Bromide	1	0
Oxide of Mercury	1	0
Mercury Pills	1	0
Sodium Bicarbonate	1	0
Cannabis Indica	1	0
Platium Chloride	1	0
Flower Seed	1	0
Indian Hemp	1	0
Ink Berries	1	0
Potash Lye	1	0
Parafin Oil	1	0
Castor Oil	2	1
Sodium Nitrate	2	0
Oil of Cedar	2	0
Boric Acid	2	0
Acetic Acid	2	0
Croton Oil	2	0
Ink	2	0
Stove Polish	2	0
Shoe Polish	2	0
Poisonous Leaves	2	0
Poke Root	2	1
Pennyroyal	1	1
Copper Sulphate	1	1
Wormseed Oil	1	1
Potassium Bichloride	2	1
Potassium Bromide	1	1
Perchloride of Mercury	1	1
Porous Plaster (No. 16)	1	1
Jamaica Ginger	1	1
Seidlitz Powders	1	1
Washing Soda	2	1
Ginger	1	1
Marking Ink	1	1
Dog Biscuit	1	1
Jamaica Rum	1	1
Poultice (No. 17)	1	1
Carbon Oil	1	0
No-to-bac	1	0
Nicotine	1	0
Barber's Itch Tablets	1	0
Blue Vitriol	1	0
Bicycle Oil	1	0
Shampoo Mixture	1	0
Cologne	1	0
Hydrogen of Peroxide	1	0
Face Cream	1	0
Face Lotion	1	0
Earache Medicine	1	0
Digitalis	8	0
Tinpiute Weed	2	2
Caustic	2	2
Polishing Fluid	2	1
Corn Medicine (No. 15)	2	1
Ointment	2	1
Mercury	2	1
Atropine Sulphate	2	1
Creosote	15	4
Inhalents (No. 8)	14	8
Sulphuric Acid	14	4
Antiseptics	14	2
Potash	14	8
Potassium Cyanide	18	10
Alum	1	0
Smelling Salts	1	0
Enamel	1	0
Picture Gilding	1	0
Washing Powder	1	0
Pearline	1	0
Sal Soda	1	0
Silver Polish	1	0
"Polish"	1	0
Polishing Acid (H. C. N.)	1	0
Copper Polish	1	0
Cloth Cleaner	1	0
Total	4,295	1,758

Recapitulation.

	Cases.	Fatal.	Per cent of all cases.	Per cent of all fatalities
Medicines (not "patent")	1,686	808	38.187	45.813
Poisons	1,409	582	32.805	33.200
Disinfectants	289	81	6.729	4.621
Household Articles	264	80	6.147	2.852
Vegetable Poisons	158	20	3.562	1.141
Ice Cream, Candy and Lemonade	108	8	2.515	.456
"Patent" Medicines	90	48	2.096	2.896
Whiskey and Alcohol	84	61	1.956	3.478
Liniments and Inhalents	79	22	1.848	1.255
Stock and Dairy Preparations	57	30	1.327	1.711
Miscellaneous Medicines	44	18	1.024	1.027
Miscellaneous Articles	36	10	.838	.571
Toilet Preparations	27	20	.629	1.142
Polishes and Cleansers	19	5	.442	.285
	4,295	1,758		

Note 1. Strychnine tablets are a favorite remedy of the physicians. They are prescribed in a great many cases, and according to the newspaper clipping from which this tabulation was made, are frequently left within the reach of children and not infrequently taken in overdoses by adults. They are sometimes, but not always, dispensed with the label stating the quantity of strychnine contained.

Note 2. Wood alcohol is recognized as a virulent poison and has no place in medicine of any kind. Thirteen of the cases herein recorded were caused by its use as a beverage.

Note 3. Under the head of "All Patent Medicines" are grouped all of those remedies which are recognized as patent medicines and which are advertised direct to the public for internal use. Competent authorities state that at least one-half of the medicines taken in the United States are of the kind known as "patent medicines" and yet in two years among 80,000,000 people there have been but ninety cases (forty-three of them fatal) that have been reported in the newspapers from the use or misuse of these remedies. Not in a single fully substantiated case is it even charged that any "patent" medicine in recommended doses was injurious. In this connection it should be understood that in making death certificates and in reporting cases of injury to the newspapers from which these cases were secured, a physician has the final word, and while there is a possibility that the doctor might hide his own carelessness or neglect or that of a fellow practitioner, there is no possibility that he might hide any responsibility that might rest with patent medicines.

Note 4. Included in the seventy not fatal cases are the cases of thirty-eight laborers who drank water from a barrel containing a mild solution of paris green for spraying cabbage.

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Note 5. These cases were caused by the mistake of a baker who used roach powder instead of baking powder in making pastry.

Note 6. Under the head of "Miscellaneous Prescriptions" are grouped thirty-four cases where it has been impossible, after diligent inquiry to ascertain the name or the character of the drug or medicine which caused injury or death beyond the fact that the medicine or drug was prescribed by a physician.

Note 7. This item is the record of a wholesale poisoning at an orphanage at Burlington, Vt., from an unknown cause.

Note 8. In each of these cases an inhalent was taken internally by mistake, administered internally by mistake of nurse or left within the reach of children.

Note 9. In each of these cases the anesthethics were administered by physicians.

Note 10. Used as a beverage.

Note 11. In each of these cases the opiate was prescribed or administered by a physician.

Note 12. In each of these nine cases, all of which resulted fatally, Florida water was used as a beverage and was fatal probably on account of the wood alcohol which is a part of the Florida water of commerce.

Note 13. Five cases of injury, two of them resulting fatally, from the use of headache powders, were reported in the two years during which this record was kept. It has been impossible to secure any information concerning these cases or to learn whether the "headache powders" were remedies advertised to the public, sold by druggists or prescribed by physicians.

Note 14. Floor oil was sold in mistake for salad oil, and was used for a salad dressing with injury to five persons.

Note 15. In two cases preparations for the treatment of corns was taken internally resulting fatally in one case.

Note 16. A baby, sleeping with its parents, obtained a poultice that had heen used on a virulent sore, and ate it. The result was fatal.

Note 17. A physician prescribed a porous plaster for an Italian laborer in New York. The laborer misunderstood the directions and ate the plaster.

I. A. Keith, of Lake Preston, S. D., has a handsome as well as comfortable residence. He is a member of the council of the A. Ph. A., and for many years an officer of his state association.

PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. M., HON. M. D., PROFESSOR THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACY, ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

A Troublesome Prescription. — Correspondent writes: "How would you compound the following:

Strychninæ sulphatis..... .....gr. I.
Arsenii trioxidi..... ....gr. ½.
Strontii bromidi..... . ..... dr. II.
Extracti gentianæ q. s. to make a mass.
Make capsules No. XXX.

I would like some advice in your next issue as to how it should best be compounded. I used very little extract of gentian and the moisture, of course, caused the strontium bromide to liquefy and I added enough powdered glycyrrhiza to make a workable mass too large to go into convenient capsules. I next mixed the mass and dried it on a water bath. I perhaps used too much heat, for the mass was too hard and I used glycerin and water to soften it; it contained hard lumps which I could not get out without making the mass too sticky. I, however, after much difficulty succeeded in getting it into No. 2 capsules. But no degree of accuracy could be obtained in dividing because of its being full of hard lumps about the size of tapioca. I would like to know how best to proceed in making a mass for capsules where you have a large amount of salt like strontium bromide. Should the salt be exsiccated or was my method of procedure all right had I used the required amount of heat?"

The author of the prescription had probably never been called upon to make a pill mass.

In preparing the above we have an instance in which it is necessary for the druggist to use his judgment and his discretion.

In general a mass can be made of saline ingredients which will be sufficiently tenacious to be put into capsules by mixing the salt (not exsiccated), with about half its weight of powdered licorice root, triturating the mixture to a fine powder and adding a small amount of resin cerate, as excipient. The above may be prepared, however, without the use of any excipient whatever by proceeding as follows:

Mix the strychnine and the arsenic thoroughly with half a drachm of powdered licorice root; add half a drachm of powdered extract of gentian; mix well and add the strontium bromide. Under trituration the moisture of the salt will form a mass which may be readily divided and filled into capsules. By this modification of the prescription the patient gets the tonic effect of the gentian, the druggist has little trouble and the physician will, in all probability, be entirely satisfied.

Highland Park College of Pharmacy examination questions appeared on page 293 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

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1886-1907.

My First "A. Ph. A. Meeting."

BY C. LEWIS DIEHL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Although elected a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Baltimore, in 1863, my opportunity to attend one of its annual meetings did not present itself until the association met at Detroit (August 22-24) in 1866. But I could not have made my debut, if I may so call it, under more favorable auspices; for, having concluded a visit to New York and Philadelphia during the late summer of that year, it was my great privilege to join Professors Procter, Parrish and Maisch, Dr. Edward R. Squibb and other members of the association from the Eastern States, whose names have passed into history, on their journey via Pittsburgh and Cleveland to the "City of the Strait," founded by the Sieur de Cadillac, and to meet at Detroit a coterie of members, whose names have added lustre to the history of our profession in America—alas! most of them now remembered only in the annals of American Pharmacy.

PROF. C. LEWIS DIEHL IN 1866.

During the course of our journey I was naturally drawn most closely to the Philadelphia contingent, with whom I was, or felt, acquainted, my advances being met more than half way by the geniality with which I was received in their circle; and when by a fortuitous combination of circumstance I was huddled with these into the "bridal chamber" of the overcrowded Cleveland-Detroit steamer, the hilarity occasioned by the unexpected and enforced intimacy soon put us on a congenial footing which lasted throughout the meeting and, for that matter, throughout our lives.

If I remember right, there were eight or more of us assigned to this particular stateroom. I do not now recall who occupied the "bridal couch," but I do remember distinctly that there were two "double-decker" cots of rather fragile construction, the lower cot in each case about 6 inches from the floor, the upper one supported on slender poles at a convenient height. I believe Procter and Parrish occupied one of these "double-deckers," Maisch and I the other—Maisch, with his 250 pounds Avoirdupois, the upper; I, a comparative lightweight, the lower; secure against damage from falling out of my cot, yet with the sword of Damocles, so to speak, suspended over me. But nothing happened. Nevertheless, the steamer having reached its destination some time during the night, we were early abroad, glad to escape from our crowded quarters, not to speak of serious disaster, and in good time to be among the first at breakfast in the Russell House, which had been selected as our headquarters.

Here we found, or were shortly joined by the Western delegates, among whom our lamented friend Albert E. Ebert easily occupied a leading position; for, although he had joined the association only the year before, at Cincinnati, he appeared to be on terms of intimacy with every member, and every member knew Ebert. It goes without saying that the local members and the reception committee were early in evidence, none more anxious to make the visitors comfortable than Frederick Stearns, who had been a member since 1855. At his suggestion and in his company, a party composed mainly of the Philadelphia contingent, including Dr. Squibb, of Brooklyn, Prof. G. F. H. Markoe, of Boston, Chas. A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H., and Albert Ebert, visited the copper smelting works on the banks of the Detroit River in the Southern portion of the city, or rather suburbs, our walk leading for a long distance on an avenue or roadway flanked on both sides by fields and commons. This impromptu excursion lingers in my memory as one of the most delightful in my experience. Enlivened by agreeable conversation, amidst unfamiliar surroundings, the perfect conditions of a bright and sunny morning of early autumn (in that latitude), a flora inviting in particular the enthusiasm of Maisch and Procter, the walk seemed altogether too short, though occupying the greater part of an hour each way. How well I remember the pleasure of Maisch when he found the modest blue blossoms of the *chicory*, familiar to him in Europe, but heretofore not observed during his botanical excursions in the neighborhood of Philadelphia; and that of Procter when, his attention being directed to a pale, yellow, characteristically veined flower, he identified it as *hyoscyamus* and speculated how this foreign child, a native of the European flora, should have found its way to become a common weed in this far-interior region of the North American continent. Having witnessed at the copper refining works the transformation of huge blocks of native copper from Lake Superior into pure ingots and returned to the city, the party was invited to inspect the store of Mr. Stearns, on Woodward Avenue, then the principal pharmacy in Detroit; and although this was at the time probably the best equipped retail drug store west of the Alleghenies, the interest centered in the modest laboratory, situated in the top-most story of the building, which has since proven to be the beginning of a pharmaceutical manufacturing business rivaling the world's most extensive establishments. Incidentally also, I may here mention that early during the sessions we met and throughout the meetings enjoyed the hospitable attentions of Dr. Samuel P. Duffield, who, associated with Mr. Parke, became the founder of the world-renowned firm of Parke, Davis & Co.

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It is not my purpose in this reminiscent paper to enter into details of this, to me most momentous meeting, such being available in the published proceedings (Vol. XIV.) of that year, but rather to mention my impressions and to particularize some incidents of a personal nature that are not necessarily a part of the official record. In a general way, however, I may recall that the first session was held (in the rooms of the Supreme Court), on Wednesday (August 22), beginning at 3:15 p. m., and that consecutive sessions were held on Thursday morning and afternoon and on Friday morning, and that a brief final (5th) session was held late on Friday evening (August 24th), after an excursion, tendered by the local druggists to their visiting brethren, down the Detroit River to Lake Erie. Furthermore, that the first session was devoted to routine business, concluding with the reading of his address by the president of the association, Henry W. Lincoln, of Boston; the second session, to the nomination and election of officers and committees—resulting in the choice of Frederick Stearns for president and his induction into office by the retiring president—and the reading of reports and answers to queries; the third session, to the reading and discussion of voluminous separate reports by the members of a committee on internal revenue law, a discussion on the quality of imported drugs, and the conclusion of answers to queries; the fourth session to amendments to the constitution, a discussion on wines, and reading of volunteer papers, the latter being also the principal work and subject of discussion at the final (5th) session, whereupon the association adjourned to meet in the City of New York, on the second Tuesday in September, 1867.

This being my first attendance at a large gathering of representative pharmacists, many of whom I had known by reputation and looked up to with the respect due from a novice to a master, I was impressed with the uniform courtesy and dignity that prevailed, and more than pleased by the friendly unbending of the seniors toward the junior members, which placed the younger members—who had perhaps only expected courteous tolerance—at once on a plane of equality and at their ease. I no longer marveled at the apparent intimacy of my friend Ebert with men whom a short year before he had probably met for the first time, and I can truthfully say that my friendship and intimacy with those in attendance whom I have met in after years, dates from this meeting. Among those whom I met at this meeting for the first time, I may mention genial George F. H. Markoe, also an "infant" in attendance, as well as a newly created benedict, who with his bride should by rights have been the occupants of the before-mentioned stateroom on the Cleveland-Detroit steamer; Charles A. Heinitsch, Robert J. Brown, George C. Close, Joel S. Orne, Evan T. Ellis, Samuel S. Garrigues, Henry W. Lincoln, John Butterworth (and his estimable wife), E. W. Sackrider, William Saunders, Charles A. Tufts, Julius Weiss, Josiah B. Frost, and others whom I have since numbered among my friends—some of them at the time well advanced in years, most of them in reputation, and all of them, with the exception of William Saunders, no longer among the living. In fact, of fifty-six members in attendance at this meeting I now can find only five on the roll of membership.

It has been frequently claimed in recent years that attendance at the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association is the equivalent of a post-graduate course in pharmacy. If this is true now, with the advantages of schools of pharmacy and educational facilities everywhere, how much more was it a truism at the time of which I speak; when the papers presented and the subjects discussed were of a practical nature, affecting the daily professional conduct rather than the commercial interests of the business, on the one hand, without, on the other hand, aspiring to the ultra-scientific researches that modernly dominate the work in the sections. This is not to say, however, that the papers presented were trivial in their character; rather that they were the contributions of pharmacists actively engaged in business, covering quite as wide a field as do the present-day contributions, but from a more practical standpoint, as the numerous special and volunteer reports and essays presented at the Detroit meeting in 1866 clearly testify. These, criticised and discussed by such intellects as a Procter, a Maisch, a Squibb, and a Parrish, and freely also by lesser lights, constituted indeed a source of instruction which may well be accepted as being a post-graduate course for the busy, every-day pharmacist. Notably also, it was characteristic of their discussions that, while entering very thoroughly and impartially into the merits or demerits of the observations and conclusions presented, care was taken to avoid saying anything that might serve to humiliate the author of a paper—to show that proper consideration for the feelings of a member, which in the near past has not always been practiced in the deliberations of the association. By way of illustration, I may be pardoned for relating an incident during this meeting, since it is to the point and concerns myself in particular. Discussing a paper: "Remarks on Some Chemical Processes," contributed by me, Dr. Squibb observed preliminarily: "Many in common with Mr. Diehl, will doubtless have met with these difficulties alluded to in his paper, though perhaps few would have surmounted them more skillfully." This was probably intended as "a soothing ointment" for the wound he was about to inflict, for continuing he said, "According to my experience, his difficulty with ammonio-ferric alum is not chargeable to the officinal process, but rather to the impracticability of getting sulphuric acid of the full officinal strength with which to make the solution of tersulphate of iron. Had he calculated the strength of that used, and made up the deficiency by a proportionate increase in the quantity of acid, at first, he would not have been obliged to add acid afterwards."

It is perhaps needless to emphasize that the

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deliberations during this meeting covered quite as large a range of subjects as has become customary during the more recent meetings; it is certainly impracticable to enumerate them within the limited scope of this paper; but it is of interest to note that discussions concerning the organization of local associations, a propaganda for the betterment of educational facilities, the modification of internal revenue laws, and a discourse on titles, occupied a large share of the deliberations, and in connection with the latter it is of particular interest that the term "Pharmacist" in place of "Apothecary" or "Pharmaceutist," the adjective "pharmacal" for "pharmaceutical," and the title "Pharmacy" for "Apothecary Shop" or "Drug Store," were first suggested by Prof. Edward Parrish at this meeting.

It is self-understood that the local "pharmacists" and their friends vied with each other to entertain their visitors, in which they were ably seconded by the public-spirited citizens of Detroit. One of the most delightful events, aside of the excursion to Lake Erie, already mentioned, was a "conversazione" at the Russell House tendered to the association by the president elect, which gave to the members opportunity to become socially acquainted with their hosts and families, as also with a number of notables, among them General Carl Schurz at the time editor of the principal Detroit paper. Invitations were also received, accepted and as far as possible utilized during the limited sojourn, from a number of important industrial establishments, the Cass Art Collection, the Commandant of historic Fort Wayne, and from various public and educational institutions—among the latter for a visit to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, under the chaperonage of Dr. Silas H. Douglas, professor of chemistry, mineralogy and pharmacy, who was particularly solicitous that the members should inspect the recently completed and installed laboratory of the school of pharmacy.

Taking the train for Ann Arbor shortly after the final adjournment on Friday, a large party arrived late at night at the principal hotel of the little university town and put the landlord into sore straits to provide accommodation. This was eventually secured to the satisfaction of all concerned, it falling to my lot to share a room with two beds in company with Heinitsch, Tufts, and one other, whose identity I cannot recall. After an early breakfast on Saturday morning, preceded by a short stroll through the town, the party accompanied Dr. Douglas to the extensive university grounds, which, I dare say, I would not now recognize, having never again visited Ann Arbor and my memory does not serve me to give even a superficial description. It must therefore suffice to say that the most memorable event was the visit to the pharmaceutical laboratory, where I had the pleasure of an introduction to the then assistant professor of chemistry, our lamented fellow-member, Albert Benjamin Prescott, with whom, however, I did not really get acquainted until his affiliation—belated on account of a misunderstanding * at St. Louis in 1871.

After the visit to the university, a large contingent, among them Shuttleworth and Markoe and their wives, Heinitsch, Tufts, Maisch and others, with myself, continued the journey westward to Chicago. Arriving belated, owing to a series of wrecks in advance of our train, several pleasurable days were passed as guests of the Chicago fraternity; the most notable event being a visit into the partly completed tunnel for the water supply of the city, leading to the in-take or "crib," situated a mile or more from the shore in Lake Michigan.

I have somewhere said in the preceding that this meeting at Detroit has proven to me a momentous one. When the report of the nominating committee was read at the second session, I was astonished to hear my name announced as Chairman of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy. Indeed, I doubted that I had understood rightly until assured by the evidence of friendly congratulations, and then I doubted that the choice had been wise, for I did not conceive that I would be equal to a task so ably performed by Procter, Maisch and other experienced workers. I was still more astonished, however, when in the following year at New York, I was again nominated and elected to the same office, an inovation which I have since found reason to explain as being brought about by the difficulty to secure the consent of otherwise available members to undertake the work. So my second report was presented at Chicago in 1869—a meeting which I was unable to attend. The same difficulty presented itself increasingly from year to year, so that at the meeting in Cleveland (1872) only a fragmentary report was received; and when the chairman, elected in his absence at Cleveland, was forced to decline acceptance of the task by reason of serious eye trouble, I was solicited by mutual friends to make a volunteer report, which I did in time for the meeting at Richmond in 1873. At that meeting the office of Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy was created—an office to which I was elected, and thereafter annually, until I declined re-election at New Orleans, in 1891; then again at, and annually since the Denver meeting of the association, in 1895. What influence this has had on my career as a pharmacist will probably be realized only when, like so many of those present at the meeting of 1866, I shall be only a memory to those who have known me in this life.

Too True.

Slouchy looking manuscripts,
Written out by hand,
Weary many editors
In our noble land!

—[E. J. JOHNSON.

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*Having been refused membership as a delegate coming from a non-affiliated institution, Prof. Prescott had not been aware of his eligibility for membership by election in the ordinary way. C. L. D.

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

Inspecting Patent Medicines.—United States Drug Inspector Earnshaw, of Newport, Ky., has been inspecting drug stores in Cincinnati and the neighboring towns in Kentucky to see that patent medicines offered for sale bear statements relative to the amounts of morphine or alcohol which the medicines contain. He says he has found no violations of the law so far.

Lapsed Licenses.—Dr. Frost, of Lebanon, Ohio, drug inspector and acting secretary of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, was in Cincinnati this week to call the attention of a number of druggists to the fact that their stores are being run under the names of former proprietors whose licenses have lapsed because they have gone out of the business and have removed from the state. This is contrary to the law, and makes it appear that the present proprietors of the stores in question are running them on lapsed licenses. Dr. Frost succeeded in straightening out the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned, he states.

Since writing the above five druggists have been arrested and a great stir is the result.

Using Drugs in Milk.—State Dairy and Food Inspector Dunlap, of Columbus, assisted by Theodore D. Wetterstroem, chemist and druggist, of Cincinnati, has been waging a relentless and successful war against dairymen for selling impure milk in the state. A score or more of arrests have been made, and convictions have been secured in almost every case. Upon analysis by Assistant Wetterstroem the milk was found to contain formaldehyde and other poisons in such large quantities as to startle the investigators. A number of dairymen in Cincinnati fell before the onslaught. The investigations were not confined to this city or county alone but as far north as Greenfield, Eaton and Oxford, Ohio. The prosecutions are having a very noticeable effect on the quality of milk here.

Forbes Courts Muse of Melody.—Prof. J. Winchell Forbes, whose march met with instant approval during the O. S. P. A. meeting at Cedar Point, has received another musical inspiration in the form of a grand march, which will be rendered by a full orchestra at the reception to delegates at the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in New York City. It is entitled "Pharmacia Vera Prevalebit," and is pronounced by a Cincinnati orchestra leader as having "the true Strauss flavor."

J. WINCHELL FORBES.

Will Urge Amendment to Sherman Law.—Secretary Theodore D. Wetterstroem, of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, has announced the list of druggists who will represent that organization at the N. A. R. D. meeting in Chicago. They are Prof. J. Winchell Forbes and Attorney Frank Freericks, of Cincinnati; A. H. Dean, Waverly, Ohio; H. F. Vortkamp, Lima, Ohio; C. B. Harper, Akron, Ohio, and J. M. McCann, of Toledo. In accordance with the unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the O. S. P. A. at Cedar Point, recently, the delegates are instructed to impress upon the Chicago meeting the necessity of taking action toward framing an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law. It is claimed that the Sherman law is encouraging the trusts rather than discouraging their formation and existence, for which latter purpose the bill was passed. Druggists claim the law is having the effect of preventing retailers from making trade agreements which, they say, are absolutely necessary to protect their interests against the great monopolies. The coming N. A. R. D. convention will doubtless hear from the above-named delegates on this subject, at least, as the need of an amendment to give the retailer ample protection and rights under the law is being discussed almost daily by Cincinnati druggists whenever two or more happen to meet.

Cincinnati Items.

Joseph Blaser, druggist, at Queen City and Harrison Avenues, is spending a few days at Hot Springs, Ark.

Fred Fruechtemeyer, well known clerk in Miss Dow's pharmacy at Fourth and Main Streets, has purchased the Central Pharmacy, 4707 Montgomery Pike, Norwood.

William C. Lakamp, druggist, at Twelfth and Vine Streets and in O'Brienville, has been compelled to go to Martinsville, Ind., because of a severe attack of rheumatism.

Druggist C. W. F. Cramer, who has a fine store in Madisonville, has purchased the pharmacy which was until recently owned by William F. A. Tottleben, who went into bankruptcy. His second store is located at Montgomery Road and Foraker Terrace, Norwood.

E. A. Ohm, manager of the Owl Drug Store, at Fifth and Walnut Streets, is rusticating with Mrs. Ohm and their four weeks' old daughter in the country near Venice, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ohm are still receiving congratulations upon the birth of their first child.

Chemist C. T. P. Fennel, head of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, who was recently married, is in Europe with Mrs. Fennel on their honeymoon. They will return to the city in time for Dr. Fennel to be present at the opening of the college in September.

Prof. J. Winchell Forbes, well known chemist for Stein-Gray Drug Company, has returned to his duties after a severe illness, during which he suffered two strokes of paralysis. His physician says he can attribute his recovery only to his remarkable constitution, Prof. Forbes being now able to do more work than many men ten years his junior.

Missouri Pharmacy Law was published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1906.

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PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

The Identification of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BY DR. HENRY M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS.

Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Twenty-eighth annual meeting, Pertle Springs, June 12, 1907.

Last year, I called attention to some of the important practical points connected with the work of identifying drugs by aid of a simple microscope (Mo. Ph. A. Proc., 1906, p. 104). Your committee on United States Pharmacopoeia considered the official drugs on that occasion. This year the committee has taken up the Galenicals, so I feel that some comments on the identification of pharmaceutical preparations will be appropriate. For several years, the Missouri Board of Pharmacy has held its June meeting at the same place as the annual meeting of our association, and on the day previous to the state meeting. I have attended these meetings and been deeply impressed with the careless manner in which candidates for registration go about the task of identifying specimens. They seem to be at sea without any idea of the use of a compass. Much of what I said last year about the systematic study of drugs also applies to the recognition of preparations. System is just as essential here as it is in chemical analysis. The candidate must mix brains with his industry and perseverance, or his work will be without avail. I recently watched one young man on examination who spent thirteen minutes handling, in an aimless manner a bottle containing a pharmaceutical preparation. He might have continued for thirteen days without identifying it. After the examination was over, I told him that the specimen was paregoric and he replied, "I might have known that if I had only smelt of it." Another young man spent considerable time examining a sample of syrup of rhubarb without discovering that it was a syrup.

Both pharmacists and physicians should be able to identify without much difficulty the more commonly dispensed pharmaceutical preparations. I believe that the country physician who dispenses at the bed side is more familiar with the physical properties of preparations than is the city pharmacist who handles them day after day in a purely mechanical manner. I have known more than one country physician who depended solely upon the physical properties of the preparations in his medicine case to identify them. The bottles and boxes were either without labels or bore illegible ones. Of course, I do not advocate removing labels from the shelf and prescription bottles, but pharmacists should study the general appearance of each preparation.

The ability to quickly identify pharmaceutical preparations greatly lessens the liability of making dispensing errors. Dark colored laudanum contrasts in appearance with all light colored or colorless preparations. The well pronounced odor of paregoric distinguishes it at once from the many odorless preparations. The strongly alcoholic tincture of cantharides separates it from all preparations made with diluted alcohol.

A knowledge of the physical properties of preparations also enables physicians to avoid pharmaceutical and sometimes chemical incompatibilities when prescribing. The well pronounced resinous character of fluidextract of jalap indicates that it will not mix with liquid preparations made with diluted alcohol or with those which are wholly aqueous. A knowledge of the presence of acetic acid in syrup of squill will prevent the mixing of chemicals which would result in the liberation of carbonic acid gas.

College of pharmacy students and candidates for registration before boards of pharmacy often think that the identification feature of the examination is simply a well-laid plan of trapping students who might otherwise pass the examination. It is true that many fail on this practical ordeal, but it is their fault and not that of the system of examination.

The physical properties present the only practical means of readily identifying some preparations. The Pharmacopoeia does not give chemical tests for pharmaceutical preparations with the exception of those that are assayed, and these are not really tests of identification.

The physical properties of many preparations assist in determining their quality. The delicate odor of syrup of orange flowers is the main feature of a good specimen. The consistency of mucilage of acacia announces its relative value as a vehicle for heavy powders. However, we cannot always depend upon the physical properties, for the color of laudanum, paregoric and tincture of cantharides is no criterion of the therapeutic strength, although at one time so considered. I believe that the United States Pharmacopoeia could appropriately give the physical properties of many of the preparations.

When given a liquid preparation for identification, it is well to first of all endeavor to determine whether it is a simple chemical or a pharmaceutical preparation. If a preparation, the next step is to place it in some class, such as syrups, tinctures, etc. This requires the ability to distinguish between tinctures and fluidextracts, cerates and ointments and other closely allied classes of preparations. Sometimes the specific medicine is determined at a glance, and this at the same time settles the matter as to the class of preparation. As an example, an alcoholic liquid ergot preparation must be the fluidextract, as the tincture is not used at the present time. On the other hand, an alcoholic liquid capsicum preparation must be the tincture, as no humane examiner would give a candidate the fluidextract of capsicum to examine.

The physical properties to be considered when identifying specimens may be taken up in the following order:

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1. Color.

The candidate must be sufficiently familiar with pharmaceutical preparations to know whether the color of a good specimen is constant, as in the case of compound tincture of lavender, which is colored with red saunders, or compound tincture of cardamom, which is colored with cochineal, or fluidextract of hydrastis or gossypium, which are always characteristically colored with their natural constituents. The candidate must distinguish between such preparations as those just mentioned and the ones, like paregoric, which vary in color with the amount of coloring matter in the particular sample of opium from which it is made. Here the color in no way indicates the quality of the preparation.

Sometimes, a color is of special value in determining the quality of the preparation, as in the case of ointment of mercuric nitrate.

By the aid of sight, we also determine the degree of mobility, volatility and viscosity of liquids. The mobility of chloroform, the volatility of ether aud the viscosity of mucilage of acacia are all apt examples.

The eye should also be trained to quickly detect such conditions as the staining of the cork yellow with dilute nitric acid or the corroding of the cork with tincture of iodine, or the telltale stain on the outside of a bottle of tincture of chloride of iron. Sometimes a sediment will give a hint as to the identity of a preparation, provided a candidate is familiar with those preparations which never cease to form a sediment.

2. Odor.

The presence or absence of odor is as important in identifying preparations as it is in recognizing drugs. No competent pharmacist will ever forget the characteristic odors such as those of valerian, asafoetida and rhubarb. When a drug is detected by its odor, the candidate must determine whether it is a simple preparation, or a compound in which this particular drug happens to be used.

3. Specific gravity.

This should be carefully noted, as it will avoid such mistakes as we have seen occur when chloroform was called alcohol.

4. Taste.

This is the last test to be applied to any specimen for identification. It is a delicate sense when properly used, but easily rendered impotent by excessive use. The rule should be to taste cautiously, using just sufficient of the specimen to enable the candidate to detect a taste.

I might say right here that a candidate cannot learn on examination how to properly taste specimens. He must practice for days before he acquires the ability to taste carefully and judiciously.

The ready identification of preparations requires familiarity with the physical properties of the more common solvents used in pharmacy. They are: water, alcohol, diluted alcohol, acetic acid, glycerin, ether, chloroform and simple syrup. It is well to learn to quickly identify these before attempting to become familiar with preparations.

A word to examiners may not be out of place at this time. They should use only fresh and standard preparations. Candidates for examination have a right to expect such samples, although I have seen candidates misled by them, because they themselves were familiar only with poor specimens. I have also seen candidates confused with such common specimens as oil of turpentine or glycerin or castor oil, because they were accustomed to handling them in small quantities.

Examiners should be careful to select specimens which are frequently handled in the drug trade. There are a sufficient number of such preparations to supply a long list. An examiner should eliminate the personal equation and not expect a candidate to recognize some little-used preparation with which he himself happens to be particularly familiar.

The above comments are given with a view of pointing out the general direction in which candidates for examination can prepare for the ordeal. It is just as foolish for a candidate to go before examiners without previous training of the organs of special sense as it would be for a captain of a battleship to enter a battle with untrained men behind the guns.

To Clean Engraved Copper.—Wash thoroughly with soap and water, and dry thoroughly. Then rub the surface with a fresh lemon cut in half, rinse with tepid water, dry and polish with chamois leather. Powders and polishing pastes should never be used on worked copper, for the particles get lodged in the chasings and are very difficult to remove.—[*La Nature, J. Pharm. Chim.*, Suppl., 1906, 24, 35.

Following Instructions. Mr. Hod—"Fo' de Lo'd sake, what is yo' doing to de kid?"

Mr. Trowel—"De doctor done tole me to put a plaster on Rufus' back, an' Ise followin' struckshuns."

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PHARMACEUTICAL FALLACIES.

BY J. R. THOMPSON

Golden Truth is Hard to Find.—The greatest minds in the world are bent upon the search for it. Gilded substitutes are quite common, and are often accepted for the genuine article. When a fallacy is advanced there are always many who hail it as truth and firmly believe in it. Just now the drug trade, through its associations, is being cajoled into listening to a siren voiced fallacy that is more than usually deceptive in its character, and bears a magic name that is calculated to deceive the very elect. It has been christened Co-operation. In the buying and manufacturing departments of our business a magnetic wand is about to be waved, and lo! at once the clouds are to be dispersed and the sun will burst forth in all its pristine glory, never to set again. The whole trouble, heretofore, it is asserted lay in the fact that the small druggist has been compelled to pay the jobber more for his goods than the large dealer, who buys direct, which is true, and will continue to be true, even though the country should be overrun with buying clubs.

A Buying Club is a Simple Business Proposition, when confined to a neighborhood, but it is a gigantic undertaking—a complex problem when undertaken nationally. Co-operation has been the slogan of nearly as many fakirs as religion.

Buying club is simply another name for jobbing houses; it will cost just as much to conduct a successful buying club as it does now under the other name, and any one who claims to be able to buy goods in large lots and distribue them throughout the country to druggists, hundreds of miles apart, in small lots, at less cost than under the present system, is simply suffering from "dementia Americana." Co-operation, a most valuable servant but a relentless master, seems to have gotten a hold upon the minds of many of our best men and made them mad.

The N. A. R. D. was organized for the purpose of co-operating against grievous wrongs and correcting them; so long as it does this it is in its proper and legitimate field of operation; when it attempts, however, to do the very thing it was organized to oppose, then, indeed, is its usefulness ended.

Goods well bought are not half sold, nor are they sold at all; they are simply well bought, so far, which might have many meanings, such for instance, at the lowest price, or in good season, or just before an advance, but they are still to be, not half, but entirely sold before any advantage has been reaped.

The nature of the drug business is such that the buying for the average store is an almost insignificant part of the business. This does not mean that the druggist may be careless in his buying, but that his efforts should be directed towards buying only staple goods in reasonable quantities. Judicious buying is, of course, a great advantage to the large store in which an immense volume of business is being done, but to look upon wise purchasing as an easy road to success, is perhaps one of the most common fallacies of the times.

We Are Hearing a Great Deal, Recently, About The Elimination of The Jobber, the cutting out of everything between the producer and the ultimate distributor. When that day comes it will be a sorry one for the small man. Cut off a man's right leg and you would put him in about the condition that ninety-five per cent of the druggists would be without the jobber. It is true the jobbers as a body have not been remarkably enthusiastic in helping along the plans for price protection; it is likewise true that they will now help less, and endeavor to evade direct contracts as much as they can, within the limits of prudence and safety, but the jobber cannot sell goods if he does not have them, and if the manufacturer is really honestly endeavoring to protect his contract the jobber will have to submit. Again, the fact must be admitted that the jobber, in many instances, is a large stockholder in the retail drug interests of the country, and so controls the policy of a goodly number of stores. Of course, there is no imminent danger of wiping the jobber off the earth, and it may be a waste of time to go into detail in an effort to show the futility of trying to break down that branch of the business, when the time could be used to better advantage in devising ways and means to build up the retail trade.

Another Popular fallacy is expressed in the trite saying "He reaps success through failures." It is commonly believed by many unthinking people that experience gained in failure to make good is valuable, which is sheer nonsense. The fact is that no man gets experience that is of any value until he quits failing and begins to grasp success. Experience in losing money does not teach a man how to make it. Experience in losing trade cannot teach a man how to build it up. The first penalty of nature is that every mistake must be atoned for, and a druggist is only a man after all, whose success depends entirely upon himself. Associations will protect him from trade pirates and from conditions which, as an individual, he cannot fight single handed, but his associations can never make him a successful druggist.

Another Fallacious Dream that has been given much publicity of late concerns drug store arithmetic. It does not make any difference whether the profit shown is 300 per cent or seventy-five per cent when an article costing twenty-five cents is sold for one dollar, which does not occur very often in real life. The essential point is that there is a profit of seventy-five cents, and the question facing the seller is, are there enough of such sales to pay all his expenses and leave a little something for himself?

It is the most impractical of all these so called problems to talk of pricing the prescription on a percentage basis, as a glance over the file in any pharmacy will show at once. On one prescription for boric acid eye water the per cent should be about

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1,000, but on the next one which calls for a bottle of Succus Alterans, the profit cannot possibly be more than fifty per cent. It is impossible to price prescriptions on a schedule or upon any stipulated percentage basis, but like every other branch of our business, it requires accurate judgment of conditions at all times; the cost, the dosage, the character of the prescription, the social standing of the customer, each may and will cause variations constantly.

It is a Queer Arithmetical Stunt to figure that if an article costs nothing and sells for one dollar the transaction nets a profit of 100 per cent (See N. A. R. D. Notes, June 13, 1907). One hundred per cent of what? Percentage is always based upon a certain sum and consequently there cannot be a percentage of earnings computed upon zero. However as no article costing nothing is ever sold for one dollar, the whole argument becomes ridiculous. There is no such thing known as an article that costs nothing, so all this comment is hardly worth while except to show up and expose another fallacy.

One More Exhibit And I have Done—This mistaken idea is taking a hold upon many otherwise sane druggists, who have conceived the idea that they should copy and apply to their business, department store methods. Some years ago the writer adopted this idea, and advised others to do so—today, however, following the precepts of Emerson, he speaks his mind without fear of being rated inconsistent, and if he learns tomorrow that he was wrong today he will say what he thinks then, however much it may disagree with the ideas here laid down. The department store is an institution that appeals to the more sordid traits of human nature. The drug store, if it is to retain its individuality must appeal to the higher and better instincts in humanity, and must make its bid for patronage on a plane above the level of the department store. The drug store is not in competiton with the department store, but is an entirely different line of business. The drug store bases its claims upon high quality, fair treatment, full confidence and that it is a bethel for men to flee to in times of need. A man to be a good druggist need not be a Stewart or a Wanamaker. If he is a good druggist he will make his business pay. If he cannot do this, he is not a good druggist.—[*Western Pa. Retail Druggist.*

A Question Which Bears Repetition at each board of pharmacy examination in each state and territory is, "What are the main provisions of the pharmacy law?" We are reminded of this as we talk with registered pharmacists and find out that they are unfamiliar with the pharmacy law of other states. A registered pharmacist may soon become a proprietor and, as such, should be thoroughly familiar with all of the provisions of the law relative to conducting a drug business.

A Rough, rude, coarse manner creates an instantaneous prejudice, closes hearts and bars doors against us.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY GEORGE W. HAGUE, PH. G., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

To Cap Bottles.—To cap liquor or salad oil bottles with tinfoil or metallic caps, put a pin-hole in the top of each cap that fits tightly; this will allow the pressure to escape and prevents the cap from bursting out at its sides.

Wrapping Packages.—Ready-made packages, such as insect powder, sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, which are poisons, should be wrapped in a different colored paper than salts, chlorate of potash or senna. Put the poison ones in red paper and the others in white paper.

Uses of Bird Seed.—When a bottle containing pills or tablets gets broken and some of the glass adheres to the contents, to free the pills or tablets from glass shake them with a little bird seed. This will rub off the fine particles of glass. Canary seed placed in bottles containing silver nitrate points will also prevent the latter from breaking to pieces.

Amber Colored Bottles.—Prescriptions intended for external use should be dispensed in different colored bottles than those which are to be taken internally. Many of the manufacturing chemists supply their pills, tablets, fluidextracts and tinctures in these amber colored bottles. These bottles should be saved and used to dispense prescriptions intended for external use only. The empty ½-lb. fluidextract bottles makes the finest of all containers for this use, while the pill and tablet bottles make fine containers for one and two ounce mixtures.

Unloading Dead Stock is a difficult task which requires much tact. Very often the writer has desired to close out certain specialties of our own make, not that the preparation was without merit but we did not care to carry so many preparations of this class, and after we sold out, we had many calls for this certain specialty or patent medicine as the case may be. To overcome this difficulty, if the preparation has merits, recommend it to only a few people and if you do not contemplate handling the goods again try to sell them to strangers and people out of your neighborhood.

Saving a Show Window is well worth knowing. When a plate glass window has had a stone thrown through it, even if the hole is a small one, the cracks in the glass will creep until they have reached a considerable distance. To prevent this, as soon as the hole has been made, take a glasscutter or a diamond and scratch a circle around the hole on both sides of the glass; or if the cracks have already reached a considerable distance, using a radius greater than that from the center of the hole to the outer extremity of each crack, draw *arcs* a little beyond the extremities of each of the cracks on both sides of the glass. This will prevent the cracks from creeping.

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CONSCIOUSNESS OF PLANTS.

BY EDWARD T. MITCHELL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Presented at the 1907 meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists.

Preface.

Three years ago I presented a paper on this subject, though under a different name and some of the members thought I was crazy. Since then I find that there are several naturalists investigating the same subject and some very wonderful discoveries have been made. The opinions of my friends in regard to my sanity has not deterred me from continuing the investigation and I now present evidence of mind in plants that can not well be refuted. I will also quote some statements of others which will show that the reasoning power of plants is not so much inferior to that of animals.

Introduction.

In the *Chicago Record-Herald* of September 28, 1905, Mr. William E. Curtis quotes Mr. Luther Burbank as saying:

"Every plant has its own individuality and character. Plants can be trained as well as animals. Science is training everything but men, and it is curious that we should neglect the highest order of animate being. Heredity exists in plants, just as it does in animals and men; and it can be transmitted. Acquired characteristics as well as natural qualities and peculiarities can be transmitted by cultivation and care. The characteristics of plants are very simple, while the characteristics of men are complicated. Hence it is easier to change the nature of plants than of men. It is easy to change the nature of gold, iron or other metals by applying powerful forces. It is next easiest to change the nature of plants. As they are more responsive, less powerful forces are required. Sunshine will not affect iron, nor the application of moisture; but those two agencies will do everything with plants. Some plants respond more readily than others. Animals are more responsive than plants. Lions, tigers and horses can be controlled by the voice. Dogs are mind-readers. Finally, children are the most responsive to influence of all living things in the entire universe. Every influence that they may be placed under will affect their conduct, their health and their happiness either one way or the other. Plants have both good and bad qualities. Both or either may be natural or acquired, and both may be transmitted to their descendants.

"It is necessary to understand these principles before one can appreciate what I am doing and how it is done. I have here a plant school—an academy for fruits, flowers, berries, vegetables and trees—and I am trying to teach my scholars how to develop their good natural qualities and to learn other virtues. I am trying to train them for greater usefulness; to teach them new virtues, new qualities, which will make them better and brighter—which they can pass along to the next generation, just as if they were men and women."

I can't say that Mr. Burbank recognizes a self-consciousness in plants, but the opening sentence, "Every plant has its own individuality and character" would seem to imply it. While he is a veritable wizard, how could they respond so wondrously to his care and attention without being conscious of it?

We are taught that we are from God or of God and to God we must return. This must mean that we ourselves, that which thinks, is the God within us. This, undoubtedly, is the immortal principle that never dies. We are also taught that deity is omnipresent. This must mean that this same principle, a spark of the divine, exists everywhere or in everything.

A press dispatch from London says that the translation of a papyrus found in Egypt containing some detached sayings of Christ and dated about 200 A. D., has been made public. One of the sayings reads: "Raise the stone and there thou shall find me; cleave the wood and there I am." "The latter is entirely new and it is expected to arouse some controversy. It seems to indicate a pantheistic philosophy and perhaps is a reflection of the mystical occultism in the early christian centuries."

I would ask that you keep these introductory remarks in mind as you follow my argument and illustrations and I feel quite sure you will come to the same conclusions that I have, viz., that plants actually think. I do not assert that they have memory. That is quite another matter and necessitates an organ of such, a brain. A thinker is not an organ, neither does it require one.

Analogies of Animals and Plants.

I want to call your attention to just a few analogies. The late Grant Allen called attention to the fact that where the leaves of aquatic plants grew under water they were filiform, attentuated, thread-like, adapting themselves to their environment: much less carbon dioxide being in the water than in the air. The leaves of the same plant that grew above the water were regular. The water Crowfoot (Ranunculus Aquatica) being a good example. Is not this strikingly similar to the different methods of breathing of amphibious animals?

In Bright's disease, the cells as individuals, not the kidneys as a whole, rejects proteids, hence albumin in the urin. This is precisely like plants in regard to oxygen. Each growing cell parts with the oxygen it separates from its food and has no need for. Its release is not through any special organ.

Shock in animals produces a depression of the heart to prevent hemorrhage. Injury to a plant stops the circulation entirely. Is it not for the same purpose? In animals there is less pain because the blood supply is diminished. Chloroform produces the same effect but is more complete.

All carnivorous plants that catch insects by closing upon them, act similarly to animal muscular contraction following irritation of the sensory nerves.

Many human mothers have given up their lives for the benefit of their offspring. What about the annuals that do this thing habitually? Profuse inflorescence means death to the stem at least, if not to the entire plant.

Evolution.

Plants can conform to their environment, probably, better than animals and a change in climate or altitude or water conditions will cause plants to so modify their structure or habits as to be difficult of identification. I have seen plants collected at different elevations of the Andes in which those from higher eleva-

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tions were unrecognizable when compared with the lower ones.

The Bladderworts are good illustrations of the changes made necessary by a change of environment. Normally they float on the surface of sluggish streams and stagnant water. The submerged bladders were formerly thought necessary to float them but are now known to be stomachs, so arranged that water fleas and other small aquatic insects and larva can easily enter but can not get out and are digested as in animals. Mr. Charles Kingsley observed that when they grew in damp clay in Trinidad and other parts of South America that only one species had bladders and they were very minute. He also noticed other specimens growing on the wet moss of trees, as a parasite on a parasite, in high mountain woods. Another specimen grew in the water which lodges between the leaf sheaves of the wild pines where it sent out long runners in search of other reservoirs. Yet with all these necessary modifications in habits the flowers were not materially changed, because it was not necessary.

The Bladderworts have been observed at an altitude of 5000 feet and while the temperate species are chiefly carnivorous the tropical species have become semi-parasitical.

Plants Have Undergone and are Undergoing the Same Evolutionary Processes as Animals. Some have gone backward and have had to change their habits and mode of life. It has been stated by some botanists that several have changed from wind pollenized to insect pollenized several times. When Red Clover was introduced into Australia it did not produce seed. It is now stated that it is becoming self-pollenized. There were no bumble and other bees there and the plant had to do so in self-preservation. It is also said that the flowers are being modified so that other insects with shorter proboscises can do the act for it.

When Phanerogams (flowering plants) first made their appearance it is thought that they were all Anemophilous (wind fertilized). The largest trees today are of this kind or class and are the farthest advanced in evolution. Some of this class changed to insect fertilization, but had to go back to their original method. When the Entomophilous (insect fertilized) plants made their appearance it was a great advance over the original method and our most beautiful flowers today are the result of the competition to attract insects. All orchids are of the latter kind.

Energy.

Animals Obtain Their Energy Through Food absorbed through their stomachs. This food must be organic matter. The food of plants, on the contrary, is inorganic, absorbed principally through their leaves. After this inorganic matter is converted into organic food it is stored up as energy for future use and also to feed their young. When a plant flowers the blossoms use up a large quantity of the stored-up energy. You can see the analogy. Rather singularly, while the leaves and growing cells produce starch from the carbonic acid gas and water supplied by the roots, liberating oxygen, the flowers actually consume oxygen and liberate carbonic acid gas, as in the case of animals. Thus the agrologist prevents a plant from flowering if he desires to strengthen it.

The desire to found a family is as marked in plants as among mankind and a superabundance of the material is always produced. The cotyledons of the bean, pea, hazel, almond, walnut, oak, chestnut, cotten, etc., have an abundance of nutritious material in them. They usually fall off the young plant after the other leaves appear. How is it that in young plants which have a small legacy of food that the cotyledons are transferred into true leaves and get to work early in life as do the children of very poor people?

Loss of Energy.

When an animal bears young it uses up an immense amount of energy and is left in an emaciated condition, as it had to supply for itself and its young. Its the same with plants. It is said that the poppy produces three and one-half millions grains of pollen. This is an enormous drain on the plant. Annuals live for one year simply because they use up all their energy in flowering. The Department of Agriculture is trying to lessen the great waste of corn. Every agrologist knows that fruit trees are retarded in their growth when they bear large quantities of fruit, and a late frost which destroys the flower buds is beneficial to the growth of the tree.

Conservation of Energy.

Cleistogamic flowers do not open, simply to conserve energy. They pollenize themselves, producing but little, probably finding it difficult to obtain sufficient phosphates and nitrates.

Nearly all ferns have vegetative fronds and reproductive fronds. The latter using up more energy than they produce, hence the necessity of some of the fronds restraining from producing spores. Ferns, as a class, produce an immense amount of reproductive material, the great bulk of it going to waste.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington took up the study of the nodule organisms of leguminous plants after the Germans had failed. The Germans cultivated them in solutions of nitrates and phosphates (containing nitrogen). The organisms got lazy and when the soil was inoculated they would not absorb nitrogen out of the air. The Washington agrologists cultivated them in solutions of sulphates, so when the pea and bean seed were vaccinated with them they were glad enough to get their supply out of the atmosphere. Vaccinated soil is now able to produce many times more of alfalfa, peas, beans and clover than before.

Self-preservation.

Self-preservation is a natural law and is not intended exclusively for animals but for all life. The self-preservation of plants is principally directed towards protecting themselves against their insect enemies.

The rushes are among the oldest living plants. They have a cuticle of silica that is impervious to insects and the Dutch Rush (Equisetum Hyemale) has prob-

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ably been in existence since the Oolitic Period. Our present ferns are the representatives of plants that gave us coal and while they have greatly deteriorated since the Carboniferous Period their protection has largely been due to the fact that they contain a large amount of tannin that is unpalatable to animals. The same thing applies to the perennials.

When a squirrel has more food than it wants for immediate use it hides it in the ground or in other places. We may call this self-preservation. If a plant does the same thing to perpetrate its kind is it not also self-preservation? This is precisely what the Peanut does, hence its name Ground Pea. It flowers above ground and the ovary develops there but afterwards it buries its ovary and the planter has to dig them as he would potatoes. The wise planter assists the plant by plowing under the so-called nuts.

Cleistogamic plants have unopened flowers at the base of leaf stems in an inconspicuous position. They are either ashamed of themselves or are trying to hide away from birds or other enemies. Mr. Darwin said that most of them bury their ovaries in the ground, which would insure their planting and protect them from birds. I might say right here that seeds that are intended to be distributed by birds have an attractive and nicely flavored tidbit to attract them, but these seeds are indigestible. The Strawberry and Wild Cherry are examples.

Remarkable illustrations of self-preservation may be noticed in some of the commonest plants in regard to the dispersion of their seed. Some have wings—maple; others have hair arranged like a ball, so that the wind can disperse them over a large area—thistle; another has hairs arranged like a parachute—dandeloin. Other seeds have sharp hooks or barbs so that they may catch in the fur of animals or the feathers of birds—beggar's-lice, cocklebur. When they stick in our clothes and we pull them off and throw them away we assist the plant unconsciously. If the mature ovary of the touch-me-not is touched it explodes with quite a perceptible report. When the ovary of the herons bill becomes ripe it explodes sending the arrow-like seeds in all directions, sometimes to a distance of seven or eight feet. The sharp beek-like point of the arrow readily pierces the sandy soil in which it grows, the barb point preventing a rebound, while the hairs on the seed direct it in a longitudinal direction. The motion of the so-called Mexican jumping bean is produced by an insect within and has nothing to do with the subject at issue.

As a fine means of self-preservation observe the holly. The lower leaves have prickers which effectually keep animals from eating them. Those above the reach of cattle have none, as they are unnecessary. The petals of the rose taste sweet; observe the prickers.

In the Faulkland Islands, where the polar winds constantly blow, it is impossible for trees to grow erect, hence the trees, if their distorted bodies can be so-called, grow about and anchor themselves to the boulders.

Plants and trees growing in desert places have their leaves above the reach of animals or they are protected by prickers—palm, cacti.

Excellent illustrations of self preservation may be noticed in the sweet gum, pine, fig, cherry, apple, plum, cedar, tamarack and mulberry. If the bark of these trees is wounded they excrete a resinous substance to protect the wound. This resinous or gummy substance must travel quite a distance to get to the spot, as it would be quite impossible for the injured cells to supply it. How do the uninjured cells know that their assistance is required? When the wound is covered the substance ceases to flow. The turpentine gatherer knows that to obtain more it is necessary to scrape it off.

When the corn plant is blown to the ground it will throw out braces from the first joint and assume an erect position through their assistance.

Survival of the Fittest.

The survival of the fittest applies to plants as well as animals. We are familiar with the selfishess of animals in partaking of food, it is a battle for life. The planter may not notice the battle of the plants, but it is on just the same. When he tries to cultivate his corn and cotton, he does so in ground in which wild plants have their native homes, their habitats. The native plants seem to resent it and try their level best to destroy the usurpers, which they would surely do if the planter did not assist the other side by hoeing and cutting down the so-called weeds. It is just so with a flower bed. Weeding the bed is such a common though necessary thing that our minds are blinded to the fact that we are checking competition.

Competition.

In a forest each tree tries to grow higher than its neighbor and sacrifices its diameter to this end. This is competition. They do so in order to obtain an abundance of air, or rather, to get air at first hand.

If a creeping plant made use of a big tree in preference to a small one, would you not say that its sagacity in competition prompted it? Yet that is just what the wild grape does in the South.

While speaking of tall trees, have you noticed that they do not put out branches near the ground? Surely this is not accidental.

Certain creeping plants that have root-like tendrils seem to know where to place them to the best advantage to support them. Rather singularly the cement exuded by the suckers of the Virginia creeper does not form until the sensitive tendrils have first found a foothold. Surely the tendrils of the grape know what they are about.

It seems a little strange, at least, that plants should grow either leaves or roots at will from the same bud. The leaf-bud of the rose and other plants when buried will develop a root. Many plants can grow roots from detached pieces of leaves and stems. Mr. Herbert Spencer said that the brittle leaf stalks of the bryophellum calcinum, which are very brittle and easily broken by the wind, will, after being broken from the parent

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plant, send out roots and grow into independent plants. Mr. J. E. Taylor, in his book, "The Sagacity and Morality of Plants," says that another species of the genus byrophellum habitually breaks its stem near the base, when it is in flower, and that they take root without trouble.

Deceit.

The Pitcher Plants (truly named Sarracenia) have long, conical pitcher shaped leaves. The upper portion has beads of honey on the inside, which is said to be sweeter farther down. The inner surface contains cillia sloping downwards and insects have no trouble in walking downwards over them but cannot return. In their efforts to do so they invariably tumble into the veritable styx below and are drowned. Their bodies eventually furnish nutrient material. It is to be hoped that the Sarrecenia are not endowed with organs of smell. You will notice that unlike the Sundew and Venus Fly Trap, which strangle their prey somewhat like snakes, this plant is not endowed with such a wonderful nervous system though it seems to have some knowledge of the presence of food. It excretes a digestive pepsin like other insectivorous plants. Some of the members of this family excrete an acid with their pepsin as does the Venus Fly Trap. Raw meat, eggs cartilage, etc., are digested as in an animal's stomach. Rather singularly, the pepsin does not flow into the pitcher until after insects are caught. This is also similar to the digestive act of animals, though in this case, as the digestion is much slower; it might be supposed that the act of digestion is going on pretty much all the time. Some of these have an open lid to prevent the admission of too much rain and to keep out useless objects. The glands are situated in nodules, unlike the Sundew which are on the ends of the hairs covering the upper surface of the leaves. What do you think of the deceit of the Sundew in enticing insects to alight on the tanglefoot promising a nice drink of water?

Murder.

In "The Naturalist on the River Amazon" (H. W. Bates) is a description of Sipo Matador (a variety of the fig) a parasitical tree which grows alongside of another species. The stem grows tight to its victim, partly encircling it like a plastic mass. At somewhat regular intervals it throws out branches on each side, which surround the tree that supports it, their extremities uniting. These embracing branches eventually kill the benefactor by preventing the flow of sap.

Sagacity.

Mr. Taylor, in the book previously referred to, uses the word sagacity as meaning all the mental processes. I use this word, however, as an attribute, only, of the thinker, that which is conscious of.

Sophie Bledsoe Herrick says, in "The Wonders of Plant Life:"

"That one of the most remarkable instances is found in the Aristolochia Clematitis, the Dutchman's pipe, of the vernacular. The stigma ripens first, the flower is then in its full beauty and the honey is plentiful; for the sake of brevity, we will suppose an insect which comes to it is loaded with pollen from another blossom of the same plant. It enters the flower by the calla-like mouth, the throat is lined with a quantity of vegetable hairs inclining downward. These yield readily under the weight of the insect, but when it reaches the cavity about the reproductive organs and has satisfied itself with honey, an exit is found to be impossible; the inclined hairs which yielded so gracefully as the prisoner entered, offer an impossible chevaux de frise to his departure. In wandering about his prison-house our little captive comes in contact with the viscid stigmatic surface, and deposits upon it the pollen with which it was loaded. As soon as pollenization takes place the stamen starts up—the anther opens and discloses the pollen. The captive takes on another load, and lo! his prison bars have melted and he is free. The tiny hairs have withered away to their roots and the passage is clear. After his escape the leaf of the flower drops over the throat, and the door is shut against future visitors. Sometimes six or seven insects may be found shut up in the cavity of a single flower, but they are released after they have done their work and received their wages."

Mr. J. E. Taylor in his book, previously mentioned, says: "the tropical American parasitical genus Clusia, will send down to the ground, when they can't get enough food supply, long shoots which take root and become stems. How similar this is to the human Hobo." He also says, "various species of the English parasitical plant called the Dodder (Cuscata) infest clover and flax. The seeds sprout in the ground and soon die if the stem can not entwine a suitable plant. In the latter case it develops sucker-like roots which penetrate the host plant while its own stem and roots die and it thus derives its entire supply of food for all the world like a human 'sponge.' The Dodders do not have leaves, as does the Mistletoe and most other parasitical plants which partly sustain themselves, so that they derive their entire mechanical and vital support from the infested plants."

In Kingsley's "At Last" is a description of Razor Grass (Scleria flagellum). It climbs up shrubs for about fifteen feet then droops down. Its leaves are serrated sabers and always curve inwards and downwards. The saw edges are hard enough and sharp enough to cut the flesh and clothes to ribbons. "For shape and color few plants would look more lovely in a hot-house, but it would soon need to be confined in a den by itself like a jaguar or an alligator." Notice that the sharp edges are pointed outwards always, even after the stem is reversed by turning downwards.

Pitcher Plants, while carnivorous, do not manifest special sagacity. Insects are entrapped mechanically, as in the case of bladderworts. In the latter case, water beetles and water fleas are converted into chyle in two days, in the same manner exactly as in animals. This chyle is whitish in color and looks much like the blood in insects. Please note that the food of insects passes directly into the circulation, distinctively different to mouth-breathing animals, hence their bodies are full of a whitish fluid instead of red blood.

Each leaf of the Venus Fly Trap of North Carolina (Dionæa Muscipula) is divided into two sections which is properly a modified stem six to eight inches long. The upper section contains two lobes fringed with hair which interlock when the lobes are closed. On each side of the two lobes is a row of rather stiff hair. An insect may walk upon the leaf at will until one of these hairs is touched when the leaf closes immediately

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and holds the insect a prisoner, like a mouse-trap. It digests captured insects with pepsin as do other similar plants. Mrs. Mary Treat, of New Jersey, a naturalist, found that the plants suffered from indigestion by over-eating. If a leaf caught three or more insects at the same time, it usually died in the attempt to eat so many. It is said that the contraction in the hairs is the same as the muscular contraction of animals and the motion following irritation would conclusively show something corresponding to sensory nerves

An English amphibious plant that grows on land as well as in the water, the Polygonium Amphibium, excretes a sticky substance while growing upon the land to protect it from crawling insects. It does not do so when growing in the water.

If beans or other seed are planted upside down they will right themselves.

The Sand Spur grows throughout the South. It has a burr containing three seeds, one seed germinating each successive year.

If frost is likely to make its appearance early in the fall the Cocklebur will drop all the burs or seed pods that it can not mature.

I will bring this part of the subject to a close by quoting Mr. J. E. Taylor's description of the Lords and Ladies (Arum Maculatum) which grows in the hedge rows in England. "If we peel off the neatly-wrapped spathe, we find inside, just at the part where it is constricted, and before it swells out again, a large number of hairs arranged so that insects can easily crawl in, but cannot get out, after the manner that eel-traps are constructed. The tall, purple-colored spadix rises like a column in the midst, and the flys that have crawled into the trap are kept close prisoners for a day or two until the stamens, clustered on the spadix, have discharged their pollen, and it has fallen down to the bottom and dusted the poor prisoners! But 'poor' it is hardly correct to call them, for they have been well treated in their confinement; somewhat after the manner voters were kept feasting, at the candidates' expense, in the 'good old times' when contested political elections lasted three weeks! When the pollen of the Arum has been spent, the hairs shrivel, and the imprisoned insects are set at liberty to carry the pollen to another plant, where perhaps the pistles are ready to receive it. How many generations of ancestors of the common Arum must have passed away before this trick was brought to its present degree of perfection! Singularly enough, the rarer Birthwort (Aristolochia clematitis) has exactly the same kind of 'eel-trap' arrangement as the Arum, employed for the same purpose."

Instinct.

Many people say that a plant does a certain thing instinctively. How can there be instinct without consciousness? Instinct is the result of experience, with special reference to the past. We might say that the tendrils of the grape acted instinctively, but if they show a preference for a string rather than a rusty nail does it not show a consciousness contained within? Plants have habits which are seemingly intuitive, the direct experience of their ancestors as being the best for their kind.

Mr. J. U. Lloyd, in "Etidorpha", speaking of what is usually called instinct and remarking how carrier pigeons, pigs, tortoises, cats, horses and other animals are able to find their way by unknown routes, says, "Man is not very magnanimous. Instead of giving credit to the lower animals for superior perception in many directions, he denies to them the conscious possession of powers imperfectly developed in mankind. We egotistically aim to raise ourselves, and do so in our own estimation by clothing the actions of the lower animals in a garment of irresponsibility. Because we can not understand the inwardness of their power, we assert that they act by the influence of instinct,.....involuntary actions.....If scholars would cease to devote their entire energies to the development of the material, artistic, or scientific part of modern civilization and turn their attention to other forms of mental culture, many beauties and powers of Nature now unknown would be revealed."

Instinct is knowledge without experience. It necessarily must be inherited. Infant mammalians intuitively know where to obtain food.

It is quite possible that plants, in their growth, are largely guided by instinct; that something that tells them what is best for their own good. A few illustrations may be of interest.

The Clematis, if growing in the shade of trees, will not grow horizontally, though you may bend down a vertical branch and tie it. It will stop growing, evidently recognizing the fact that to get out of the shade it must grow upwards.

Grape tendrils will entwine anything they touch, though I am unable to explain why they should curl in one direction only.

The stickers on cacti become dry and brittle and of little service if the plants are kept in a place free from animals.

The Water Hyacinth flowers in the air; after the seeds are mature the stalk bends over and the seeds are dipped in the water, evidently to ensure their propagation underneath.

How do the Night Blooming Cereus and Jasmin know the difference between day and night?

Cultivated roses left in a neglected yard will greatly develop their thorns. Is not this for their better protection?

Some people cannot cultivate plants. The love for plants is absent, perhaps the plants know it.

If Horse Radish is planted in the center of a garden it will not thrive, but the following year it will produce a prolific crop along the fences.

Different plants of the same family will all do the same thing.

The Vallisneria Sprialis—eel grass—(the spiral grass often used in aquariums) is a dioecious plant, the male flowers are on one plant and the female on another. The female flowers come up to the surface of the water upon the ends of long spiral peduncles. The male flowers detach themselves from the plant producing

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them, come up to the surface and congregate around the female flowers. By an explosion of the anthers the pollen is dusted upon the trifurcated stigma. This looks very much like instinct.

I have every reason to believe that originally all flowering plants were bi-sexual and that those that have evolved to a higher plane have since become mono-sexual, finding it to their advantage so to be. Many of the bi-sexual have found that cross pollenization is conducive to their welfare and instinctively keep up the process. Notice the wonderful contrivances of certain flowers to attract insects. Most of the orchids furnish insects with a convenient resting place, a prolongation of one of the petals or a prolongation of one portion of a petal, if it is mono-petalous. Notice that this doorstep is horizontal.

Flowers that open at night are colorless, the better to reflect light. White and yellow flowers that are insect-pollenized have permeating odors to attract moths that fly at night only. Some flowers change color after being pollenized to inform the insects that the honey is all gone. No flower produces honey after being pollenized. Is it not strange that the auxiliary parts of flowers fade and drop off after their work is finished? How similar this is to the killing of drone bees by the workers.

Intelligence of Single Cell Organisms.

Phagocytes are the white corpuscles of the blood. There are two kinds: the macrophages attack the bacteria of chronic diseases like tuberculosis, while the microphages attack the bacteria of acute maladies like diphtheria, cholera, bubonic plague, etc., so I am told. Prof. Metchnikoff of the French Academy says, in an interview published in *McClure's Magazine*, September 1905, "that the phagocytes in the blood will not eat when chloral or antipyrine is present; quinine makes them torpid and they make no effort to move about; chloroform bereaves them of sensation and the power of locomotion; opium makes them drunk and they move about in a zigzag way." Dr. Roux, of antitoxin fame says, "in all the various antitoxin cures, what takes place is probably not so much the actual destruction of the microbe and its poisonous products as the excitement of the reluctant phagocytes." The corresponding plant is the amoeba. It has locomotion just the same and shows discrimination in regard to food. As plants are affected by drugs you may readily see the similarity.

The generative organisms of animals are contained within one cell. They have considerable intelligence, have locomotion and can climb up hil[1], etc. The zoospores of sea weeds and other higher algea and the antherozoa of mosses, ferns, lichens and liverworts are so similar to the corresponding animal organisms they can hardly be differentiated. Consider their intelligent movements. Locomotion is accomplished by cilia attached to the anterior portion. They attack the zoospores contained within the archegonium, the female bud. The actions of gonophores in zoophytes, marine animal plants, are most remarkable. The general characteristics of these lowly organisms is a stem-like plant attached to some fixed object. At the end of each branch is a polyp, usually containing numerous tentacles of cilia, by means of which currents in the water are produced, thereby increasing their food supply. The gonophores are produced in buds or capsules which upon maturity burst open and liberate them. They swim through the water at will and after a while attack the female bud. After a certain time the ovules are released and they swim through the water until they come in contact with something solid when they extend their body into a pseudo foot and adhere. A new plant with an entire colony of polyps is the result.

Intelligent Pollenization.

The pollen of plants is analogous to the organisms just referred to. It is produced in great abundance and is composed principally of nitrogen. It is estimated that the wild peony produces three million, six hundred and fifty grains of pollen, while the wood sorrel produces but four hundred. The flowers of the latter do not open, so, but little is required. Wheat yields about fifty pounds of pollen to the acre while corn is extravagant in the extreme.

Most pollen that is carried by the wind have flat sides or indentations to catch the wind, thus assuring their greater distribution, while pollen that is carried by insects have nodules or spikes, the better to adhere to their bodies.

Orchids are insect pollenized and are most wonderfully constructed for this purpose. Notice that many of them have one of the petals elongated. This particular one is in a horizontal position and offers an inviting or enticing doorsill and resting place for a wandering insect. The pollen of orchids is different from other flowers. Instead of being in dry individual grains it is in wet, sticky masses. This pollen mass is about the size of a small green pea and must weigh about a grain, and is quite a load for a small insect to carry. The plant sees to it that only good sized, strong ones come in contact with it. It is so situated that an insect smaller than a bee can't disturb it. The bee has to carry the load to another flower of the same variety to get released but it is paid in advance by getting a good meal of delicious nectar. From the downward position of the bee while obtaining the nectar, I judge that she carries none away in her hip pocket, to be afterwards stored away, but must eat it on the spot. This gummy pollen is associated with a very elastic substance which may be stretched like a rubber band for an inch. Each different variety has a little different method. The double row of shade trees on the doorsills of some varieties are conveniently placed so that the insects may rub off their load where it will do the most good. They do so, much like a hog rubbing itself against a fence.

Mrs. Herrick, in "Wonders of Plant Life" gives an excellent description of the pollenization of Orchidis Pyrimidalis. She says, when a moth with a long probosis alights on the doorsill it presses its probosis

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against a door knob (rostellum) which contains a gummy substance that is smeared upon the probosis. A trap door flies open and the insect has to reach down the long tube of the nectary to get at the honey. In doing so it is thrust through a ring attached to the pollenia (anthers). The pollenia in their normal positions are divergent, but now move and lie close to the probosis, so they may be withdrawn from the tube. By the time that the insect has absorbed all the honey the gummy substance has hardened. During the interval of the visit to the next flower the pollenia has again become divergent, in which position it is brought in contact with the two surfaces of the stigma to which it becomes adherent while the insect feeds.

I will bring this section to a close by mentioning a few remarkable cases of self-pollenization.

The stamens of the Rue successively bend over the pistils, the anther bursts open shedding its pollen directly upon the stigma. Afterwards the stamen bends back to its original position making way for another.

A Georgian plant called coffee weed pollenizes itself by contact of the stigma and anthers. The Napoleon Star does the same thing, each anther touching the stigma in turn.

Consciousness.

If we admit that horses and dogs have consciousness or intelligence, then it is more than likely that other animals, if not all animals, have more or less. If animals why not plants? I do not claim that plants have evolved to as high an intellectual plane as animals. It may be in a more or less latent condition but that they really have intelligence, or as I call it consciousness, may be proven if one will accept the proof that is apparent to me.

Before proceeding it might be well to say what is meant by the term consciousness: having knowledge of; cognizant; conscious of. I do not mean to say that plants have brains nor memory. They may eventually have an organ which will be used for this purpose. We know very little right now as to the uses of the organs they now have.

Anybody can see that the Mimosa has consciousness as it so plainly exhibits fear, which is an attribute of consciousness.

The common sunflower follows the sun all day long and points to the West when old Sol goes down. In the morning it points to the East. How does it know where the East is?

Moon plants bloom only on a moonlight night, I am told, and never on a dark or cloudy night.

The following was written by a lady whose name I do not know and published in the *New York Tribune*. "I watched a creeper not long ago which had grown to a considerable height on a string which was attached to the side of a shingle house by a nail. When the vine reached the side of the house it hesitated; several of the branches threw themselves back and appeared to protest and swayed helplessly in the wind. Finally a younger branch arrived on the scene of action; it actually seemed to grasp the situation and after a day or two of apparent hesitation, it completely changed its tactics, and, in place of tendrils that had clung to the cord, it threw out suckers, like the foot of a fly, and made a start upward. The funny part of it was that the others literally followed its example, although, apparently, they did not have sense to think of the plan themselves." She concludes the sketch by saying: "It seems incomprehensible to me how people can believe that plants do not feel."

Do plants actually think? A writer in the *New York Weekly Times* says: "The curious behavior of plants can scarcely be explained under any other supposition than their actions are due to some connection between sensation and consequent motion that seems to be closely related to the movement of animals. We touch the skin of a person and the person shrinks instantly; a similar touch causes a worm to shrink, and the same effect precisely happens when some plants are touched. The motion of a person is certainly the result of thought set in action by the sensation conveyed to the nervous center by the touch, and thus, thought must be the connecting link between the sensation and the motion. Then the question is presented to the inquiring mind, 'if this is so with a person, is it equally so with one of the lower animals, and, if so, are those plants that are endowed with the power of motion, as a result of sensation, capable of connecting the sensation of touch with their movements by the process of thought?'" Thought is "supposed to be an operation of the mind, and in no way related to matter."

Dr. J. J. Putnam, in an address before the Society of Arts, said, "the brain is made up of bundles of nerve fibers densely packed together, and all are connected with ganglion (knotted) cells, but never united with them; so that by whatever vibration of the fibers the cells are excited, the action must be due to a process of induction, something like that by which magnetic currents are produced. The result is, that which is called thought, or action of the mind is due to certain vibrations of these fibers acting upon these ganglion cells in such a manner as to set the muscular system in motion. Then it should follow that if thought is the connecting link between sensation and motion in a man, it is so in a monkey, or in a horse, or in a dog and so on."

The Thinker.

Most people confuse the mind with the brain, or, in other words, believe that the thinker and the organ for the retention of knowledge is one and the same thing. They might as well believe that the thinker and the thing thought of are identical. In man the mind is the instrument of the thinker which functionalizes through the brain. The brain may be likened to an encyclopedia and the mind to that which uses it. In other words, the brain may be likened to a telephone central, the nervous system to the wires, while the mind is the intelligence of the operator, and the Ego is the operator. The Sanscrit word manus (thinker)

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comes from another Sanscrit word, man, the root of the verb, to think, hence what we call the mind in man, is the instrument by means of which the Ego thinks. Mankind has evolved to a very high position as regards the ability to think and make use of thought. There is not such a vast difference between mankind and the anthropoid ape as between the ape and the lowest form of animal life.

Many animals have the ability to reason or think and have memory as well. The following excerps may be of interest.

Prof. J. L. Kollicker, of the Royal Naples Aquarium, says that fish have intelligence to a much greater degree than is generally believed. His investigations show they experience emotion and that joy, hate, love and anger are all represented in their movements. What's more, by means of a specially constructed phonograph he learns that they make noises, produced by forcing out air from their swimming bladders and that different species produce different classes of sounds, and that they talk to one another. *New York World*, May 23, 1907.

Mr. C. E. Benedict. Waterbury, Conn., says in *The Literary Digest*, March 1897, "While working as a carpenter in an old mill near a small stream, he was in the habit of throwing the remains of his lunch in the water. He observed that after a little while fish invariably made their appearance at that time. The time selected for lunch was ten minutes after a passenger went by on a nearby railroad. Following the passenger, came a freight train. Just as soon as the freight train began to shake the ground then the fish began to gather and did so every day. There was another train in the afternoon but the fish did not assemble then. If it was not memory, what was it?"

I am not prepared to say that plants have brains but some of them, at least, seem to exhibit evidence of a thinker. I can not see evidences of memory. Some animals do not have a brain yet they show intelligence (an attribute of mind) in the pursuit of their food. This is especially so with the amoeba, as has been observed by Mr. J. C. Smith, of New Orleans.

Different animals have different sized brains, naturally, and the size of the brain does not account for the difference in their intellectual faculties. Elephants are undoutedly smart and have a good memory, especially for revenge, if we believe the stories we hear. They can't compare with bees and ants, though all three are said to be antediluvian. Bees and ants have their sense of smell finely developed. They have what might be called a sense of location, which is entirely lacking in man. Speaking of bees, the following anecdote is rather amusing: "He, sympathizing with his bride who has just been stung: 'How intelligent was that bee, my dear, to know that we are on our honeymoon.' "—[*Judge.*]

The extinct flying reptiles had very small brains as has the present alligator. A twelve foot alligator is said to have a brain the size of one's thumb. One of the South American monkeys is said to have a brain proportionally larger than man's, while the English sparrow and the crow have very large brains. All three being "smart."

It would appear that in ages past animals had a nerve cord corresponding to our spinal cord, which terminated in a bundle of ganglia somewhat like the insects of today. It would seem then that brains are the result of evolution. Many of the insects thus supplied exhibit a certain reasoning process. The mosquito and house fly will persistently return to the same spot after being driven away. This would imply memory. The mosquito knows that the skin is thinner on the forehead and wrists, which are the easist places to get at our blood. Man uses a divining rod to locate water. The mosquito does not need one to locate blood. Going down still further in the scale: clams have no brain, yet touch their shell and they will close it with a bang, very much like a sensitive plant, please observe. The white corpuscles of our blood absorb particles of food by getting on the outside, by envelopment. Once in a while they attack a particle that is too large and they leave it only to return. They have neither brain nor ganglia yet the act of returning to the same particle would indicate memory. This is precisely similar to the amoeba.

The following illustrations will show that plants must have a thinker; that they think.

The tendrils of the passion flower move as much as four inches in five or ten minutes towards a stick if held near them. In the swamp near the Brown Sulphur Spring, Ark., and in other places, is a vine called the Love Vine. It is a parasitical plant and is so named from its use by people who believe in voodoos. The ends of the stems will move towards a stick placed near them. Dr. F. R. Fleming, Arkadelphia, Ark., so told me.

A bean vine grows around a pole from left to right. It can be tied to the pole in the opposite direction, but when it grows above the string it will persist in growing from left to right. There are other vines that grow in the opposite direction. None are haphazard.

The Angry tree of the tropics, when struck with a club, will curl up its leaves, it is said. The "Be ashamed," of Georgia will do the same.

It is said that in Arizona a certain tree will shake, or rather that its leaves will tremble at the approach of a person. The motion of the leaves makes a humming noise.

At the United States Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., a few years ago, mulberry trees were the cause of much trouble by injuring the drains, though the trees were some 200 feet away. The manner in which a mulberry breaks a joint of pipe is of interest. Instead of encircling it as a snake does its prey and crushing it, the root grows under the pipe. It then returns and then goes forwards and backwards, always underneath, until by the increased size of the roots the joint is gradually lifted until the upward pressure finally forces it apart and the tree has accomplished its apparent design.

Mr. S. T. Rhodes, of New Orleans, told the writer that at Clarksville, Tenn., a silver poplar sent out a

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root under a macademized road to an underground cement lined cistern some 200 feet away. To protect the cistern the root was chopped in two at a considerable distance from the cistern but it persisted in going to the cistern after many amputations and it had to be finally chopped down.

Two of my Arkansas drug friends, Mr. John A. Jungkind, of Little Rock, and Mr. John T. Barr, of Hope, had underground cisterns near mulberry trees. In the former case the tree had to be cut down but in the latter case the tree destroyed the cistern. Both cisterns were built of brick, cement lined. The trees could not have known that there was water there without having a thinker. The mulberry is a very smart tree. I am convinced that all mono-sexual trees are smarter than others, that they have reached a higher mental plane through evolution.

In Kings County, New Brunswick, a well was dug and lined with stone. A large willow tree stood sixty feet away. In the course of time one of the stones that formed the lining dropped into the well. It left a hole about six feet from the surface and above the water line. The willow, somehow, became advised of the fact and grew a root right through this hole down into the water. An excavation was made to examine the root and it was found in a direct line from the tree, proving that it was not an accident.—J. S. Harrison, M. D., Savannah, Ga.

A willow tree in Madison Square, N. Y., exhibited similar intelligence. About sixty feet from the tree was a tile drain leading from a fountain. One of the joints was imperfectly put together and in due course of time it became clogged up. It was excavated to repair it and found to be closed by a root from the willow. The root had passed several gas and water pipes and another drain to get there.

If a pail of water is placed on the ground near a pumpkin or a squash vine at night, in dry weather, in an opposite position to the growth of the vine, the vine will turn and make a start towards the pail by morning.—J. S. Harrison, M. D., Savannah, Ga.

If a potato sprouts in a dark cellar with the light from one window it will grow towards that window even if it faces the north.

Dr. C. W. Linder, of Anthony, Fla., had a field in which he intended to plant orange trees. It was plowed and not a root was noticed. It adjoined a grove of pine trees. Sixty feet from the nearest tree a pile of stable manure was placed and allowed to rot until the following spring when it was distributed and the field again plowed. Pine roots were plentiful where the manure had been. In like manner wild bears visit the garbage barrels in the rear of the hotels of the Yellowstone Park.

If twin trees grow side by side they will invariably depart from the verticle, in order to obtain more light and air. The same applies to a tree growing near a house.

In Walnut Lake, Desha County, Arkansas, is a lily-like plant which floats on the surface, the roots of which are not attached to the bottom. The plants congregate along the shore, never in the center except when journeying across. The lake is about 100 feet wide and is bordered by trees. The plants are always on the sunny side, journeying back and forth every day. In other words they are on the west side when the sun is in the East, in the morning, and on the east side when the sun is in the West in the evening.

Night blooming Cereus will not bloom if a strong light is in the room; the moonlight also affects it, it is said.

If the cocklebur can not mature before frost it will not attempt to do so.

The pitcher of Nephenthes: one of the pitcher plants, does not elevate the lid until it is mature.

A High Order of Intelligence.

The Sun Dew (Droscera) is a small plant but a few inches high growing in marshy places throughout the Middle States and in England. Its leaves are fleshy bracts but perform the function of true leaves. The upper surface of the bracts are covered with hairs which are veritable tenticles. Those on the edge are horizontal, all others are vertical. The bracts are about the size of the small finger nail. The hairs are red in color and contain an oval shaped gland on the outer extremity, which is tipped with a drop of a tenacious excretion that may be drawn out to the tenuity of a spider's thread. This substance looks like dew, hence the popular name of the plant, Sun Dew. Insects are attracted to the "dew" thinking it water. They soon learn their mistake which usually costs them their lives. It is a tanglefoot, and in their efforts to release themselves it is smeared upon their bodies. It closes their spiracles (breathing mouths) and they die of suffocation. If the insect alights on one of the verticle tentacles this tentacle remains perfectly immotile, the edges of the leaf bend over and the other tentacles surround the struggling insect and holds it fast. If an insect happens to alight on one of the outer horizontal tentacles this one bends towards the center and afterwards the others surround it. The glands, previously referred to, first excrete an acid and afterwards a pepsin which is similar to animals, with the difference that it acts without heat, as all plant pepsins do. It commences to digest the insect right away, before it is dead, and the pepsin is so powerful it will digest the horny shell as well as the albuminous body. After it has entirely disappeared the bract will open and be ready for another meal. These tentacles can differentiate between what is good to eat and that what is not. They will respond to hard boiled egg and beefsteak while they pay no attention to inorganic matter. They simply know what is unnecessary or harmful just like a dog or a cat. These tentacles are so sensitive that they can recognize one seventy-eight thousandth part of a grain of organic matter. Mr. Darwin found that they responded to a twenty millionth part of a grain of ammonium phosphate. You will notice that ammonium consists largely of nitrogen, as does animal matter. The pepsin is not excreted until after the acid, as in animals. One observer has stated that an alkali arrested digestion, as in animals. If this is a fact it is contrary to the rule with other plant pepsins. I have observed that the pepsin of the pineapple is even more active in sodium bi-carbonate than in the natural organic acid present.

Finally, I would ask your consideration especially to two facts. If a nutricious fluid like milk is poured upon the bract, its edges (you will remember that they are horizontal) will turn up to retain it, sometimes forming a circular saucer, at other times a triangular one.

Gluttony is also fatal. They have been known to die of dyspepsia after partaking too freely of cheese. One observer stated that two small insects sometimes kill the bract but that three invariably did so.

It will thus be apparent that if we grant consciousness to animals, and almost all of us will, then we must also do so to plants as they are so very much alike.

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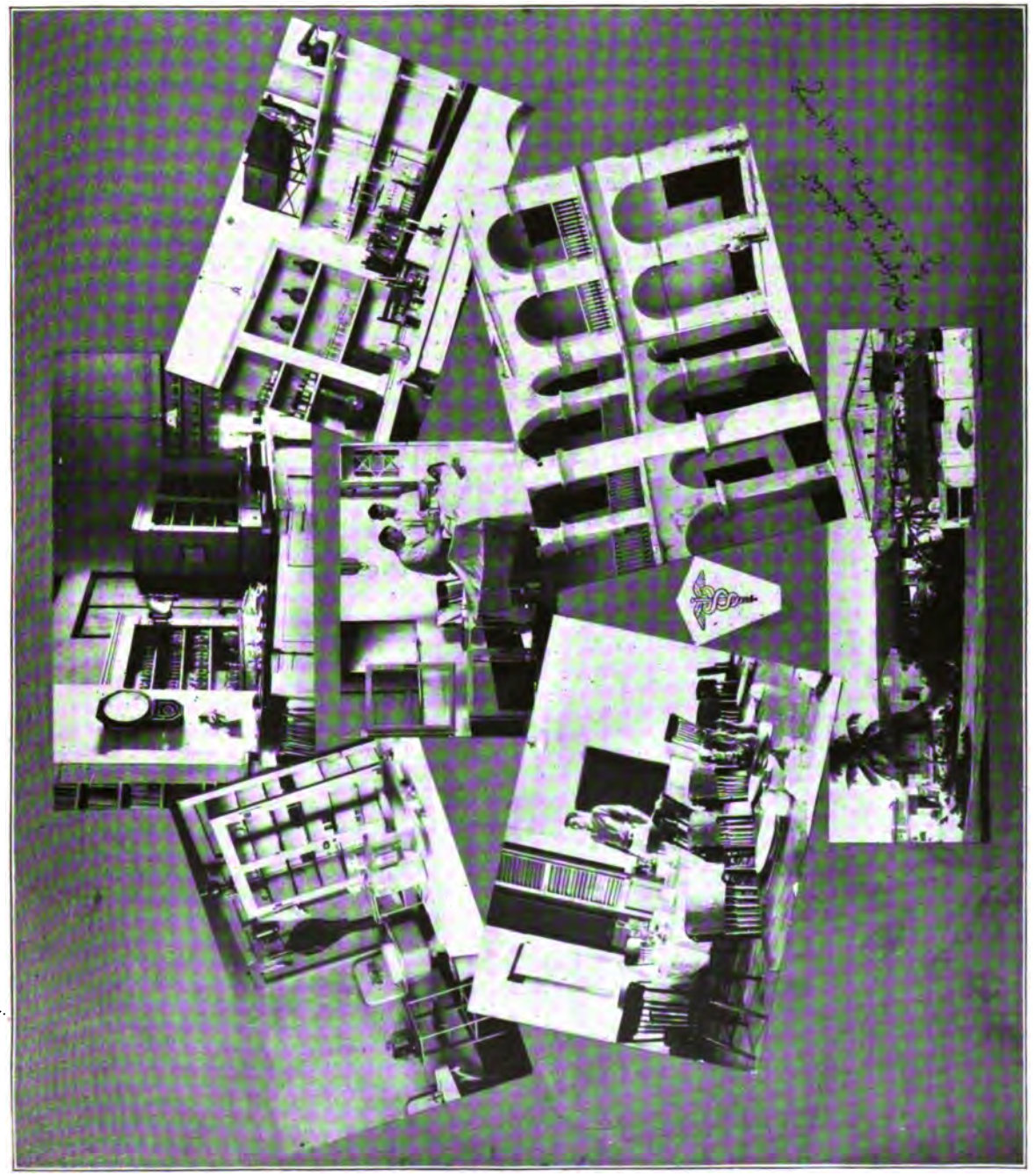
San Juan, P. R., General Hospital Scenes.



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Dispensed by Francis Hemm, 1876.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, editor of the *A. Ph. A. Bulletin*, was a guest of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists at the recent meeting in Hot Springs. In the above snap shot by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST he is accompanied by ex-President Dr. J. W. Morton, of Ft. Smith, who is the taller of the two in the picture.

Arkansas Officers of the State Association are shown in the above snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, at the May meeting of the State Association in Hot Springs. They are, reading from left to right: Frank G. Schachleiter, president, Hot Springs; O. O. Lumpkin, first vice-president, Jonesboro; Henry Weimar, second vice-president, Hot Springs; Miss Mary A. Fein, secretary-treasurer, Little Rock; P. W. McClerkin, chairman of executive committee, Little Rock.

The Arkansas officers will welcome the American Pharmaceutical Association to Hot Springs in 1908.

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Pharmaceutical Veterans of the Tex. Ph. A. in attendance at the 1907 meeting.

Ex-Presidents Tex. Ph. A. in attendance at the 1907 meeting.

L. C. Valentine, Greenfield, Ill., is proprietor of the handsome store illustrated by the above half tone.

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The Pharmacy Department of the University of Ohio at Columbus. The fifth gentleman in the front row, reading from left to right is Prof. George B. Kauffman, dean of the department. He is surrounded by members of the pharmaceutical association of the department, made up mostly of present students.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Kansas City Retail Druggists' Association held their annual picnic at Fairmount Park on the 7th. It was a very successful affair. There were numerous contests for both men and women, and a brilliant ball game between salesmen and druggists, resulting, as usual, in a victory for the salesmen. The weather man united his efforts with the druggists to produce a real hot time, and it was the hottest day in the year, resulting in Ed C. Himburg, salesman for Ely Lilly; R. W. Eastona, druggist, and Leo Gilday, salesman for McPike, being overcome with the heat and requiring the services of physicians for several hours.

The Washington State Ph. A. met at Moclips Beach, July 18, 19 and 20. This is a six hours' ride from Tacoma. The eighteenth annual meeting was a decided success. The entertainment committee submitted a very pleasing report.

A public wedding was one of the unusual features of this meeting. It was announced by the secretary of the association and took place on schedule time.

New members of the Association follow:

Fred W. Eaton and R. A. Black, Aberdeen; J. E. Shutts, Pe Ell; J. W. Lough, G. C. Wattles, E. L. Humphrey, all of Seattle; S. W. Minthorn, Hillyard; Andrew B. Klaeboe, Stanwood; Harry R. Hazeltine and Andrew W. Fuller, Puyallup; Herbert W. Hannaford, Burlington; Ernest H. Stolten, Montesano; W. A. Freeburger, Tenino; Jas. Blain Simpson and Dudley Green, Bellingham; Russell P. Tulles, Cunningham; Earl Moore, Thos. J. Anders, Dayton B. Garrison, Jno. L. McKenzie, Geo. A. Tudhope, L. D. Nordheim, Alfonso R. Sauriol, E. Eilertson, all of Tacoma.

Officers were elected as follows:

A. W. Preston, president; Frank Gillett, vice-president; Wm. Fulton, second vice-president; Wm. Clarke, third vice-president; W. P. Bonney, secretary; P. R. Stahl, treasurer; delegate to A. Ph. A., Chas. W. Johnson.

The following executive committee was named:

P. Jensen, J. W. McArthur, I. Korn, Thos. W. Lough, U. G. Wynkoop, Wm. Clarke, A. L. Hopkins, C. V. Dunbar, G. E. Hamaker, A. W. Preston, P. R. Stahl, W. P. Bonney.

Names to go to Governor, from which he appoints one to the Board of Pharmacy, McArthur's term having expired:

J. W. McArthur, W. S. Nicholson, A. W. Doland, all of Spokane; J. Henderson, Sunnyside; U. G. Pogue, Wenatchee.

The N. W. D. A. Meets at Denver, Colo., September 30 to October 5, inclusive. President John N. Carey urges all members to be present. He says:

"Owing to the peculiar situation which confronts us at this time, it is especially desirable that there should be a full attendance at the Denver meeting, where plans will be considered for the future work of the association, which we feel can be made most useful to the wholesale druggists and co-ordinate branches of the trade on lines not fully developed in the past.

"Under existing circumstances, it is the duty of every member to give evidence of his loyalty to the organization by attending the convention and participating in its deliberations, which will be of the greatest interest.

"The association has proven of untold value to the trade ever since it was founded in 1876, and with the combined wisdom of our members there is not a particle of doubt that means can be found to make our work even more valuable in the future than in the past.

"We must stand unitedly together and heartily support the association, not only for the purpose of protetting our interest hereafter, but in order to preserve the good results already achieved.

"I therefore earnestly urge our members to be present at the Denver meeting without fail. Every section of the United States should be largely represented. Personal representation at this time is of the utmost importance."

Recently Registered.

La.—*Registered Pharmacists:* A. L. Haag, Delhi; H. M. Ricketts, E. L. Chappotel, G. W. Faivre, New Orleans; L. L. Pellerin, St. Martinville; Luke Bodin, Franklin.

Qualified Assistants: W. F. Cote, Baton Rouge; R. F. Bosse. Rayne; Jake Meyer, Lake Charles; Mrs. Kate E. K. Everett, H. Lichtenheld, H. Seckbach, E. F. Jacques, O. L. Hodge and L. Blanchard, New Orleans.

N. Y. Western Branch.—*Pharmacists:* C. A. Anderson, Buffalo; K. F. Bachmann, Ithaca; John Buettner, Buffalo; J. E. Cooney, Rochester; C. H. Devitt, Central Square; H. C. Dobson, Brockport; C. A. Elliott, Oneida; C. S. Glen, Clyde; E. R. Jones, Trumansburg; E. F. McAllister, Syracuse; A. M. Peck, Belmont; Edward Ryan, Rochester; E. E. Slade, Whitesville; W. E. Vincent, Buffalo; W. R. Wheeler, Buffalo.

Druggists: F. E. Bailey, Hammondsport; C. P. Cunningham, Buffalo; R. H. Ingersoll, Buffalo; H. S. Jones, Hancock; Grace Lovelass, Jamestown.

New Jersey—*Registered Pharmacists:* Schafer B. Bair, Glenside, N. J.; Harry N. Butler, Rutherford, N. J.; Oliver Geo. Billings, Mount Holly, N. J.; Arthur Bennett, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Edward Caruso, Newark, N. J.; George A. Elliott, New York, N. Y.; Susan E. Ferguson, Camden, N. J.; Emanuel Fanti, Newark, N. J.; Fred W. Geimer, Vailsburg, N. J.; Henry Halper, Newark, N. J.; George E. Hitzelberger, Mount Holly, N. J.; Ralph C. Kirkendall, New York, N. Y.; Henry Moll, Newark, N. J.; Morris Milliner, Trenton, N. J.; Alex N. McCausland, Bordentown, N. J.; Eugene A. McAdams, Camden, N. J.; Offim Myerson, Weehawken, N. J.; William H. McNeill, Paterson, N. J.; Mortimer H. Miller, Atlantic City, N. J.; Edward Pennock, Dunellen, N. J.; August Pelusiol, Paterson, N. J.; Bernard Ruderman, New York, N. Y.; Alfred B. Robertiello, New York, N. Y.; David S. Rhone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew Roemer, Paterson, N. J.; Abraham J. Stromberg, New York, N. Y.; Louise S. Suhr, West Hoboken, N. J.; Lloyd A. Sheitz, Atlantic City, N. J.; Harry Teitelbaum, Union Hill, N. J.; Stefan M. Wojoiechowski, Newark, N. J.; Henry W. Whitacre, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edmund J. Zink, West Hoboken, N. J.

Registered Assistants: Frederick C. Beck, Camden, N. J.; Reeve L. Ballinger, Collingswood, N. J.; Charles A. Cole, Jersey City, N. J.; Henry de Vries, Paterson, N. J.; Edward L. Hawkey, Burlington, N. J.; William F. Holzer, Arlington, N. J.; Henry T. Hopkins, Keyport, N. J.; Clarence Lockward, Newark, N. J.; Thomas F. Maroney, Bayonne, N. J.; Mortimer Popper, Newark, N. J.; Frederick H. Rademacher, Jersey City, N. J.; Lester E. Stucker, Collingswood, N. J.; Albert A. Teeter, Plainfield, N. J.

It's Just The Things You Do.

It's not the things you talk about
That give you lasting fame,
Your schemes to benefit the world
And make yourself a name;
The noble plans, so well designed
That somehow won't go through—
No, these things won't distinguish you—
It's just the things you do.

—*Exchange.*

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Practical Test-Book of Chemistry, by John Dabney Palmer, M. A., M. D. First edition—first thousand. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1907. Price one dollar ($1.00) net.

This is an alphabetized list of medicinal substances, arranged for physicians and pharmacists with a view of giving them in convenient form the chemical tests for the articles listed. The majority of the substances are inofficial.

"The Newer Hygiene" is the title of a short but exceedingly interesting and important address, which appears in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July. (The Science Press, Sub-Station 84, New York City.) The information which the author, Dr. W. H. Manwarning, gives is of the kind that pharmacists should possess and be able to pass on for the use of their customers. The author points out the disability of devoting our best efforts to build up and maintain a healthy constitution rather than constantly shudder for fear of bacteria infection.

Charaka-Samhita — (Translated into English). Published by Pareshnath Sarma, son of late Kaviraj Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, editor of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita (in original with Commentaries; Bengali and Hindi Translator of Charaka-Samhita and of Susruta-Samhita; editor of Chikitsa-Sammilani (medical journal in Bengali); practitioner of the Hindu System of Medicine, etc., etc. Calcutta: No. 200 Cornwallis Street. Printed by B. N. Nandi at the Kaviratna Press, 12 Simla Street, Bye-Lane, 1907. (The right of reproduction is reserved.)

We have just received parts XLIX. and XLV. of this interesting work, which is now drawing towards completion. Those of our readers who have not subscribed should do so at once, as the price will be advanced after the work is completed.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy by Reynold Webb Wilcox, M. A., M. D., LL.D. Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Consulting Physician to the Nassau Hospital; Visiting Physician to St. Mark's Hospital, Ex-President of the American Therapeutic Society; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; Member of the American Medical Association; vice-chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia; etc. Seventh Edition, Revised. Philadelphia; P. Blakiston's Son & Company, 1012 Walnut Street. 1907. Price $2.50 net.

The works by above author on similar subjects are well known, and the volume before us is a condensation with a view of placing within five hundred pages the essentials of the subject required by physicians and students. The work plainly shows that the author is familiar with the pharmaceutical side of his subject, and in this way the book has an advantage over many other similar candidates for favor.

Chemical Reagents, Their Purity and Tests.—A New and Improved Text Based on and Replacing the Latest Edition of Krauch's "Die Pruefung der Chemischen Reagentien auf Reinheit." By E. Merck Authorized Translation by Henry Schenck, A. B. (Harvard) New York D. Van Nostrand Company, 23 Murray and 27 Warren Streets. 1907. Price $1.50 net.

The author of this work states that since the early seventies he has felt the need of just such a work as the one before us. He was anxious to fix uniform standards for such chemicals as are used in annalytical work. He is gratified in finding his book translated for use in this country.

The translator calls attention to the Committee on Purity of Reagents, appointed by the American Chemical Society in 1902. This committee advised against the publication of a book at that time, as it could be nothing more than a duplicate of the present work. He says that at the present rate of progress the committee is not likely to complete its labors for some time to come, and he believes the English translation will be acceptable to those who are now engaged in chemical work.

A Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics, with Especial Reference to the Application of Remedial Measures to Disease and their Employment upon a Rational Basis, by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., B. Sc., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia; Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; One-time Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Pennsylvania; Laureate of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Belgium, of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1903. Twelfth Edition, Enlarged, Thoroughly Revised and Largely Re-Written. Illustrated with 114 Engravings and four colored plates. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York. 1907.

The author is a prominent practitioner who realizes the value of pharmaceutical training and knowledge in his profession. The work is one which gives the physician practical information without going into unnecessary detail. While it is, first of all, a text-book, it is also largely a work for ready reference on such points as the pharmacist and the busy physician have occasion to decide on short notice.

The twelfth edition contains a number of new medicines and new descriptions of new therapeutic methods.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, including Medical Pharmacy, Prescription Writing and Medical Latin, A Manual for Students and Practitioners, by William Schleif, Ph. G., M. D., Demonstrator of Medical Pharmacy in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Series edited by Bern B. Gallaudet, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Instructor in Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

We have on previous occasions called the attention of our readers to the first and second editions of this book which is especially adapted for use in the drug store. Dr. Schleif has covered in a concise and assimilable form the essential knowledge required in the most complete college courses on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He also presents the important collateral subjects of Prescription Writing, Medical Latin and Medical Pharmacy. In this new edition he has not only brought the work into conformity with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia but has also subjected it to a most thorough interstitial revision, embracing all the established Materia Medica and the new drugs of proved usefulness. The work is well balanced, careful and accurate.

Many a truth is told in jest.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Ohio Board of Pharmacy Questions.

Pharmacy.

1. When iodides assume a dark color, what is indicated? Should they be dispensed? Give reason for your answer.

2. How would you recognize a good specimen of Ammonium Carbonate? How is it prepared?

3. Name a tincture that gelatinizes by age, and state how this can be partly overcome.

4. How is official Soap Liniment prepared and what form of Soap is used?

5. State percentage of Iodine in Liquor Iodi-Compositus. What salt is used in the solution, and why?

6. How would you clean a mortar soiled by (a) Resin, (b) Balsam Fir., (c) Oil Tar., (d) Iodoform?

7. What is Spts. Minderens? Into what official preparation does it enter?

8. Give composition of the following: (a) Citrine Ointment, (b) Hive Syrup.

9. Name a pill excipient for oxidizable, inert and liquid substances, and tell how pills are made of uniform size.

10. You receive a prescription containing Calomel, 4 grs., Antipyrin, 20 grs., Mix. divide into four powders. For headache, would you dispense the above? Give reason for your answer.

11. Translate the following terms: (a) Dieb. alt., (b) Haust, (c) Aq. ferv., (d) Bis die.

12. What is the percentage of Morphine in Tully's Powder, and of Opium in Dover's Powder?

13. Describe a Retort Still and Condenser, either by words or diagram.

14. What is the general formula for tincture of fresh herbs?

15. How is syrup of Hydriodic Acid prepared, and how should it be kept?

16. How is solution of Ferric Chloride prepared, and in what official preparation does it enter?

17. How many grains does one liter of Sulphuric Acid, U. S. P. weigh?

18. Give the natural source of Benzoic Acid, and state how it is obtained from this source.

19. State how liquor Chlori Compositus is prepared. What amount of active constituent does it contain?

20. Name three official ointments in which benzoated Lard is used as a base, and state why it is used.

Chemistry.

1. Define Titration and explain how the process is conducted.

2. Define a Hydrocarbon. Give an official example.

3. How is Acetic Acid made? What is Glacial Acetic Acid? Give chemical formula.

4. What change takes place in Boric Acid when it is heated to 100° Cent.?

5. Give outline of the U. S. P. process for assay of Opium.

6. Give a test to distinguish Cresol from Phenol.

7. Give a chemical test by which you can detect starch in Sugar of Milk.

8. Give the U. S. P. time-limit test for heavy metals.

9. Write out in chemical equation the reaction which occurs when making Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid by the U. S. P. extemporaneous process.

10. Complete the following reactions and name the products obtained: $6KOH + 3Cl_2 = ?$ $8P + 5HNO_3 + 2H_2O = ?$

11. Give tests of identity for the following: NH_4Cl, KNO_3.

12. Give the chemical formulas of the following: Ammonium Iodide, Tartar Emetic, Silver Oxide, Potassium Dichromate.

13. Give an outline of the process by which iron is extracted from the ore.

14. How can you detect free chlorine in Hydrochloric Acid?

15. Write out the meaning of the following abbreviations:

V. S., n 2n n
— — —
1, 1, 10.

16. Give outline of U. S. P. assay of Pancreatin.

17. How would you restore the color of Ammonium Iodide that had become Iodine stained through exposure?

18. How much solution Ferric Sulphate, containing 10 per cent metallic Iron, is required to make 100 Gm. of Ferric Hydrate oxide, At. wt. Fe = 55.5 O = 15.88 H = 1.

19. Give the chemical characteristics of the Alums. Give chemical formulas of Alum and Ammonio-Ferric Alum.

20. Name the ingredients of Fehling's solution and state its use.

Materia Medica.

1. What is the difference between organic and inorganic substances?

2. What is the difference between a root and a rhizome, with an example of each.

3. Give botanical name and habitat of four official woods.

4. Give botanical origin and natural order of Squill. How is it found in the market and what part should be rejected?

5. Give origin, habitat and medicinal properties of Ipecac. What percentage of alkaloids should it contain?

6. Is Jalap that is worm eaten fit for use? Why?

7. Quinina: what is it and from what obtained? Name the official salts.

8. How and from what is petrolatum produced?

9. Give official name and source of sugar of milk. What is its chief use?

10. Name parts used and medicinal properties of four drugs of animal origin.

11. Give official names of drugs yielding Santonin, Spartein, Strychnia.

12. Give source and official preparations of sulphur. Give official names of:

13. Lugol's solution, Fowler's solution.

14. Monsell's salt, Tartar Emetic.

15. From what are the following obtained: Eucalyptol, Thymol, Wahoo, Guaiacol?

16. Define the following terms: Antipyretic, Corrosive, Sedative, Anthelmintic.

17. What is the active principle of Strophanthus? How should it be kept? What precaution as to tasting it?

18. Give official name, part used, natural order and medicinal properties of Ladies' Slipper.

19. From what is Elaterin obtained? What are its medicinal properties?

20. What are the official salts of Strontium? What their medicinal uses?

Toxicology.

1. What difference between the old and new Pharmacopœia relating to doses?

2. Give capacity in minims of (a) teaspoon, (b) dessert spoon, (c) tablespoon.

3. What objection to the use of spoons in administering medicines?

4. Three grains mercuric chloride in a four ounce solution; what amount will constitute a proper dose?

Give average dose of:

5. Tinct. Veratrum; (b) Tinct. Nux Vomica.

6. Dil. Hydrocyanic Acid; (b) Dil. Hydrochloric Acid.

7. Methylene Blue; (b) Aron. Spirit Ammonia.

8. About what percentage of arsenic is in Fowler's and Donovan's solution?

9. Give average dose of each of these solutions.

10. What is the average dose of fluid extract conium?

11. Give some antidote for poisoning by oxalates.

12. Name the standard antidote for arsenic and give method of preparation.

13. What, if any, danger in using methyl alcohol in external preparation?

14. Give one or more antidotes, or some emergency treatment for poisoning by methyl alcohol.

15. Name a ready antidote for carbolic acid poisoning in early stages.

16. What acid is a general antidote for poisonous alkaloids?

17. After this acid is given what should follow? Why?

18. How many narcotic drugs, such as opium, morphine and cocaine be lawfully sold in Ohio?

19. What is lawful in refilling prescriptions for narcotic drugs?

20. What is required in the sale of all poisons other than narcotic drugs?

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PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

The Pharmaceutical Board under its efficient Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Chervanka's leadership, has become more practical and modern in its questions, and with the peculiar withdrawal of one of the members, who was the most antediluvian in his questions, and the appointment of a man with modern ideas, it is hoped that the twentieth century has arrived fully in that body making registration more a test of capacity than it has been in the past.

Philippine Pharmaceutical Association.—The event in pharmaceutical circles that is of the most importance, is the formation in November of last year of the Philippine Pharmaceutical Association (Association Farmaceutica de Filipinas), whose first election for permanent officials was held in January of this year, with the following officials elected: President, P. L. Stangl; Secretary, L. Alcantara; Treasurer, M. Reyes; Chairmen of permanent committees: Legislative, M. Oirola; Scientific, P. Hizon; Industrial, P. Bahia; Professional, L. Gavieres; later on, owing to the resignation of the secretary, the vacancy was filled by electing L. Dizon, the present secretary.

A New Philippine Island Pharmacy Law.—Next it was discovered that there were certain abuses committed in violation of the pharmacy law, and the fact brought to the notice of the proper authorities; then, that an official project was being formulated for a new pharmacy law, to replace the present, very defective law; advance copy of the same being secured and translated, a series of open meetings were called, in which everybody interested, member or non-member of the Association, was invited to be present and to take part, as it was deemed too large a matter to be decided exclusively by the members; four meetings were held in which the project was discussed in detail, and such amendments formulated as the majority vote adopted, thus securing expression of all phases interested, and due consideration of local, provincial, as well as general and professional, conditions, a very necessary matter, as a law of this kind must be just to all needs. This, with the original text of the project, was circulated, and at a subsequent meeting the executive committee authorized to transmit the amendments suggested to the Commission, which was done. Now we are awaiting the result.

Pure Food Law in Philippine Islands.—At the outset it was found that the usual state of affairs in pharmaceutical circles, a few to do the work and the many to look on, would have to be met, and an active campaign undertaken; as a result we have now close on a hundred members, one provincial committee, that of Pampanga, organized, and in Batangas and Iloilo others in process of organization. Since the organization of the association some important work has been undertaken and much accomplished, such as forcing the publication of the Pure Food and Drug Act, which for some mysterious reason somebody in the Commission was pigeonholing, instead of publishing it so that all affected by it could prepare themselves for it; this was done by taking the text as furnished in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, and translating it into Spanish, and then giving this translation to the Spanish papers, as well as the Filipino papers, who gladly published it and thus compelled the official copy to be dug up and published. Next, on studying the law by the Committee on Legislation, it was found that it was in force, but not enforceable, in the islands, as the officials therein provided did not exist here; this was transmitted to one of the leading officials who promised to bring the matter to the immediate notice of the Commission, this resulting in, first, suspension of all action under the law until Washington could be communicated with; then, as a result of advices received, the Commission passed the Act as an Act of the Commission, changing the portions which were defective to conform to conditions here; this resulted in a net gain of all the time lost by the previous non-publication of the text, so that thereby the interests of the profession were safeguarded by the young society.

A Few Things That Will Show What the Conditions are, away from Manila, may be of interest. The other day I received a visit from the pharmacist of one of the northern provinces, a province about as big as West Virginia, about 3,500,000 acres, with about 100,000 inhabitants, has only two registered pharmacists in it! Alongside of this you must place the following: not half a dozen doctors, a lot of *curanderos*, that is, herbalists and general quacks, infesting the country. What somewhat contributes to this, is the fact, that the natives know, and use, extensively, many native, medicinal plants, which a European or American educated physician does not know, as none almost have been scientifically and pharmaceutically investigated; the students of our college have at present no less than six of them in hand to determine their principal constituents, and the pharmaceutical preparations most effective, and as soon as enough data are obtained to warrant doing so, we will publish pamphlets, in English and Spanish, possibly also in Tagalog, to spread the information, and copies of all we get out that way will of course be sent to you. Besides the writer has several others almost finished, so that this year will see several such pamphlets issued.

The end of last May the class in physics, accompanied by a few of the members of the junior and senior classes, went on the customary visit to a number of technical installations, as the cable office, the telephone central, a high potential and X-ray outfit, an electro-technical installation, to show how applied electricity simplified manufacturing processes, and last the electric power plant; one of the illustrated monthlies photographed the group and gave considerable space to the matter, as well as the native papers, this being a departure in educational work unusual; notwithstanding, this is the third year we have made such trips, and shall take others, this and next term.

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We are in the Throes of Political Agitation anent the Assembly, the election for which will have come off before this reaches you. The vote will perhaps seem small, but when it is taken into consideration that the requirements for being a voter are very strict, that overzealous inspectors, often from despicable motives of partizanship, have made registration still more difficult, which has discouraged many, and that the franchise is as yet too new a thing to the average Filipino to believe that he can really exercise it, the number who have registered is fairly proportional. A number of very hopeful things have cropped up, most conspicuous being the popular revolt against machine-made candidates in Manila and several provinces, which speaks well for the political future of the islands. Our profession is well represented in the matter; the general secretary of one party, the ex-Federals, now Progressive Nationalists, is a pharmacist; several pharmacists are candidates, and the election of one or maybe two is assured, among them; the Nestor of Philippine pharmacists, who is well known to you and many in St. Louis, as well as other parts of the states as Secretary of the Filipino section of the St. Louis Exposition, Sr. Leon Guerrero, so that pharmaceutical interests will have a warm champion.

SR. LEON GUERRERO.

On the whole, the outlook is for the better; professional standards are being elevated, even the mediæval College of Pharmacy of the University of Santo Tomas, the oldest in the Philippines, is beginning to feel the current, and is reorganizing.

Well, we have stirring times; the Filipinos are realizing it themselves, and the whole trend of affairs is upward and forward; to me sitting in the midst of things, in close touch with the native elements of all shades of opinion it seems as though much has been gained and that the future is good no matter what detractors of the Filipinos may say, most of whom, neither knowing Spanish nor any other local language, and too many of them with pockets fearfully large and empty, try to belittle him in order to fatten on him either in reputation or wealth.

Rare Coins Sold.—The sale of rare coins collected by the late David S. Wilson, of Pittsburg, proved to be the largest day's sale of coins ever held in America. The net receipts were $13,419.55. Forty-six complete sets of United States gold proof coins, denominations ranging from $1 to $20, netted more than $8,500. One Pittsburg collector purchased $3,000 worth. Eighteen early $5 gold pieces brought $3,013, $650 paid for one dated 1819. Thirteen quarter eagles sold for $1,069, one dated 1834, bringing $260. Nine rare dollar gold pieces sold for $386. A $1 gold piece of the Dahlonega mint mark sold for $280.

NECROLOGY.

Henry A. Wetzel, for many years secretary of Parke-Davis & Co., died at his home in Detroit, in July. He became connected with the firm in 1877, occupying a number of positions, but withdrew, while secretary a few years ago.

Albert Wetterstroem died at his home in Cincinnati, July 15. He was born near Seymour, Ind., November 10, 1854. His father was an eminent minister of the Gospel. The young man was educated in Cincinnati and at the high school of Chillicothe, where he was graduated. His pharmaceutical education was received in Cincinnati where he first clerked for Robert Kuerze. He was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy in 1875, winning the gold medal for general proficiency. He entered the drug business on his own account in 1876, purchasing the store at 2867 Colerain Avenue, continuing the business until the time of his death. He served as president of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education and one of the pillars of the State Association. He leaves a widow and three sons. The oldest, Walter, is a pharmacist and will continue the business.

Fred J. Hill, president and secretary of the F. J. Hill Drug Company, and for twenty-five years connected with the drug business in Salt Lake, died July 28, at his home, 68 West Third North, after a brief illness. Mr. Hill was only forty-one years old, but he was prominent in business circles in Utah, having won his way up from the very bottom of the ladder.

FRED J. HILL.

Mr. Hill was a native of Cornwall, England, but came to Pioche, Nev., with his parents when he was but nine years old. He first became engaged in the drug business in Pioche, but soon went to Salt Lake, where for ten years he was in the employ of others. In 1892 he helped form the Simpson-Hill Drug Company, and when Mr. Simpson died, continued the business as J. F. Hill & Co., and finally as the F. J. Hill Drug Company.

Mr. Hill was with the Godbe-Pitts Drug Store and later with the Smith Drug Company until he started in business for himself.

Mr. Hill was graduated with honors from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1886, and two years later married Miss Leah P. Paul. The widow with three sons, Milroy, aged seventeen years, Martin, thirteen years old, and William, six years old, survive him. A sister, Mrs. M. J. Gerrans, also lives in Salt Lake.

Mr. Hill was prominent in Masonic circles, and had won the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rites, and was past master of Mount Moriah lodge.

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LABRATORY NOTES.

Regulating the Flow of Percolate.—F. N. Strickland writes in the *Drug Circular* that for many years past he has used the ordinary sprinkler top for this purpose in preference to the tube directed in the pharmacopœia description of the process. About a year ago Professor Remington also drew attention to this wrinkle in percolation.

Blood Albumen.—A cheap and rapid method for concentrating the blood collecting in abatoirs is described in the Technische Rundschau. The blood is injected into an oven-shaped chamber, and brought into contact with a current of hot air. All the water is evaporated and the blood powder is carried to the receiving chamber. The powder thus obtained is tasteless and contains 74.8 per cent. of digestible albumen.

Test for Sandal Oil.—The following test for sandal oil is proposed by Hendrix: A solution of three parts of crystallised phenol in one part of alcohol is prepared. Half a c. c. of the oil is added to 2 grammes of this mixture, in which it is perfectly soluble. Half a gramme of concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added with shaking. Pure sandalwood oil gives a yellow coloration at the zone of contact, which develops to bright red. Copaiba oil gives a mauve coloration. Cedarwood oil gives a milky solution and a brown coloration.—[*Annales de Chim. Analyt.*, ii., 298, after *Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*.

Detection of Boric Acid in Meat.—H. Haefeline recommends the following process for detecting boric acid in meat: 10 gm. of chopped lean meat is macerated for about one minute in a wide test tube, with a mixture of 2 c. c. of glycerin, 4 c. c. of alcohol, 4 c. c. of water, and a few drops of hydrochloric acid. The test is made with turmeric paper. If boric acid be present the turmeric gives the characteristic cherry red to brown color on being dried rapidly over a Bunsen burner. This color remains after washing with water and turns to blue-black on being touched with ammonia or potash solution.—[*Pharm. Centr.*, 39, 135.

Citrine Ointment.—The following is from one of our best and progressive pharmacists. We will be pleased to receive comments on same.—[Ed.

I believe druggists generally have so much trouble making citrine ointment that they prefer to buy it. I give below a simple and practical method which is easily followed and will give good results. You can publish it if you think it worth while.

Heat 11 oz. av. lard oil in a porcelain evaporating dish, in a watered bath, until about 160 deg. F.

Add 5 dr. nitric acid and continue heat until a small portion placed on a cold porcelain or glass tile solidifies to an orange red (not a brick red) color.

Remove from fire and before entirely cold add solution as follows: Mercury, 444 gr.; nitric acid, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly.—[*Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange*.

NEW YORK STATE.

No More Substitutions in New York.—On September 1 a new law went into effect in the State of New York, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for any person to substitute any ingredient in a prescription or any order for drugs. While this new law looks innocent, on the face of it, we strongly surmise that it has in store trouble for those pharmacists "who have something just as good" when a customer calls for a patent or proprietary medicine. We shall watch with interest the manner in which the law is enforced. It reads as follows:

Amendment to Section 401, Penal Code, State of New York.—Section 401 of the Penal Code has been amended so as to read as follows:

Any person, who, in putting up any drug, medicine or food or preparation used in medical practice, or making up any prescription, or filling any order for drugs, medicines, food or preparation puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing a drug, medicine, food or preparation used in medical practice, or substitutes or dispenses a different article for or in lieu of any article prescribed, ordered or demanded, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any ingredient specified in any such prescription, order or demand than that prescribed, ordered or demanded, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription, order or demand by substituting one drug for another, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that, except in the case of physicians' prescriptions, nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent or impair or in any manner affect the right of an apothecary, druggist, pharmacist or other person to recommend the purchase of an article other than that ordered, required or demanded, but of a similar nature, or to sell such other article in place or in lieu of an article ordered, required or demanded, with the knowledge and consent of the purchaser. Upon a second conviction for a violation of this section the offender must be sentenced to imprisonment, for a term of not less than ten days nor more than one year, and to the payment of a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. The third conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, in addition to rendering the offender liable to the penalty prescribed by law for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit any right which he may possess under the law of this State at the time of such conviction, to engage as proprietor, agent, employe or otherwise, in the business of an apothecary, pharmacist or druggist, or to compound, prepare or dispense prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice; and the offender shall be by reason of such conviction disqualified from engaging in any such business as proprietor, agent, employe or otherwise, or compounding, preparing or dispensing medical prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice.

SECTION 402. This act shall not affect or impair any liability, penalty or punishment under the provisions of Section 401, as the same existed prior to the time this act takes effect, but the same may be enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as though this act had not been passed; and all actions civil or criminal instituted under or by virtue of said section as the same existed prior to the passage of this act, and pending immediately prior to the taking effect hereof, may be prosecuted and defended to final effect in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

SECTION 403. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and seven.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

BY A. BRANDENBERGER, JEFFERSON CITY.

Caution for Missouri Pharmacists.—The retail druggists of this state should refuse to sell all preparations that acknowledge cocaine in their compounds.

The National pure food and drugs law and the Missouri dairy and food law require all containers to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of cocaine or any derivative or preparation of cocaine or any of its salts contained therein.

Senate bill No. 84, sessions acts 1905, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any druggist or other person to retail or sell or give away any cocaine hydrochlorate or other salt of or any compound of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine, or any salts of or any compound thereof, excepting upon the written prescription of a licensed physician or a licensed dentist, licensed under the laws of this state, which prescription shall only be filled once: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to sales in the usual quantities at wholesale by any manufacturer or wholesale dealer when such manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall have affixed to the box, bottle or package containing such cocaine hydrochlorate or other salt or compound of cocaine or preparation containing cocaine, a label specifically setting forth the proportion of cocaine contained in any preparation.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall be found guilty of violation of the provisions of this act, shall, for the first offense be fined a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court.

I found in my store a wine, hay fever remedy and an aphrodisiac; the only lawful way that these can be sold is on a doctor's or dentist's prescription.

Missouri Examination Questions given by the board of pharmacy appear on page 287 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

Veteran Pharmacists.—J. B. Brown, Hannibal, Mo., now eighty years of age, after sixty years of service in the drug business, has retired from active work and turned his business over to his son, Albert S. Brown. He was for fifty years in business in the same building without any change of firm. Although eighty years of age he is in perfect health and as active as a man of one-half his age. He retired from business simply to give the next generation a chance.

J. B. BROWN.

KANSAS CITY DEPARTMENT.

C. F. Larey, Thirty-first and Oak, sold to L. P. Larey.

J. A. Bowman bought the Woodward Pharmacy at Twenty-sixth and Prospect.

Harry Davis, Twenty-third and Indiana, has opened a new store at Twenty-seventh and Agnes.

McCann & Bartell sold their stores at Independence and Charlotte to Messrs. Foley and Gilmore.

W. S. Ringo opened up a new store at Thirty-sixth and Woodland, having sold his store at Thirty-ninth and Bell to Dr. Fort.

L. A. Pool purchased the Boulevard Pharmacy, Ninth and Benton, from Dr. Hunter, having sold his store at Eighteenth and Locust to H. O. Bruenert.

New Stores—C. B. Mumford, at Fifth and Walnut, has opened up a No. 2 store at Independence and Grand Avenues.

Square Deal Pharmacy, Eighteenth and Lydia.
Swearingen Pharmacy, Independence and Spruce.
The Cowhick Pharmacy, 547 Walnut.
Club Pharmacy, Twelfth and Wyandotte.
F. A. Albin, 4301 East Fifteenth.
Dunn Drug Co., Twelfth and Chestnut.
Dell's Pharmacy, Independence and Anderson.

Kansas City, Kansas.

There is Nothing Unusual Going On in the price-cutting line, although the Jones Dry Goods Co. and the Owl Drug Co. have had several sales, but this apparently has not had much effect on the general trade.

N. F. and U. S. P.—There has been some talk of starting an N. F. and U. S. P. crusade in Kansas City, but so far nothing has been done, but it is to be hoped that the druggists will wake up to the protection of their interests as such a course is badly needed here.

A New Store at Lexington, Mo., called Owl Drug Co.

Marsh & Lockerby, Seventh and Central, sold to Marsh Bros.

W. C. Summers sold his store in Wheaton, Kans., to the Leinbaugh Drug Co.

Dunbar-Fetter Drug Co., Mills and Osage Avenues, have sold out to Rose and Gordon.

Tom Lilly bought a store at Twelfth and Osage to be called Lilly Store No. 2, the No. 1 store being at Fifth and Kansas.

The Government Inspectors have been active in Kansas City, Kans., gathering up samples of goods made in Kansas City, Mo.

The Druggists and Salesmen had a Picnic at Fairmount Park, Wednesday, August 7, and all report a general good time. The feature of the day was a baseball game between the Druggists and the Salesmen in which the Druggists were the proud victors. Swimming in the lake seemed to be a favorite amusement of the day.

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

For Nobility of Purpose, for proven self-sacrifice, for unmatched ability, for every evidence of absolute manliness, the commercial history of the world shows no parallel compared with the accomplishments of the N. A. R. D.—[JOEL BLANC (J. LEYDEN WHITE), in the *Pharmaceutical Era.*

Concentrating Maryland Pharmaceutical Affairs.—An effort is being made to bring into close relationship the state association, the Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A. and the Maryland College of Pharmacy Association. Dr. E. F. Kelly is now secretary of all three organizations. They may in time consolidate with a view of more united action for the betterment of pharmacy in that section of the country.

N. A. R. D. A Big Dividend-Payer.—The N. A. R. D. protects retail druggists in every avenue of trade. Not only has it helped us to uphold the retail price of proprietaries and induced manufacturers to reduce their wholesale price, but it has carefully guarded all legislative matters.

In fact, it has saved the druggists of the country thousands and thousands of dollars that no other organization could possibly have done.

Its members have enjoyed a dividend upon their stock in the N. A. R. D. every year since its organization a hundred times greater than any other institution can ever hope to give them.—[W. S. ELKIN, JR., Atlanta, Ga.

The Miss. Ph. A. met at Gulfport, July 24 and 25. A good sprinkling of entertainment was mixed with the official business, the expense being met by the Gulfport pharmacists.

A new pharmacy law was drafted and a committee appointed to look after pure food and drugs legislation at the coming session of the legislature. The next meeting will be held at Meridian. The new officers are:

S. L. Gaine, Columbus, president, S. E. Cowan, Gulfport, 1st vice president, C. W. Whitney, Jr., Fayette, 2nd vice president, C. W. Bethea, Meridian, secretary, J. W. McCorkle, Meridian, treasurer.

Executive Committee.—C. L. Jackson, Newton, chairman, M. W. Hyde, Ellisville, H. F. West, Natchez.

The Ohio Ph. A. held its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Cedar Point, near Sandusky, July 9, 10 and 11. About 400 persons were present and forty-four new members elected. The meeting was a notable one in several respects. The general feeling of good fellowship at the time of adjournment insures prosperity for the ensuing year. The newspapers gave very fair accounts of the meeting and laid special stress on the fact that cut rates as a rule indicated poor goods and are not of real benefit to the public. If other associations can secure as fair statements from the newspapers as occurred in Ohio, the public would be educated along proper lines.

The association voted to return to Cedar Point, the second week in July, 1908. The new officers are as follows:

President—W. O. Leemaster, Akron.
First Vice-President—J. G. Spengler, Dayton.
Second Vice-President—C. D. Reed, Pomeroy.
Secretary—Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.
Treasurer—Jno. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky.

The members of the council elected were: for one year, C. Benfield, of Cleveland; for two years, L. H. Biehl, of Sandusky; for three years, George B. Kauffman; for four years, John C. Firman, of Findley; for five years, Edward Voss, of New Philadelphia.

Fla. Ph. A.—Dr. George F. Payne was invited as a special guest to deliver an address before the Florida Pharmaceutical Association, which met at Atlantic Beach and at Jacksonville on June 12, 13 and 14. It proved to be a most delightful meeting. The first two days were spent at Atlantic Beach and the third at Jacksonville. The weather was delightful at both places. The surf was glorious at Atlantic Beach, which has one of the most delightfully arranged hotels for such parties to be found in the whole United States. The entertainment closed with a banquet at the Aragon Hotel. Dr. Payne was given the post of honor at the head of the table and was called upon to give the opening toast. Dr. Payne was elected an honorary member. The entertainment committee was most efficient and capable and not only did splendid work, but every member seemed to have made himself an auxiliary committee of one to assist in the entertainment of each other. It was a most harmonious and delightful meeting in every particular. There were several striking features gotten up by the entertainment committee.

Toast of Dr. George F. Payne at the Jacksonville banquet of the Florida Pharmaceutical Association.

Florida—Glorious, health-giving Florida! The land of flowers! the orange, the pineapple and cocoanut; the incomparable peninsula with a coast line of 1,110 miles; a state of glorious beaches, magnificent harbors and magical lakes; the truck farmer's paradise; the phosphate mine of the world; Empress of the Atlantic, Queen of the Gulf and future highway of the Pacific! Florida we salute you!

O. W. Bethea's Address of Welcome, delivered at the Gulfport meeting, Mississippi Ph. A., was interesting, and from it we copy the following:

"Man is a gregarious animal—it is just as natural for us in the pursuit of happiness to seek the society of our fellow men as it was for the buffalo to form vast herds on the boundless prarie, or the birds to fill the tree tops with their beautifully colored bodies, and send their voices in one sweet chorus to heaven.

But further than this, we live in an age of associations. The natural propensity of the animal has been given definite shape in the genus homo. Master minds have gathered the scattered currents into proscribed channels and formed a powder that turns the wheels of the universe. We have organizations, exercising their quota of influence, ranging from the Hague, wielding the affairs of hundreds of millions, down through an almost endless chain to where the

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few—even the very few—are gathered together, and yet obtain a blessing.

"Mr. President, a joining together of honest men for the protection for legitimate business is a start in the right direction. When the effort to elevate an honorable profession is also a factor, the respect of the country is commanded; but when recreation and innocent pleasure is added to these, we have reached the association ideal, and the great judge, the World at large, must pronounce the verdict—"It is good."

We organized to protect our trade interests and uplift the state of our profession, and for the past two years of our brief existence we have diversified our comings together with many pleasures. The splendid program which we find before us now, the hearty hand shakes and cheering greetings of our brother druggists here have again gladdened our hearts, and your splendid address, gentlemen,—your cordial and unqualified expressions of welcome, evidences a warm hospitality, which justifies the pleasant anticipations that we have entertained since a year ago, when we resolved to gather ourselves together by the pleasant waters of the Gulf of Mexico, in the splendid little City of Gulfport. Gentlemen, we thank you."

The Oregon Ph. A. held its seventeenth annual meeting at Seaside with as large an attendance as ever recorded in that organization. A number of interesting papers were read and practical discussions followed. The standing committee was ready with its report and, taken all in all, it is recorded as the best meeting held by the pharmacists of that state.

The *Pacific Drug Review*, of Portland, devotes practically its entire July issue to a report of the meeting.

The N. A. R. D. was endorsed and the dues for 1907 ordered paid.

It was decided to submit five names annually to the governor for his use in selecting some one to appoint on the board of pharmacy. The names this year are F. H. Caldwell, Newberg; J. Syd. McNair, Ashland; Kitty Harbord, Salem; Fred Dawson, Albany; F. E. Rogers, McMinnville.

Traveling salesmen were very much in evidence and promised to see that the attendance in 1908 is still larger than this year.

C. G. Huntley and G. A. Harding, of Oregon City, were made delegates to the N. A. R. D. meeting.

The ladies were present in greater numbers than ever before and have determined to form a ladies' auxiliary at the next meeting.

The entertainment features were especially prominent and participated in by all present. It is likely that the next meeting will be held at Seaside.

The new officers are as follows:

President, C. G. Huntley, Oregon City; vice-president, M. E; Everitt, North Bend; second vice-president, J. Marsh, Wasco. third vice-president, T. F. Laurin, Astoria; secretary, A. W. Allen, Portland; treasurer, Agnes Plummer, Portland.

The Michigan Ph. A. celebrated its silver anniversary at Bay City, July 30 to August 1. Profitable advertising and other similar practical questions were discussed along with scientific subjects, and the recesses devoted to entertainment, banquets, etc. It was one of the "best ever held meetings."

The subject of the saloon drug stores stirred up a lively discussion and the association condemned the practice of selling beer by the bottle or case unless on prescriptions.

The membership of three hundred contains the names of eighteen charter members.

Secretary's report showed an increase in membership and the treasurer reported an increased balance on hand.

The report of the committee on trade interests was an interesting review of commercial conditions as they effect the drug trade.

The trustees of the Prescott Memorial Scholarship Fund reported nearly $400 raised. One hundred dollars was subscribed by one of the members present, and plans are being made to push the project until the fund is large enough to be a substantial aid in educating young pharmacists by loaning them such sums as they may need.

Two papers, one on the Soda Water Business and one on the Ethical View of Pharmacy, started a lively discussion as to what was proper in a pharmacy—drugs only or ham sandwiches and soup. The honors were evenly divided.

The N. A. R. D. was enthusiastically endorsed and resolutions were passed in regard to the amending of the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

The committee on legislation brought in for discussion a proposed amendment making graduation prerequisite to registration. For lack of time, it was tabled for 1908.

The report of the committee on adulteration is valuable as showing the present condition of the drug market as to purity and shows much hard work by the committee.

The Michigan Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association added much to the enjoyment of the meeting, both by their presence and by chartering a car and taking all the members to the vaudeville at Wenona Beach on Tuesday evening.

Bay City druggists did everything in their power to entertain, both by providing auto and launch rides and a banquet, and by their cordial attentions to all present.

The election of officers resulted in placing F. E. Bogart, of Detroit, at the head of the state association as president. Other officers were elected as follows: First vice-president, D. B. Perry, Bay City; second vice-president, James E. Way, Jackson; third vice-president, W. R. Hall, Manistee; secretary, E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor; treasurer, H. G. Spring, Unionville; Executive Committee—J. L. Wallace, Kalamazoo; C. H. Frantz, Bay City; M. A. Jones, Lansing; J. Greenthal, Detroit; Owen Payne, Wayne.

Love at First Sight is easy, but few people can stand the test of a long-drawn out acquaintance.

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COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October.

The Francis Hemm Anniversary.—On Thursday, September 26, the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Prof. Francis Hemm as a teacher in that institution. Exercises will be held at the college building at 4 p. m., followed by a 6 o'clock dinner at one of the down town hotels.

Course in Food and Drug Analysis.—In order to meet the demand for chemists, arising from the passage of the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass., offers, beginning with the session of 1907–'08, a special course in "Food and Drug Analysis." This course requires the full time of the student for one college year, and the lectures and laboratory work pertain entirely to foods and drugs. A student entering upon this course must necessarily have considerable knowledge of qualitative and quantitative analysis, organic chemistry, and drugs. Therefore this course is open to pharmacy and technical graduates, and to others who can show credentials of having had the training outlined above. Persons that have not had this training can, by devoting a year to preparatory work at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and taking selected courses with this object in view, fit themselves for the course in Food and Drug Analysis.

Valparaiso (Ind.) Pharmacy Class.

Beck, William Henry, Hot Springs, S. D.; Bline, James Andrew, Milltown, Ind.; Borah, Oliver Clarence, Golden Gate, Ill.; Boslough, Elmer E., Storm Lake, Ia.; Brenza, Sylvester A., Nanticoke, Pa.; Bryant, W. M., Pittsfield, Ill.; Buckman, Lee, Farmingdale, Ill.; Butler, Mary Theresa, Glendive, Mont.; Butler, Marcella Cecelia, Glendive, Mont.; Butler, Ralph Adolphus, Paducah, Ky.; Cade, Calvin Elijah, White Heath, Ill.; Carpenter, Jr., Frances Eugene, Yerington, Nev.; Christison, James Chester, Owatonna, Minn.; Coburn, Ernest Harlan, Portsmouth, O.; Cox, Edward Frank, Pana, Ill.; Creech, Enoch B., Poor Fork, Ky.; Doty, Ross Elsworth, Albion, Ill.; Duff, Chester E., Chavies, Ky.; Duvall, Ethel Ermon, Savage, Ky.; Duvall, Walter Jilson, Savage, Ky.; Fisher, William Heyward, Linna, Ind.; Fletcher, Edgar Holmes, Capon Springs, W. Va.; Fletcher, Elmer S., Capon Springs, W. Va.; Hoepfner, Louise, Helmville, Mont.; Joachims, Walton Wright, Bellmont, Ill.; Koons, James Franklin, Hegins, Pa.; Lage, Edward Joachum, Paullina, Ia.; Lien, Oliver Gilbert, Coon Valley, Wis.; Mangrum, Carl Waldo, Princeton, Ind.; Matheson, Murdock, Chinook, Mont.; Mendez, Rafael Martin, Lares, P. R.; Merten, Peter Joseph, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miller, Ernest Andrew, Lewisburg, Pa.; Mills, Ward Magoon, Battle Creek, Mich.; Nelson, Oscar Emil, Anoka, Minn.; Pelham, Franklin Edward, Geneva, Ind.; Pounders, Jewell Talmadge, Sidney, Ark.; Rab, Alwil John, Monee, Ill.; Ramsey, Joseph Harley, St. Francisville, Ill.; Ritter, J. Bradley, Valparaiso, Ind.; Roman, Borges Ulises, San Sebastian, P. R.; Shideler, Earl Wilkinson, Dayton, O.; Simon, John, Bosworth, Mo.; Sorensen, George Lawrence, Wautoma, Wis.; Sutter, Wilbur Miles, Storm Lake, Ia; Tatro, Zephere Guy, Ashkum, Ill.; Weaver Leonard Webster, Brazil, Ind.; Wilhelm, William Floyd, Belknap, Ill.

The N. A. R. D. meets at Chicago, the week beginning September 16.

NIGHT CALLS.

Things That Make the Druggist Rebel Against the Social System.—Such was the head-line used by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in writing up a night call received by a local druggist. We agree with Mr. Bryant that no one can recognize him by the accompanying sketch, but the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will appreciate the humor of the situation. Of course, the daily paper must start out by saying: "The life of the druggist is often a lucrative one." The writer then goes on to say, "but it has its ups and downs and petty annoyances the same as other vocations. With two telephones to answer, constant calls at the soda fountain and several varieties of prescriptions to compound at the same time, the drug man is kept busy, and is liable to be tolerably tired when he quits. That would be all right if his troubles ended there, but they don't. When they seem ended, they are often just beginning. Night calls are frequent. Nature keeps irregular hours and sickness comes like a thief in the night to steal one's rest away."

These reflections bear on the recent experience of William A. Bryant, the druggist, whose place of business is at King's Highway and Page boulevard. He had been very busy all day, retired late and had just fallen into a delightful sleep upstairs, when his bell rang vigorously. Looking out the window, he saw two young men who asked him to come down immediately. He wanted to know if the case was urgent, and was informed that it was. When he opened up he nearly

A Druggist's Trial.

fell over when they told him they wanted a fiddle string.

"We are serenading," one of them said, "and I broke my E string." They got their string and escaped alive, but they left the seeds of rebellion against social order rankling in Mr. Bryant's bosom.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

New Mexico.—You are hereby notified that the regular semi-annual meeting of the Territorial Board of Pharmacy will convene at Albuquerque on Monday, October 7, 1907.

All violations of the Pharmacy and Poison Laws should be reported at once either to the Secretary or President, so that they may be investigated before said meeting.

Candidates for examination must report promptly on above date at 9 a. m.—[B. RUPPE, President, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. J. FISHER, Secretary, Santa Fe, N. M.

Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy.—(Circular of Information.)

Registration in Arkansas may be obtained in three ways.

First—By a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, at a regular meeting of the same. Fee $6.00.

Second—By presenting to the board, or the secretary, in the interim of its sessions, a diploma from some college of pharmacy, recognized by this board, or a certificate from dean or secretary of same attesting graduation. Fee $5.00.

Third—By filing with secretary, during the interim, a certified copy of the written examination (and the rating thereon), passed before another state board. If this examination is satisfactory, registration will be granted on it. Fee $6.00.

The applicant shall furnish this board, through the secretary of the board from which his certificate of registration was obtained, and at his own expense, with a certified copy of the list or lists of questions which constituted the examination passed by him, and the rating given him on it. This information shall be filed with the secretary of this board and by him laid before the board at its first meeting thereafter, or submitted to the members severally in vacation, and if said examination is satisfactory to a majority of the board, a certificate shall be issued.

A temporary certificate can be issued to any qualified person, the object of it being to permit a worthy druggist to do business until the ensuing meeting of the board. See 5,277, Kirby's Digest.

Temporary certificates are now issued only by the president of the board, Dr. John B. Bond, Sr., Little Rock, Ark., to whom application should be made, accompanied by the fee, $2.00, and the testimonials of at least two registered pharmacists vouching for the competency and good character of the applicant. This fee will be counted as part of the full fee at the next ensuing examination.

The board meets twice each year—on the second Wednesday in November in Little Rock, and at the same time and place of the annual meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, on the day before the association.

The examinations begin at 9 o'clock a. m, and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The examinations are conducted in writing, and embrace Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica, including under these heads toxicology, posology and the identification of specimens. An average ot 70 per cent is necessary to pass.

Applicants are not allowed to converse with each other on subjects pertaining to the examination during these hours, nor in any way communicate, by signs or otherwise, so as to assist each other. Book or written memoranda must not be used. They are not allowed to quit the room without permission, and not for more than five minntes at a time, while engaged on any branch. A violation of these rules will forfeit a certficate at that meeeting.

Notice of the result of an examination will only be given by mail.

Registration under amended law must be renewed every two years. Certificates issued expired May 15, 1907, but may be renewed upon application at that time by the payment of the fee of—

$1.00 for proprietors or clerks managing.
.50 for clerks.

All applications except for temporary certificates are to be made to the secretary, J. F. Dowdy, Secretary Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy, Little Rock, Ark.

The next session of the board will be held at Little Rock, November 13, 1907. (Please furnish postage for replies.)

Particular Attention is Called to the Following Rule, adopted November 15, 1904:

The literary certificate named below must in all cases accompany the application for registration and is a part of it. This rule applies as well to those living in other states as to the citizens of this state who may apply for registration either by exhibition of diploma or certificate of graduation from colleges recognized by this board, or by submission of examination questions and ratings made under them by other state boards, and is a necessary prerequisite for the consideration of any application.

Rule.—Hereafter no application for examination or registration by this board, as registered pharmacist, will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from county examiner or superintendent of public schools of the county where the applicant resides, or by the principal of a graded high school or college, that the said applicant has passed an examination before such examiner or principal, on Spelling, Grammer and Arithmetic, such as would be equal to the examination on said branches for admission to a graded high school of this state.

Said examination, to be acceptable to this board, shall consist of not less than ten questions on each branch, and the ratings on same shall not be less than 70 per cent average.

As an equivalent to the above examination, the board will accept a monthly or other report of a high school or college, or a "Teacher's License" showing the facts wanted.

Persons residing in other states, desiring registration in this state, must furnish satisfactory evidence of their proficiency in the English branches named, before some accredited examiner or institution where they reside.

This rule applies equally to applications for temporary certificates.—[JOHN B. BOND, SR., President, J. F. DOWDY, Secretary, Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

A Pleasing Result of Organization was evidenced by the outing of the St. Louis Association of Retail Druggists at Forest Park Highlands, the evening of July 23. It was the most representative social gathering of retail druggists which has occurred in St. Louis for many years.

Jungbluth-Christup.—Miss Rose Christup, of Martinsburg, and Mr. Emil M. Jungbluth, Ph. G., were married at Belleville, Ill., August 15. Mr. Jungbluth has a prosperous business at 2613 South Broadway. He is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and popular in drug circles. Congratulations are now in order.

Relief Clerks.—(Keep this for future references):

Emil Held.....Victor 1013—Kinloch.
William Dohle..... Victor 1013—Kinloch.
George White..... ... Central 4161—Kinloch.
Albert Bina .....Central 529—Kinloch.
George Murman .....Delmar 3530R—Kinloch.
J. Holt.... ..... Victor 718—Kinloch.
Charles Reusch.....Central 8942—Kinloch.

Now Prof. Lamont.—W. H. Lamont, whose splendid article in *Notes* dealing with the commercial problems of the retail druggist attracted considerable attention, was recently appointed to the chair of commercial pharmacy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

No better selection could have been made. Colleges that recognize the importance of this heretofore neglected branch of information are sure to turn out graduates that will win success in their chosen calling. —[N. A. R. D. Notes.

St. Louis Visitors.

Dr. W. Richardson, Centralia, Ill.
C. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.
P. S. Rigg, Browns, Ill.
J. E. Fields, Leadwood, Mo.
J. R. Colston, Leadwood, Mo.
Dr. Jno. Crawford, Leadwood, Mo.
G. W. Bains and wife, Birmingham, Ala.
Melle Williams, Taylorville, Ill.
W. A. Adams, Natchez, Miss.
C. A. Terhune, Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. Terhune, St. Joe, Mo.
I. W. Robinson, Waltonville, Ill.
H. D. Evans, Salem, Ill.
C. H. Fink, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Curry, West Plains, Mo.
Dr. G. W. Kimball, Tilden, Ill.
W. E. Feess, Parson, Kans.

C. W. Larkin has purchased the Gem Pharmacy, Webster Groves, Mo.

B. J. Herman will open a new drug store at Virginia and Itaska Avenues.

Will Frohwitter, of Beardstown, Ill., is now with Ed. Robers, East St. Louis.

J. W. Gain, East St. Louis, celebrated his tenth marriage anniversary August 15.

Charles Jameson is now with the Market Street Drug Co., Fourteenth and Market.

L. GREENGARD.

L. Greengard will open a new store at Twentieth and O'Fallon.

Mrs. Nettie Zauderer, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, has purchased the Carr Street Pharmacy, Nineteenth and Carr.

Emery Williams, manager of the Glenn Drug Co., Jefferson and Washington, is spending his vacation at his old home, Quincy, Ill.

The P. W. Deichman Store, Sixteenth and Cass Avenue, is now in charge of Arthur Knippenberg.

A. E. Ringwald will move his store from Eleventh and Geyer to Ohio Avenue and Chippewa Street.

T. M. Young is now manager for L. A. Schrader, Plymouth and Hamilton Avenues.

Chris Henneman, after a vacation of two weeks, is back at the old stand—The Rose Hill Pharmacy.

H. S. Konetzky, wife and daughter enjoyed their vacation at The Oasis with Dr. Schaub and his family.

Theo. F. Hagenow and wife are visiting the points of interest in the East and will return about September 10.

C. E. MacFarland, manager of Judge & Dolph's Fourth Street Store, is spending his vacation on Lake Michigan.

Oscar Grote has removed his drug store from St. Ferdinand and Pendleton to Newstead and Natural Bridge Road.

Adolph Schierenberg, Twenty-fourth and Cass, spent his vacation in Illinois, fishing and having a general good time.

William Brauch, manager of Carey Bros., Twenty-third and Cass Avenue store, is spending his vacation at Okawville, Ill.

Louis Maginnis, who has had charge of the Freelingsdrof Pharmacy for a number of years, is now with W. D. Aufderheide.

A. J. Hoenny, Grand and Natural Bridge Road, has left the cares of business and gone East upon a two weeks' vacation.

George F. H. Coy, Ph. G., accepted a position with Louis Swinnen, 2752 Cherokee Street, immediately after graduation and is much pleased with his situation.

GEORGE F. H. COY.

John Bagby is now associated with the Phoenix Pharmacy, Jefferson and Cass. With the acquisition of Mr. Bagby, in connection with Messrs. Northcutt and Grasshoff, the Phoenix Pharmacy has an excellent complement of clerks.

Owing to Unsettled Labor Conditions, E. H. Niemoeller, '98, has been compelled to defer the opening of his new store for thirty days at Greer and Vandeventer Avenues.

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Andrews' Drug Store, Fourteenth and Morgan, has been moved to High and Franklin.

F. W. Sense, '01, who purchased the Leiser Pharmacy, Nebraska and Eads, several months ago, reports very satisfactory business.

George Meyerot, the obliging head clerk for Otto Ude, is buying cigars for his host of friends upon the arrival of a baby girl July 25, 1907.

Joe Ostle has sold the McMillan Pharmacy to Pugh & Son, and has gone to Salem, Mo., where he will engage in the drug business at an early date.

Edward Zink, superintendent of the Eli Lilly & Co. Laboratories, visited St. Louis on August 10 on his way home after sojourning in Colorado for thirty days.

G. E. Ludwig and daughter, Miss Sophia of Belleville, Ill., are making a tour of the Eastern cities and will return home after visiting the Jamestown Exposition.

Gus Huch, the genial proprietor of the Clayton Pharmacy, surprised his many friends by announcing his marriage with Miss Lillian Kinghorn, April 10, 1907.

Hubert S. Merrill, Jr., of the J. S. Merrill Drug Co., received the degree of Ph. B., last April. He will, this month, enter the Ph. C. class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

HUBERT S. MERRILL, JR.

A. J. Temm who, for many years, conducted a drug store in the building on the northwest corner of Twentieth and O'Fallon Streets, has moved to Clara Avenue and North Market Street.

E. M. Pirner has sought health and comfort in the mountains of Colorado, and hopes to return in about three weeks able to take care of his ever-increasing business.

John F. Cummings, the popular drug salesman has deserted the ranks of the missionaries of commerce and purchased the prosperous and popular Snugg's Pharmacy, Suburban and Pendleton Avenue.

David Gallant, Ph. G., '07, formerly of St. Louis, has decided to locate in Los Angeles, Cal., where he is now visiting. He will soon become a registered pharmacist of that city.

DAVID GALLANT.

Otto Ude, Ph. G., '83—Through the personal efforts of Otto Ude, the popular druggist at Grand and Gravois, the business men and wealthy residents of his neighborhood have organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Trust Co., and incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to do a general banking business in the recently completed handsome store room at the northwest corner of Grand and Gravois.

W. F. Kahre, city salesman for Eli Lilly & Co., expects to spend his vacation in St. Louis this year, dividing his time between the base ball games and fishing.

The Entertainment Committee of the Drug Clerks' Society reports that they have secured those two choice dates—Thanksgiving and New Years Eve—at the Westminster Hall, where they will entertain their friends with a select ball each evening.

W. H. Kalis, one of the real live up-to-date west end druggists, gained the eternal blessings of his host of lady customers during the extremely warm weather by generously distributing dainty little Japanese folding fans to every patron of his fountain.

J. W. Peeler, Ph. G., '93, has placed his Maplewood store in charge of F. L. Schneider and entrusts the one on Easton Avenue and Sarah Street to W. A. Todd, while he devotes his personal attention to his new store opened in August at Bernays and Florissant Avenue.

Edward M. Jaeckel, '02, formerly with the Lemp Avenue Pharmacy, is now managing the Berryman & Ross store at Euclid and Laclede.

EDWARD M. JAECKEL.

Albert J. Funsch was too wise for the Spanish fortune swindler who wrote him the old story about being a government prisoner in Spain, and offering to reveal the whereabouts of a fortune if assisted financially. Mr. Funsch turned the letter over to the prosecuting attorney. Some of the St. Louis citizens wish they had done likewise a few years ago when they received similar correspondence.

Richard H. Glumm, Ph. G., '02, was, while a student and continued since graduation as a clerk in the prosperous pharmacy at 1100 Franklin Avenue.

Harry Lewis Bresmer has recently registered by examination and is holding a desirable positon at the Fair Grounds Pharmacy, owned by A. J. Hoenny, Ph. G.

RICHARD H. GLUMM.

An Interesting Souvenir Prescription is published on page 2 of the supplement to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September. It was dispensed by Prof. Francis Hemm on the first anniversary of his graduation as a pharmacist. It is particularly interesting at this time when the professor's friends are preparing a celebration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a teacher in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

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MARKET REVIEW.

We Have Made Diligent Inquiry Regarding the Volume of Business for the past eight months and without a single exception, reports are very favorable, sales are running far in excess of last year and notwithstanding the "plunge" of values in the various stock markets to lower levels, commodities in the drug line as well as merchandise in other lines keep well above last year's level, and we have a price level at present that if held until the first of next year, will show profits of no mean proportions; in fact, such exhibits are assured, for business this year has been conducted on a constantly advancing market, and stock operations have been but a ripple on the great expanse of business activity. Moreover, no reversal of these highly satisfactory business conditions is in sight, so far as we can see.

The drug market continues active and on the upturn. During the past month sensational advances have occurred in opium, morphine, codeine, arnica, oil Bergamot, glycerin; declines are noted on guarana, cocaine, blue vitriol and shellacs.

We set forth below the chief items that have been affected, and current local values thereon:

Advanced.

Acid Succinic,
Oxalic,
Aloin,
Apomorphia,
Arnica,
Arsenic,
Bark Cascara Sagrada,
Beans, Tonka,
Caffeine,
Charcoal,
Chrysarobin,
Cocoa Butter,
Codeine,
Copaiba
Dover's Powder,
Flowers Saffron, Spanish,
Glassware.
Glycerin,
Iron Scale Salts,
Matricaria,
Morphine,
Nutmegs.
Oil Bergamot,
Cubebs,
Erigeron,
Lemon,
Olive, Maltese Cross,
Opium,
Pine Tar,
Potassium Ferricyanide,
Santonin,
Window Glass.

Declined.

Antimony Sulphide,
Bark Wahoo,
Berries Juniper,
Blue Vitriol,
Carbon Disulphide,
Camphor,
Monobromated,
Cocaine,
Cumerin,
Flowers Saffron, American,
Guarana,
Gum, Shellac,
Leaves, Bay,
Lycopodium,
Mace,
Oil, Cod Liver, Newfoundland,
Linseed,
Platinum and Potassium Chloride,
Phenolphtalein,
Root Ipecac,
Rosin,
Seed Coriander,
Turpentine.

Quinine.—Unchanged; market dull and featureless; nothing to indicate that prices will be higher, at least for the present; quotations in this market are: P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16c; 25-oz. cans, 19c; 5-oz. cans, 23c; 1-oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—It cannot be said that the market is weak, but it is a trifle less sensational, and locally prices are slightly lower though only a shade; values at this level are likely to be sustained, but some doubt exists as to any further advance; Gum quotable $7.05; Powd. M. B. $8.20; Powd. P. & W., $9.60.

Morphine is ruling higher than the quotations given in our last issue, prices having been adjusted to the advance in opium; ¼s, $3.65 to $3.70; oz. vials 25c per ounce less.

Alcohol, *Grain*—Unchanged. Quotable in bbls., $2.60; ½ bbls., $2.63; 10-gal cans, $2.76; 5-gal. cans, $2.83; containers inclusive, with the usual allowance of 8c per gal. for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Unchanged. Bbls., 40c; ½-bbls., 45c; with the usual advance for smaller lots.

Denatured.—Present basis, bbls., 36c; ½-bbls 40c; containers inclusive; terms, 30 days, 1% for cash 10 days.

Amylic (Fusel Oil)—Advanced 10c; quotable in gal. lots at $1.90.

Acid, *Succinic.*—Advanced to $10.00; ounces, 79c.

Oxalic.—Held without offer. Supplies are scarce. Quotable in a small way at 14 to 18c.

Aloin.—*Advanced* to 99c; ounces 14c.

Antimony Sulphide.—Quotably lower. Cases 13c to 16 to 20c in smaller lots.

Apomorphine.—*Advanced* to $3.50.

Arnica.—Quotable in bales at 15½c, to 17 to 20c, as wanted.

Arsenic.—*Advanced.* Kegs 8½c to 14 to 18c in a small way.

Bark, *Cascara Sagrada.*—Advanced to 18 to 23c; ground 20 to 25c, as to quantity.

Wahoo.—Declined to 75 to 80c; ground 77 to 85c.

Beans, *Tonka.*—Advanced to $1.20 to $1.35.

Berries, *Juniper.*—Quotably lower, 8 to 10c.

Blue Vitriol.—*Declined.* Bbls., 7½c to 9 to 12c, as wanted.

Caffeine.—*Pure.* Advanced to $3.60 to $3.97; citrated, $2.40 to $2.62. Other salts proportionately higher.

Camphor.—*Declined.* English Bells, $1.09 to $1.17; 32s $1.18 to $1.27.

Monobromated.—Declined to $2.30; ounces 27c.

Chrysarobin.—Materially higher; lbs., $8.10; ounces, 59c.

Cocoa Butter.—*Advanced.* M. B., ½-lb. cakes 55c; fingers, ounces, 62c.

Cocaine.—Quotably lower; ¼s, $2.95, ounces, $2.75.

Codeine, *Alkaloid.*—Advanced;ounces $5.70; Hydrochloride nitrate and sulphate, $5.45; Phosphate, $5.20.

Copaiba, *C. A.*—Quotably lower, 70 to 75c.

Cumerin.—*Advanced* to $4.25 to $4.95.

Dovers Powder.—*Advanced* to $1.85.

Flowers, Saffron.—*American,* declined from 68 to 65c.

Spanish Valencia.—Advanced to $11.00; ounces, 75c.

Glycerin.—*Advanced,* and the market is firm at the higher figure. Quotable in cases at 16c to 20c as wanted.

Guarana.—Materially lower; $.2.75; powd. $2.80.

Gum Shellac.—*Declined.* V. S. O., case lots, 59½c to 66 to 69c; T. N., cases, 47c to 52 to 56c: powd., 56 to 61c; bleached, bbls., 45c to 50c to 54c; ground, 68c.

Leaves, Bay.—*Declined* to 11 to 13.

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Lycopodium.—*Declined*; 22-lb. bundles, 63 to 83c, as wanted.

Mauricaria.—*Advanced*. Crop of 1906, 26 to 30c; 1907, 30 to 34c.

Nutmegs.—*Advanced* to 30 to 36c, as to quantity.

Oil. *Bergamot—Reina*, M. B., advanced to $4.80 to $5.00; Sanderson's, 25c higher.

Cubebs.—Advanced to $1.85.

Erigeron.—Advanced to $2.05.

Lemon.—Reina, M. B., advanced to $2.60; Sanderson's, $2.90.

Olive.—Maltese Cross. The advance of which due notice has been given several times in this publication took place August 1, as previously announced. The revised prices and offers follow:

Large, 1 doz. in case	per case	$ 8.50
Medium, 2 doz. in case	per case	9.50
Small, 4 doz. in case	per case	10.50

3-case lots subject to a discount of 3%.

10-case lots subject to a discount of 5%.

½-gal. cans	per gal	$ 3.10
1-gal. cans	per gal	2.85
5-gal. cans	per gal	2.70

Case lots of 10 gal. each, 5% discount.

The bulk (5-gal.) price is subject to no discount whatever.

Linseed.—Quotably lower; raw, bbls., 39c; boiled, bbls., 40c.

Pine Tar, *Advanced.*—⅛s in cases of 4-doz., per case, $3.00.

Platinum and Potassium Chloride.—Quotably lower; ozs., $18.00; ¼s, $18.30; 15-gr. vials, per doz., $8.50.

Phenolphtalein, *Declined.*—In ¼s, per lb., $4.40; ozs., 34c.

Rosin.—Quotably lower; "E" grade, per bbl., 280 lbs., $5.95.

Santonin, *Advanced* to $14.00; oz. vials, 99c.

Seed, *Coriander*, natural, declined; bag lots, 4½c to 9 to 13c, as wanted.

Glassware.—The demand is of such proportions that the supplies are inadequate to meet same, and we reiterate that there will be a noticeable shortage before the next fire. Quotable discounts on Pearl Ovals, case lots, 70%; 5-case lots 70 and 5%; larger quantity, 75%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25-case lots, 80 and 20%.

Window Glass, *Advanced.*—The following basis is current in this market:

SS. 1st, 2nd and 3rd bracket, 90 and 10%.

SS. all above third bracket, 90 and 15%.

DS. all sizes, 90 and 20%.

Turpentine, *Declined.*—Bbls., 62c; 10-gal. cans, 73c; 5-gal. cans, 77c; packages inclusive.

A Veteran Pharmacist.—John M. Wright, of Chester, Ill., celebrated on August 4, his seventieth birthday. Relatives from far and near gathered with local friends to extend congratulations to this veteran pharmacist and prominent citizen of that section of the state.

ARE YOU SOUND?

You may be smart, sharp, shrewd, cunning, long-headed; you may be a good scholar, very clever—even brilliant—but are you sound? That is the question everybody who has any dealings with you will ask. Are you substantial, solid? Have you a level head?

Everywhere we see men who are very brilliant out of work, plenty of sharp men who wonder why they do not get responsible positions. But people are afraid of these one-sided, poorly-balanced men. Nobody feels safe in their hands. People want to feel that a man in a responsible position can keep a clear brain and level head no matter what comes; that he can not be shaken from his center no matter how much influence is brought to bear upon him. They want to be sure that he is self-centered, that he is sound to the very core. Most people overestimate the value of education, of brilliance, sharpness, shrewdness, which they think can be substituted for a level head and sound judgment.

The great prizes of life do not fall to the most brilliant, to the cleverest, to the shrewdest, to the most long-headed, or to the best educated, but to the most level-headed men, to the men of soundest judgment. When a man is wanted for a responsible position, his shrewdness is not considered so important as his sound judgment. Reliability is what is wanted. Can a man stand without being tripped; and, if he is thrown, can he land upon his feet? Can he be depended upon, relied upon under all circumstances to do the right thing, the sensible thing? Has the man a level head? Has he good horse sense? Is he liable to fly off on a tangent or to "go off half-cocked?" Is he "faddy?" Has he "wheels in his head?" Does he lose his temper easily, or can he control himself? If he can keep a level head under all circumstances, if he can not be thrown off his balance, and is honest, he is the man wanted. —[*Success.*

Will He See This Item?

Old Pharmacist: "Do you read the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST?"

Young Pharmacist: "No I am just from the School of Pharmacy, and I know all about the business."

A little while later his store is closed by the sheriff.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Class of 1884, Please Take Notice!—George Berg, of 2622 Armand Street, St. Louis, desires the names and addresses of all of the living members of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy graduating class of 1884. He has a handsome souvenir for those who respond promptly.

M. B. E. M. A. A. may be added to the list of organizations more conveniently represented by initials than written out in full. It stands for Meyer Brothers Employes' Mutual Aid Association which has been in existence a number of years and counts a large and enthusiastic membership. The result of the annual meeting was published in these columns last month.

President-elect
ADOLPH C. MEYER.

Retiring President
J. H. BARSACHS.

The installation of new officers occurred July 26, at the residence of President Adolph C. Meyer, who summoned the new officers and invited the retiring ones to be present. A social evening followed with a carefully prepared program in which Mr. and Mrs. Meyer acted as host and hostess. Among the novel and interesting surprises was the presentation of a souvenir to each one present at the dinner. Accompanying these remembrances were verses, mottoes and injunctions appropriate for the occasion as well as the person. For the benefit of our readers, we present the lines as written:

F. R. Amlar.
Not to be *retailed.* Open carefully.

J. H. Barsachs.
"Our printer is a sprinter." (Most votes.)
MRS. A. C. M.

Geo. Danner.
With the proper classification,
He reached his destination.

Frank Decker.
Third in line,
Good for a two-year shine.
(M. B. E. M. A. A. Director.)

C. A. Dreyer.
Dreyer will be a good secretary for Meyer.

Louis Ehrler.
Take enclosed pill
After each order you fill.

Andrew Franz.
Andrew Franz.
He will never lose out "Gans" (quite).

E. J. Habegger.
For the dues of the new members.

A. H. Higbie.
"Committed to no slate or clique,"
And to win he was not too weak.

A. C. Meyer.
The old are out, the new are in;
We hope you'll not resent
That you've elected such a man
As A. C., President.

Carl Meyer.
"Our own milled" peanuts (55).

G. T. Meyer.
Next time we'll enter him as "Ted,"
Then the voters will not be misled.

Andrew Moffitt.
To be taken now and then,
Doesn't matter where or when.

J. Jos. Redmond.
Wherever you go,
You'll always see Jo.

Joe. C. Schall.
Who "schall" find us vaudeville talent?
Joe. Schall.

S. B. Simpson.
Except for one,
He led in the run.

J. Story.
A good election judge and that's no "story."

A. H. Zahn.
To be taken every five minutes.

The Page Pharmacy, Blackstone and Page, has shown such a phenomenal growth of business under the careful management of the pleasant proprietor, C. L. Burgess, that he is having a fifty-six foot front building erected upon the opposite corner to his present location, and hopes to be installed in his new home about January 1.

Emil L. Ouvley, '01, head clerk for Ed. Snider, East St. Louis, has taken advantage of the river excusions and is spending his vacation on the boat, making the trip from St. Louis to Memphis.

EMIL L. OUVLEY.

Solomon Ernst and H. Knowlton, two progressive young pharmacists of East St. Louis, have published a very creditable Guide to East St. Louis in connection with some useful hints and other information, and the young men are exerting every effort to make the venture a success.

The Largest Whale ever exhibited on land has just gone into the possession of the American Museum of Natural History. It is sixty-eight and a half feet in length. In life its body was thirty feet in circumference. At least fifty men could be enclosed within the interior of this enormous animal. Scientists claim that the ancestors of the whale were terrestrial or land mammals, which gradually became aquatic in their way of living.—[*Philatelic West.*

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER, 1907. No. 10.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

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C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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One-fourth page,	9 months	(2 5-6x4 1-4 inches).....	65 00
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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is William C. Goodwin, of Newburyport, Mass., who, in his ninety-first year, is also in rank of membership the oldest in the A. Ph. A. This picture was taken September, 1907, and shows Mr. Goodwin, in appearance, as a man of not over sixty. The sketch of his interesting life by S. A. D. Sheppard before the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A. places him firmly in the pharmaceutical eye of today.

WILLIAM C. GOODWIN.

"Think nothing trifling, tho' it small appears:
Sands make the mountains, moments make the years,
And trifles—life."

Thomas Humphreys Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the National Association of Retail Druggists for 1907-08, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the October issue. He will be glad to hear personally from each retail druggist of the United States who is interested in the N. A. R. D.

WILLIAM L. TURNER.

William L. Turner, of Springfield, the new member of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September.

"Read Your Insurance Policy," is the title of a paper presented at one of the recent meetings of a state pharmaceutical association. The author points out many reasons why his injunction should be followed. We believe it is sufficient to say that the reading of an insurance policy may save the holder the sum of money covered by the insurance. A pharmacist should no sooner think of paying for an insurance policy without reading it than he would to sign a note without reading it.

Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 2.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 4.

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Editorial

The American Pharmaceutical Association met at New York City, September 2 to 7, inclusive, and voluminous reports are now being distributed by the pharmaceutical press. Owing to the location of the convention in the great metropolis of this country, right at the door of such journals as the *Druggists Circular*, *American Druggist* and *Pharmaceutical Era*, it is not surprising that unusual enterprise should develop in presenting prompt and full reports of the proceedings.

While there is plenty to report and much to comment upon and all agree that the meeting was a successful as well as busy one, we fail to see any indication of this becoming an epoch-making occasion. No action stands out in bold relief, no papers of an extraordinary character nor was there an incident to stamp the 1907 meeting other than one of the many good, all-round annual gatherings.

Perhaps the subject of most frequent comment was the forty-year period between the previous meeting and the present one. It was frequently stated that it will not be so long before the A. Ph. A. returns to New York City. Perhaps not, but the records show that the association waits from twenty to forty years before returning to such cities as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Richmond, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Washington. It is not likely that many of us will live to see another A. Ph. A. meeting in Greater New York.

It was demonstrated that concurrent sessions of the various sections can be held in the A. Ph. A. as well as in the A. M. A. The Commercial Section and the one on Historical Pharmacy gave renewed evidence of a right to life and those who have tried to smother them must keep still for a time at least.

Although not generally recognized nor fully understood, it is a significant fact that the medical profession is coming more than half way to meet the pharmacists upon a common ground. The addresses of Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen and Dr. J. N. McCormack, were far more than empty words. Will the pharmacists of this country rise to the occasion?

It will be a few years before the association fully realizes the prominent part which Albert E. Ebert took in the association for more than a generation. It will require time to get the proper perspective for the picture. The memorial volume, the monument fund and the other tributes to his memory brought out during convention week far exceed in extent and character the attention ever given the life work of any other retail druggist.

To those who carefully follow the records of meeting after meeting, it will occur that the re-organization plan is being carefully considered; that the selection of Hot Springs for the 1908 meeting is a tribute to the long persistent work of the Arkansas members and the election of over 350 new members, shows what can be done if work is systematically pushed along well defined lines.

The Sheppard-Beal endowment fund, established last year, has grown since the Indianapolis meeting and received substantial additions this year from such men as W. O. Allison and F. G. Ryan. The establishment of this fund is the outgrowth of years of study on the subject by the two members whose name it bears and who are among the ablest financiers in the association. The movement deserves more general encouragement.

It would never do to close our comments without reference to the entertainment feature of the meeting and a good word for Local Secretary Thos. P. Cook who saw to it that all went through just as he had planned it. New York did herself proud and the local members were hosts twenty-four hours a day during the entire week.

The Souvenir Post Card has about reached its height; at least, it now looks as if it would not be possible for this habit, custom, fashion or fad to develop far beyond present bounds. In the fad stage, it must necessarily be short lived, although the custom may continue in a modified form for many years to come. The craze or fad stage is particularly evident to the careful observer who realizes how burdensome it is to carry out the work of either collecting post cards or sending them broadcast, as is now the custom. As a rule, fads entail labor and expense only upon the principal, who is most interested, but to-day, the traveler who does not remember relatives, friends and acquaintances with post cards violates even the courtesies of the times. An interesting feature of the post card custom is the extent to which it is international, also the wide range of subjects covered. The comic, the humorous, the serious, the artistic, the sarcastic and even the vulgar are appealed to by post cards, designed to meet their special bents of mind.

The sale of post cards fits into the drug business of to-day as naturally as the handling of books and stationery. The pharmacist should take advantage not only of the post card trade, but make an effort to introduce his own individuality by securing special designs, advertising his business in a modest manner. It may be his handsome store front or an interesting interior view, or perhaps his own residence which will lend itself to post card illustration. During the holiday season or on special occasions his own likeness may be appropriately used on a post card. The expense of introducing new illustrations is now extremely small and we advise those readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, especially in small cities and towns who have not investigated the matter to see what can be done in the way of getting up special post cards of their own.

How You May Register.—The laws of the states and the rules and regulations of the boards vary greatly in different sections of the country. Under the most liberal laws, a prospective registered pharmacist may

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secure the official document in one of three ways: First, by successfully passing the examination; second, by presenting a recognized diploma from a recognized college of pharmacy; third, by giving evidence of having successfully passed an examination before some other board of pharmacy recognized by the board in question.

While these three methods are common to a number of states, they are by no means the rule in all parts of the country. In a number of states, Missouri as an example, the law does not permit the board to recognize certificates of registration issued by other boards; therefore, the candidate for registration must either pass an examination or present a recognized diploma. In some states the path is narrowed down to examinations, that being the one and only method of securing registration. Prospective candidates should read and re-read this statement until they thoroughly understand that boards of pharmacy must be guided by the laws and are not all-powerful. As stated in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August: "Do not blame the board of pharmacy." If you do not like the law, it is your privilege to seek some other state as a residence or to use your influence in having the law changed.

Will Physicians' Dispensing Offices Crowd Out the Drug Stores?—A careful and observing pharmacist of more than ordinary intelligence and possessed of a good general education, as well as exceptional pharmaceutical training, has watched the trend of affairs for thirty years. He has reached the conclusion that within the next quarter of a century the physicians will so generally dispense their own remedies and gradually expand their stock until the drug business proper will be in the hands of the medical profession. Of course, it will become necessary to employ drug clerks to look after the compounding of prescriptions and the sale of medicines. When this condition of affairs comes about, it will leave the pharmacist of to-day with his side lines as his only stock in trade. While we are not prepared to join our prophet in all he says, we realize that the drug business proper is but a small proportion of the volume of trade of the average prosperous drug store.

Cut Rates Are no Longer the Fashion of the Day.—Pharmacists seem to be among the first to realize the gradual change in public sentiment. A prominent pharmacist of Philadelphia who has built up trade for half a dozen stores as well as put aside a snug fortune, declares that while he made his start as a cut-rate druggist he could not meet with the same success to-day, for the public has learned its lesson in the cut-rate business. We hear the same story from experienced pharmacists in all sections of the country, and we also know that the druggists everywhere are slow to take advantage of any opportunity they may have to cut prices. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has for twenty-eight years advocated prime goods on fair living profits and it is gratifying to find the general sentiment decidedly turned in this direction.

A Lesson Learned.—Firms patronizing the advertising pages of the pharmaceutical press have learned the lesson that the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has but one schedule of advertising rates, and that these are maintained. Years ago cut rates in advertising contracts were so common that we occasionally met with prospective advertisers whom it was difficult to convince that we maintained our schedule. Gradually other journals recognized the wisdom as well as the justice of our position, and today the one-price plan is the rule rather than the exception. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST'S advertising rates are printed on the first page of each issue, and they correspond with the many advertising contracts with which we are favored.

Have You Met the Government Drug Inspector?—Forty of them are scattered over the United States and have been at work for a month or more. The retail druggist is not as likely to meet these inspectors on unpleasant terms as is the manufacturer of patent medicines. It seems for the present, at least, special attention will be given to those manufacturers who make extravagant claims for their remedies. Scientific organizations offer large prices for the discovery of methods of preventing or curing diseases which, according to some patent medicine circulars, can be cured by a few doses of that particular remedy. A word to the wise is sufficient, and we suggest that manufacturers carefully read the claims which they put forth in the form of advertising.

Wood Alcohol is a Poison and you should so label it even if it is mixed with other articles which would ordinarily render a liquid unfit for use as a beverage. In spite of the frequent newspaper reports of death from drinking wood alcohol, accidents of this kind continue to occur. No doubt, the very ones who should have this warning fail to read the newspapers and, like the country visitor, who is roped in by a man with a lock game or a shell game, he learns too late of the value of newspaper information. The druggist, as a professional or semi-professional party, is expected to take unusual pains to protect the life and interests of his customers. He should exercise eternal vigilance when selling wood alcohol.

Combine the U. S. P. and the N. F.—Such is the suggestion of some practical minded pharmacists who do not realize that some of those prominently connected with pharmaceutical work will raise their hands in horror at the mere suggestion at such a procedure. This need not prevent others from repeating this suggestion, and in time such a union of the two works may take place.

Should the Government Publish the Pharmacopœia?—It is quite evident from the discussion now going on that the pharmacists feel that the Pharmacopœia of this country should remain as it is in the hands of the medical and pharmaceutical profession, the government, through its medical departments of the army, navy and the marine hospital service, having a voice in the decennial conventions.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Are You Interested in pharmaceutical legislation? If so, send to the government printer, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the Compilation of State "Pure Drug" Laws enacted since the passage of the National Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, with a reprint of said act. Printed in August, 1907.

Mrs. O. W. Bethea, of Meridian, Miss., accompanied her husband to the A. Ph. A. meeting at New York City. The professor's many friends have for some time wondered why he came without his wife. Explanations were in order, but we are requested to say nothing whatever which might lead to the suspicion that the young professor was married only a few days ago.

Commercial Pharmacy, as a feature of college of pharmacy teaching, is receiving much attention at the hands of the pharmaceutical editors. The paper presented by William H. Lamont, at the 1907 meeting of the Mo. Ph. A., is undoubtedly the most complete and carefully prepared contribution published. It appeared on page 290 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July. Mr. Lamont has been studying the problem for years, so his paper is the result of mature deliberations.

Keep Your Eye on Your Business Stationery.—Various forms of defrauding return at stated intervals like the re-occurrence of epidemics of the measles. The latest one to re-appear in St. Louis is a man who calls on a druggist and asks permission to write a letter, of course using the pharmacist's stationery. After a time the unsuspecting pharmacist learns that the letter was to some good customer asking for a loan of money. Pharmacists should be accommodating, but at the same time it is necessary to be cautious.

You Must Have Up-to-Date Reference Works if you are to secure and maintain the confidence of the medical profession. A correspondent of the *N. A. R. D. Notes*, who is both a graduate in pharmacy and medicine, gives his experience with a prescription calling for Elixir Adjuvans. A pharmacist received the prescription, but could not find it in the antiquated Dispensatory, which was on his book-shelf. It is experiences of this kind which cause physicians to hesitate in following the suggestions of those who are making an effort to popularize the U. S. P. or N. F. products.

Wm. Procter, Jr., is the subject of an excellent half-tone appearing as a frontispiece to the 1907 Proceedings of the N. J. Ph. A. The publication of pictures of deceased pharmacists, once prominent in national affairs, is a very becoming custom with some pharmaceutical associations. We note that Illinois, Missouri and a few other states have special insert pictures of the late Albert E. Ebert in their proceedings for 1907. The expense to the organization is small and the tribute to the memory of one who freely gave his time and money for the betterment of pharmacy is large.

Dr. Edward T. Mitchell, of New Orleans, La., author of the article on the "Consciousness of Plants," which appeared in the September issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, has long been identified with the drug trade, and was for many years a special representative in Arkansas for a large manufacturing firm. It was his love for the association of that state which led him to contribute his interesting article to the annual meeting for 1907.

DR. EDWARD T. MITCHELL.

Sent the Physician to the Back Door.—New Jersey has many peculiar laws and some unusual customs. Of course, the entire state and its many good citizens must not be held strictly to account for the peculiarities of a few. But it is interesting to note that from Newark comes the news of the attempt on the part of a proprietor of an apartment house to force physicians to make use of the back door when on professional calls. Just at present a case is in court where a physician has brought action for $5,000 damage against such a landlord. We know of janitors in St. Louis who are arbitrary and liable to make and enforce ridiculous rules, but we are surprised that a landlord should attempt the introduction of such an absurd custom. We are just wondering what will happen to that landlord when it becomes necessary for him to receive professional attention of some up-to-date physician, who is familiar with his peculiarities.

Cincinnati Physicians Very Professional.—Dr. E. S. McKee, of that city, is investigating a practice, perhaps not unknown in any large city, whereby a physician has an understanding with a pharmacist, which enables the latter to fill his prescriptions although they are written in a manner which would puzzle any other pharmacist who might receive them. The doctor claims that the practice is not prominent in his city. He calls particular attention to a feature of such understanding which renders it unprofessional —that is, the charging of the patient and customer an exorbitant price for the prescription. We know of cases where the understanding between the pharmacist and the physician is merely a matter of convenience and the customer is charged regular prices for prescriptions. What is more, any other pharmacist telephoning for the ingredients of the prescription will promptly receive a knowledge of them either from the physician himself or the pharmacist in question. We will be glad to hear from the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST who have had experience in this line.

A Great Mind doesn't necessarily require a large hat.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois.—(Examination in chemistry.)

1. What is silver nitrate test solution used for? And barium nitrate T. S.

2. What is the chemical cause of the great rise of temperature, when water is added to sulphuric acid? Write the equation representing the reaction.

3. Assuming that the molecular weight of nitric acid is 63 and the atomic weight of mercury 200, what per cent. of absolute nitric acid must be contained in a nitric acid of which 4 kilos will suffice to convert 3 kilos of mercury into mercuric nitrate? Write the chemical equation representing the reaction.

4. Explain the reactions and show by equations the method of preparing Solution of Ferric Chloride U. S. P. from iron wire.

5. If one molecule of sodium carbonate is required to saturate two molecules of hydrochloric acid, how many molecules of potassium bicarbonate are required to do it?

6. What is "Normal Sulphuric Acid V. S."? What is its strength and what is it used for?

7. Give the correct technical names of the following compounds and state the difference between them: (*a*) $H_2(O_2SO_2)$; (*b*) H_2SO_4; $SO_2(OH)_2$.

8. Give illustrations of univalent, bivalent and trivalent acid radicals.

9. What is the per cent. of ammonium hydroxide in a 17 per cent. solution of ammonia.

10. Calculate the percentage of absolute H_2SO_4 present in dilute sulphuric acid, 30 grams of which are neutralized by 84 Cc. of normal volumetric solution of KOH.

The above was presented at the 1907 meeting of the A. Ph. A.

Report of General Committee on Membership and Reception.—Your committee has endeavored to inaugurate a systematic campaign for new members, which, though imperfectly developed, has yet met with some success, and, in our opinion, could be worked out more completely to great advantage.

An effort was made to utilize the *Bulletin* as far as feasible. Lists of prospective members were secured from our committeemen, the branch secretaries and state association secretaries and other active members. To the persons named in these lists the *Bulletin* was sent regularly for several months, and then a facsimile typewritten letter inviting them to join the association. The results, while less satisfactory than was hoped for, were fairly good and would no doubt have been better had the solicitation to join been repeated.

A considerable number of the schools and colleges of pharmacy have awarded memberships in the association as prizes for excellence in scholarship. This plan is deserving of the highest commendation. It interests in our work and brings into our ranks the brightest of our young men at a time when they are most readily impressed with professional ideals.

A few state associations have offered memberships as prizes for meritorious papers, and, with proper effort, it is believed that more will follow their example.

In response to the proposals for membership received through the *Bulletin*, a personal letter was written to each candidate and an application blank was enclosed. It is believed that it would be well worth while to follow these letters with others until a definite reply or the application for membership is received.

The local branches have been the most effective means for increasing the membership, demonstrating clearly the superior efficiency of personal effort and solicitation to all other plans. We believe that the local branches could do as much to hold as they have done to increase the membership. We would suggest that before any member, who resides in a district where there is a local branch, is suspended, the secretary of the branch be first advised of the proposed suspension by the treasurer. In many cases we believe that through the officers or members of the branch the cause of dissatisfaction or difference could be removed and the disaffected member could be retained. The loss of 154 members during the last year through suspension and resignation is entirely too great a drain upon our membership, and some way should be found to lessen it.

Another suggestion we would make is that the general committee on membership and reception should be composed of an active member in each state, who is not otherwise engaged in the work of the association, and is so situated that he could give a fair amount of time to looking after the bringing in of new members from his state. The practice of selecting the secretaries of the local branches or of the state associations is not always the best. These members are necessarily very busy with the affairs of their state or local associations and scarcely have time enough to devote to the work of the general committee on membership. They can be relied upon to do all in their power in any event. But active and ambitious members, who have no other office in the association, might be interested in this work through appointment on this committee.

In conclusion, your committee desires to express its most sincere appreciation of the labors of the officers of the association and of the local branches, and its indebtedness to the editor of the *Bulletin*.

It is hoped that the total accession to the membership during the year, including the members enrolled at the annual meeting, will reach 500. If this standard is attained, it will mark the greatest growth of the association during any year since its foundation.—[WM. B. DAY, chairman.

If You Want the rules for selling or using denatured alcohol, subscribe for MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

Practical Pharmaceutical Education Requirements.—It is with pleasure and profit that I read each issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, and my interest in professional matters continue, although I have not been able to take the active part of late that I did a few years ago.—[S. W. RICHARDSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

You Can do Nothing Better to improve your business than indulge in such outings and gathering as those enjoyed by the Kansas City Association, and reported in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, but you must pray before hand that the weather will not be too hot.—[C. E. CORCORAN, Kansas City, Mo., August 8, 1907.

Life in Australia.—On account of a fearful drought which lasted four years, causing the death of nearly every hoof of stock in our district, most of the people were obliged to move to pastures new. After deserting Rockhampton, I tried Sydney, but found that it did not agree with my health. I then returned to Queensland and am now settled about 400 miles south of Rockhampton. I am pleased to say that all signs of the drought have passed away and we are looking for seven years of plenty. At all events, Australia is looking up with every prospect of a boom of good times once more.—[T. INGHAM, Brisbane, Australia, July 6, 1907.

A "Typical Filipino Pharmacy" in Batangas is shown below. It is owned by José Villanuva, a Filipino, and a very wealthy one at that, a great sportsman and hunter, and real estate owner in our town.

There are three shelf-sections behind the ℞ counter seen in the center. The walls and niches are filled with trophies of his hunting expeditions. He practices pharmacy only as a pastime, and his sons and relatives of the male line are his apprentices.

The building is a very unpretentious one, and he lives upstairs with his family. Although the wealthiest person in town, he gives no evidence of this fact either in his manner, speech or life. He is a very up-to-date pharmacist, as he uses the U. S. Pharmacopœia VIII entirely, also Remington and the U. S. Dispensatory. Although quite an elderly man, his pharmaceutical education was Spanish, and his certificate of registration hangs in the store over the ℞ counter, for which he told me he paid $10 in Manila. All sorts of American patent medicines and toilet articles adorn his closets, shelves and counters, and the later remedies are amongst his list, as well as old Spanish drugs and native Filipino herbs and Chinese mixtures. In all my travels about the provinces, this pharmacy, although typically native in character, is the first Americanized drug store I have come across, and the only thing I missed seeing was the soda fountain; but these things are impossible in the provinces where no water supply, gas, or other necessary paraphernalia can be obtained readily.—[H. W. RIESS, Sergeant First-Class Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Camp McGrath, P. I., June 24, 1907.

Mr. Jose Villanuva's Up-To-Date Pharmacy at Balangas, P. I.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Continuous Medical Colleges (118).—Will you kindly give us a list of medical colleges which run a continuous course of instruction?

Answer.—We are not familiar with a single institution of that kind. The continuous show business in professional institutions does not seem to be popular.

Lotion of Calomine and Zinc Oxide (119).—This is a very old preparation, the formula for which is as follows:

Prepared Calamine	1 dram
Zinc Oxide	1 dram
Glycerin	2 drams
Water	4 ounces

The Missouri Pure Food and Drugs Law (120) permits you to sell unguaranteed goods, provided they were on hand in your establishment July 1, 1907, and are labeled to that effect; otherwise, the goods must be guaranteed in accordance with the law, a copy of which was published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Duplicate Diplomas (121) are issued by some educational colleges of pharmacy when portions of the old diploma are returned. We believe, however, that no college will issue a duplicate diploma when the original is simply lost. In such cases, a certificate of graduation is furnished which has all of the legal bearing of the original diploma.

A Machine to do Away With Ice. (122)—I have invented such a machine and think I can use liquid air to run it. Please give me all the information you can about liquid air. Is it very expensive? Can it be confined in anything but glass? How much will it take to cool an ordinary room.

Answer.—No doubt your discovery is a wonderful one, but we fear you will be disappointed with liquid air. You have evidently been reading the newspapers rather than scientific publications. We suggest that you apply to any general book dealer for books on liquid air.

The Missouri Cigarette Law (123).—Yes, the law forbids the selling of cigarettes to minors in the State of Missouri. The Missouri Law Enforcement League has a new prosecuting attorney and it is whispered about that the law will be enforced, although it has long been a dead letter. We suggest that the local associations, especially those of the larger cities of Missouri, take the matter up and see that the law is either enforced or repealed. As matters now stand, some of the druggists are likely to meet with unpleasant notoriety and unwelcome expense, to say nothing of the trouble.

U. S. P. & N. F. Publicity (124).—Can you furnish me with the names of the men who have had charge of the U. S. P. & N. F publicity work, and also refer me to methods of precedure?

Any information you may be able to give me along the line of popularizing the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations will be appreciated.

Answer.—All business matters connected with the Pharmacopœia are in the hands of the Board of Trustees, of which Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, is chairman. The sale of the National Formulary is in the hands of the Committee on Publication, of which Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, is chairman.

The work of popularizing the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. is being carried on by pharmaceutical organizations of retail druggists in practically all sections of the country. If more detailed information in this line of work is desired, we suggest that you correspond with the General Secretary of the N. A. R. D., Thomas V. Wooten, Chicago.

Who is Exempt from Jury Duty in Missouri? (125)—Yes, you are exempt, and, for the benefit of our readers, we publish the following from the law of 1899:

SEC. 9. **Who Exempt from Jury Duty.**—The name of no person shall be taken down who shall, when called on by said commissioner or his deputy, establish for the satisfaction of such commissioner or deputy, by competent proof and upon diligent inquiry made by said officer, a legal exemption from jury duty as a member of any military or fire company or otherwise; or who is not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to read and write the same and to understand clearly the proceedings ordinarily had in courts of justice, or who is actually exercising the functions of a clergyman, practitioner of medicine, druggist or apothecary, attorney at law, ferry keeper, or person in actual charge of a flour mill, or professor or other teacher in any school or institution of learning, or who is over the age of sixty-five years, or who is actually and regularly employed in the navigation of the Mississippi River or its tributaries, or who is in the employment of any railroad company, or who holds any office of profit or employment created by or authorized under the laws of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, or the ordinances of the city within which such jury commissioner is appointed. Nor shall the said commissioner or his deputies take down the name of any person of ill-fame, or of drunken or disorderly habits, or any person who shall be found loitering about without visible means of support, and without applying himself to any honest calling for a livelihood, or who is a vagrant within the meaning of the laws of this State or ordinances of said city touching vagrants. And it shall be the duty of such jury commissioner and each of his deputies, diligently to inquire and inform himself, by all lawful means, in respect of the qualifications of every person resident in said city who may be liable under the provisions of this article and the laws of this State, to be summoned for jury duty. But nothing contained in this article shall be construed to compel any person to serve upon any jury who is exempt from such service by reason of any general law of this State. And it shall be the duty of every court of record in said city to excuse from service as a juror every person who, being examined on the *voir dire*, shall appear to the court to be a person whose name ought not to have been placed upon the jury list under the provisions of this article, or who has served on any jury in any court of this State within twelve months next preceding, if challenged for that cause, by either party of the suit; and the court may excuse such person without challenge by either party. (R. S. 1899, Sec. 9, page 1546.)

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THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting at Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, Inclusive. A Return to the City After an Absence of Forty Years.

Fraternal Relations with the Medical Profession and Increased Membership the Most Prominent Features of the Convention.

The General Sessions of the A. Ph. A.

These are the sessions at which the association as a whole meet for the approval of the work of the council and the transaction of such business as it does not refer to the council. The sessions are three in number the first being on Monday afternoon, the second Tuesday morning and the third Saturday forenoon. On these occasions the president and general secretary preside. During the time between the second and third general sessions the sections met with the section officers in charge.

Minutes of the First General A. Ph. A. Session.

The first session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Leo Eliel, of South Bend, Ind., at 3:15 p. m., on Monday, September 2, 1907, in the convention hall of the Hotel Astor, in the city of New York.

Addresses of welcome were made by Local Secretary Thos. P. Cook (in the absence of the mayor) and Dr.

PROF. J. G. DIAZ.

A. M. ROEHRIG.

W. C. Alpers, of New York. Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen addressed the association as the accredited representative of the American Medical Association. Mr. Edward Williams, of Wisconsin, spoke as chairman of the delegation from the National Association of Retail Druggists, and he was followed by several gentlemen representing various arms of the United States Government Service, viz.: Mr. A. M. Roehrig, for the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Mr. Paul J. Waldner, for the Navy and Dr. H. W. Wiley, for the Department of Agriculture. Prof. Jose Guilleomo Diaz, of the University of Havana, Cuba, the translater of the U. S. Pharmacopœia into Spanish, was next introduced to the association by Prof. J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia, and spoke in terms highly eulogistic of that work. Prof. W. M. Searby, of San Francisco, spoke as the representative of the pharmacists from the Pacific slope, and made feeling reference to the aid extended them by the pharmacists of the United States in their time of great woe.

Mr. Thos. F. Main, of New York, made report as chairman for the Committee on Credentials, showing sixty-one affiliated societies and organizations reporting.

Second Vice-President C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, was called to the chair, while President Leo Eliel read his address, which was received with marked evidences of favor. The chair appointed as a committee of three, to consider the address and report at a later session, Messrs. Wm. H. Zottman, of Vermont; Ralph B. Gable, of New York; and Charles Holzhauer, of New Jersey.

President Leo Eliel resumed the chair and called for the reading of the minutes of the council as the next order of business. Secretary H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, read in abstract the minutes of the second session, held in the city of New York, this date, which, on motion of Dr. W. C. Anderson, of New York, as amended by Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, were ordered approved, to include the action of the council during the past year, as published in the Bulletin of the A. Ph. A. from time to time.

Secretary H. M. Whelpley read in abstract the minutes of the third session of the council, held September 2, 1907, and elicited applause by the statement that, so far, there had been 320 applications for membership during the year just expiring, a number far in excess of any previous record. (This was subsequently swollen to 350). On motion of W. C. Anderson, as amended by the general secretary, the minutes were approved as read, except that the association refused to approve of the action of the council in changing the date for the session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties from Wednesday evening to Tuesday evening, thereby coming in conflict with the second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

The general secretary called the list of Standing and Special Committees, that they might be ready with their reports at the Tuesday morning session.

Prof. Henry P. Hynson, of Baltimore, called attention to the reported serious illness of Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, at the German Hospital, in Philadelphia, and moved that the secretary be instructed to send a telegram of sympathy to Mr. Diehl in his affliction. This motion was heartily seconded by Mr. Boring, of Philadelphia, and others, and adopted.

On motion of S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, seconded

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by W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore, the reading of a report made by the chairman of the Committee on Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia to the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. C., on the subject of recent changes and corrections in the Pharmacopœia, was made a special order for Tuesday morning, after the regular order of business.

The president here declared a recess of ten minutes in accordance with the custom to give the members present an opportunity to select by states and territories their representatives on the Nominating Committee. After the recess, the secretary called the roll of the States, Territories and Provinces of Canada, and the committee was made up as follows, including the five members named by the president from the association-at-large.

Arkansas—W. L. Dewoody, Frank G. Schachleiter.
California—Dr. R. G. Eccles, Wm. M. Searby.
District of Columbia—Samuel L. Hilton, L. F. Kebler.
Georgia—Dr. George F. Payne, J. V. LaGrange.
Illinois—Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg. Mr. Koch.
Indiana—Frank H. Carter, O. C. Bastian.
Iowa—Mrs. Fletcher Howard, Des Moines.
Kansas—L. E. Sayre, F. E. Holliday.
Louisiana—Philip Asher, W. M. Levy.
Maryland—H. P. Hynson, J. F. Hancock.
Massachusetts—J. W. Baird, J. D. Godding.
Michigan—A. B. Stevens, J. M. Francis.
Minnesota—Miss Josie Wanous, F. J. Wulling.
Mississippi—O. W. Bethea, Meridian.
Missouri—Charles E. Caspari, Otto F. Claus.
Nebraska—A. V. Pease, Fairbury.
New Jersey—L. A. Sayre, J. E. Gallagher.
New York—W. C. Anderson, Jacob Diner.
North Carolina—E. V. Howell, E. V. Zoeller.
Ohio—Theodore Wetterstroem, W. T. Hoche.
Oklahoma—F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.
Pennsylvania—J. P. Remington, M. I. Wilbert.
South Dakota—E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.
Tennessee—W. I. Gates. J. T. McGill.
Texas—M. Saccar, E. G. Eberle.
Vermont—W. R. Warner, W. H. Zottman.
Virginia—F. D. Nelligar.
Washington—C. W. Johnson.
West Virginia—Alfred Walker.
Wisconsin—Edward Williams, E. S. Hibbard.
Indian Territory—H. D. Kniseley.
Nova Scotia—Frank C. Simpson.
At large (appointed by the president)—J. L. Lemberger, Pennsylvania; J. G. Diaz, Havana, Cuba; A. M. Roehrig, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; James H. Beal, Ohio; and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Missouri.

The Nominating Committee was called to meet immediately upon the adjournment of this session.

Thereupon, the president declared the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Minutes of the Second General A. Ph. A. Session.

President Eliel called the Association to order Tuesday morning, September 3, 1907, at 10:25.

The secretary read the minutes of the first session, which, upon motion of Mr. Accer, of New Orleans, were approved as read.

The report of the nominating committee was read by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, secretary of the committee, and, on motion of Mr. Levy, of Louisiana—as amended by Mr. Lowe, of Philadelphia—the report was received, and Dr. H. M. Whelpley was directed to cast the affirmative ballot of the Association; first, for W. M. Searby, of California, for president, and then for the remaining nominees. This direction was carried out, and the chair declared these gentlemen duly elected to the offices for which they were nominated.

H. M. Whelpley, secretary, read the minutes of the fourth session of the council, held this date. Thos. F. Main, of New York, moved a special rising vote as a mark of respect, on the election of P. C. Candidus, of Mobile, as honorary president of the Association, and it was carried unanimously. The balance of the minutes were then adopted as read.

S. A. D. Sheppard read his report as treasurer, and followed it by making a special plea for an endowment fund for the Association, and then took occasion to announce that he would not again be a candidate for the office of treasurer. The president voiced the regret of the members at Mr. Sheppard's declared purpose to retire from office, and called for action on the report, which, on motion of Mr. Main, was adopted as read.

The general secretary presented his report, which was adopted on motion of Dr. Otto F. Claus, of St. Louis.

The chair called for the special order of the day, which was Jos. P. Remington's report to the board of trustees on the changes and corrections made in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Prof. Remington read the report, and, on motion of Dr. C. B. Lowe, it was ordered received and referred for publication in the proceedings with the suggestion that the editor of *The Bulletin* also publish it, to give it as wide circulation as possible.

The chair called for reports from the standing committees, and, at the suggestion of C. S. N. Hallberg. E. Fullerton Cook presented the report of the committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia, in the absence of Chairman A. B. Lyons. On motion of Mr. Accer, the report was ordered received and referred for publication.

Chas. Caspari, Jr., chairman, read the report of the committee on transportation, which, on motion of Oscar Oldberg, was ordered to take the usual course.

Chairman C. S. N. Hallberg presented the report of the committee on local branches of the A. Ph. A. The report was received and referred, on motion of W. M. Searby.

DR. C. S. N. HALLBERG.

H. P. Hynson, in the absence of Chairman C. Lewis Diehl, on account of illness, read the report of the committee on National Formulary. On motion of Mr. Levy, the report was ordered to take the usual course. Prof. Hynson also read the supplemental paper referred to in the report, and this also took the usual

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course. Prof. Hynson moved that the recommendation as to finances contained in the report of the committee on National Formulary be referred to the council with power to act. Seconded by J. L. Lemberger and was carried.

In the absence of the chairman of the committee, the general secretary read the report of the committee on membership and reception. Dr. J. F. Hancock moved that the report be accepted and take the usual course. Carried.

The report of the committee on proposed pharmaceutical collection at Washington was read by the secretary, in the absence of the chairman, and accepted and referred, on motion of Dr. J. F. Hancock.

The report of the committee on status of pharmacists in the government service was read by the general secretary, in the absence of Chairman Geo. J. Seabury. The report was adopted, on motion of Dr. Otto F. Claus.

C. S. N. Hallberg, as chairman, made a tentative verbal report for the committee on re-organization, with the understanding that he was to present a written report at the last session on Saturday. The suggestions made were briefly discussed by Messrs. J. L. Lemberger and Accer.

There were no reports from the committee on national and state legislation, Dr. J. H. Beal, chairman; on the committee on publicity, E. H. Gane, chairman. The committee on time and place was not yet ready to report, being still in session at this hour.

Second Vice-President C. S. N. Hallberg was called to the chair, while Charles Holzhauer, in the absence of the chairman, read the report of the committee on the president's address. Prot. H. P. Hynson moved that the report be received and that the recommendations be considered seriatrim. Prof. Oscar Oldberg moved that they be referred to the council. Thos. F. Main objected to this, and moved that the Association adopt the recommendations as a whole. This motion was accepted by H. P. Hynson in lieu of his motion, and was seconded by Dr. Otto F. Claus and carried.

F. G. Schachleiter, as chairman of the committee on time and place, made a verbal report that his committee had unanimously agreed to recommend Hot Springs, Ark., as the next place of meeting, and promised to file a written report later. This report at once precipitated a number of motions and counter motions, and some discussion, but a motion made by Prof. H. P. Hynson to adopt the recommendation that Hot Springs be made the place of meeting for 1908, the date of the meeting being left to the council, was finally unanimously adopted.

President Eliel resumed the chair, and called on Prof. Wm. M. Searby, chairman, to make a report for the committee on weights and measures, which he did. On motion ot Dr. Otto F. Claus, the report was received and referred for publication. On motion of S. A. D. Sheppard, the recommendations in the report were referred to the council.

Prof. Wm. M. Searby, being given the privilege of the floor, paid feeling tribute to the memory of the late Albert E. Ebert, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft appropriate resolutions on the subject, and report at the final general session. S. A. D. Sheppard and others seconded the motion, and it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. The president announced the committee as: Messrs. W. M. Searby, of San Francisco, chairman, Harry B. Mason, of Detroit and Dr. Otto F. Claus, of St. Louis.

Dr. W. C. Anderson, as chairman, made a report for the delegates to the N. A. R. D. The report was ordered to take the usual course, on motion of Prof. J. P. Remington.

The report of delegates to American Medical Association was made by Chairman Remington. On motion of Prof. O. Oldberg, the report was received, to take the usual course.

Casswell A. Mayo made verbal report for the delegates to N. W. D. A., explaining that the chairman of the delegation (J. L. Lemberger) was unable to attend the last meeting in Washington. On motion of F. B. Hays, the report was adopted.

Prof. H. P. Hynson tendered the greetings of the Maryland Phamaceutical Association in printed form, together with a code of ethics showing its practical work during the past year. On motion of A. M. Roehrig, the matter was referred for publication.

There being no further business before the Association at this time, the president declared it adjourned until Saturday morning, September 7, at 9:30.

Minutes of the Third A. Ph. A. General Session.

This was scheduled for 9:30 a. m., Saturday, September 7, but owing to the strenuous afternoon and evening at Coney Island the day previous, the members were tardy in responding to the gavel of president Leo Eliel who is always on time. The council also kept some members busy until the proceedings had commenced at 10:15 o'clock.

General Secretary Caspari held attention while he read a synopsis of the second general session, which on motion by W. L. Dewoody, seconded by Gus Lindvall, were duly approved. The minutes in full will appear in the volume of proceedings of the association which will be out as early as possible.

Secretary H. M. Whelpley of the council read the minutes of the fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the old council and of the first session of the new council. The records were discussed by Thos. F. Main, H. P. Hynson, C. S. N. Hallberg, S. A. D. Sheppard, Chas. Caspari, Jr., J. P. Remington and others. They were finally adopted. The question of granting the J. B. Lippincott Co., permission to use the text of the National Formulary in the revised edition of Remington's Practice of Pharmacy in the same manner and under the same conditions as used in the U. S. Dispensatory caused most of the debate. The action of the council in granting said permission was finally granted.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg reported as chairman of the committee on Ebert Memorial Volume, and stated that the council had voted to present each member of the A. Ph. A. with a copy of this large, handsome and

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interesting volume. The copies will be sent by express with the 1907 volume of proceedings. The committee was continued.

Prof. Wm. M. Searby, chairman of the special committee on Ebert resolutions, was granted permission to report to the council.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, chairman of the committee on re-organization, formally gave notice of the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws. It was not in order to discuss the changes at this time, and the several who attempted to open up the subject were declared out of order. Under the rule this proposition must lay over one year. The revised report will appear in full in the pharmaceutical press.

Francis B. Hays, chairman of the committee on press publicity, submitted a report which shows that he was active in letting the editors of the New York newspapers know all about the approach of the A. Ph. A. meeting, even though the papers had neglected the

PRESIDENT-ELECT WM. M. SEARBY.

proceedings of the meeting. One editor in explanation said our transactions are of more interest to ourselves than to the public at large.

In the absence of Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, the reporter on progress of pharmacy, Prof. H. P. Hynson read the introduction to the report. Prof. Diehl was taken sick at Philadelphia while on his way to New York, but improved before the week was over.

The following approved by the council was adopted:

Amend the By-Laws by changing the numbers of Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X to Chapters II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI respectively, and add another chapter to be known as Chapter I, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Article I. A Nominating Committee shall be annually chosen, whose duty it shall be annually, at the meeting, to select candidates for the offices of President, three Vice-Presidents and three members of the Council.

Article II. The Nominating Committee shall submit the names of three persons as candidates for each of the offices of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, and three members of the Council. These names are to be submitted by the General Secretary by mail to every member of the Association, together with a request that the member indicate his preference on a ballot enclosed for that purpose, and return the same by mail within one month after the adjournment of the annual meeting.

Article III. The ballots received as indicated in the preceding article are to be sent by the General Secretary to a Board of Canvassers, composed of three members to be appointed by the President, who in turn shall certify to the General Secretary the result of the election, after which the latter shall be published in the *Bulletin* of the Association.

Article IV. The officers thus elected by a majority vote of the members of the Association shall be installed at the final general session of the next annual meeting.

Article V. The Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, the Treasurer and the General Secretary shall be elected annually by the Council.

The installation of the new officers was a pleasant and impressive occasion. Retiring President Leo Eliel, of South Bend, Ind., said: "I am glad to again join the boys," as he left the rostrum for the private ranks. The president elect, Prof. Wm. M. Searby, of San Francisco, Cal., took the gavel with a firm grasp and assured the audience of his determination to be an active and useful president. Third vice-president, Prof. O. W. Bethea, of Meridian, Miss., had, the week before, stood at the marriage altar and was, so to speak, somewhat accustomed to being in the lime light. He made a neat speech of acceptance. Treasurer S. A. D. Sheppard referred to his decision to retire from the office at the Hot Springs meeting in 1908. But the association is loth to lose him, and the demonstrations showed that he may not find it so easy to slip away when the time comes.

PROF. O. W. BETHEA.

President Searby announced the chairmen of the various committees he appointed, and also the full delegations to the various organizations.

S. A. D. Sheppard presented resolutions of thanks to the local committee, etc., which were adopted by a rising vote.

On motion the association adjourned at 1 p. m. to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., Monday, September 7, 1908, at 3 p. m.

Arsenical Fly-Paper.—Powdered arsenic, 4 ozs.; potassium bicarbonate, 4 ozs.; molasses, 8 ozs., water to make 2 gallons. Boil the arsenic and bicarbonate in 1 gallon of water until the former is dissolved, add the molasses, and make up to 2 gallons. This will soak 500 sheets of bibulous paper 9x12. These should be treated in a suitable vessel, to hold about 200 at a time, and kept in the liquid for two hours, then drained and hung separately on a cord until dry. Magoffin states that these papers are reliable.—[*Druggists Circular*, 1907, 51, 430.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

Retiring Officers of the Section on Commercial Interest.

H. D. Kniseley, chairman, Checotah, Ind. Ter.
Charles H. Avery, secretary, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. Francis, associate chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charlotte E. Stimpson, second associate chairman, Chicago, Ill.
William C. Powell, third associate chairman, Snow Hill, Ind.

Objectionable Advertising.—I further recommend that the postal authorities be urged to exclude from the mails, all newspapers, circulars, periodicals and other matter used in advertising the various remedies for sexual weakness and lost manhood. Also the so-called female remedies, or regulators. The circulars and other matter sent out by the promoters of the first-mentioned class of remedies, are filling our insane asylums. If remedies of the second-named class perform what may be read between the lines, they are criminal, and if they don't, they are frauds. In either case, the government should suppress their sale.—[From PRESIDENT LEO ELIEL'S address.

Statement of the A. Ph. A. Membership.

Reported September 1, 1906		1,868
Enrolled during 1906 meeting	121	
Elected since the 1906 meeting and included in 1906 proceedings	92	
Total		2,081
Less losses as stated in the 1906 proceedings.		
Deaths	29	
Resignations	86	
Suspensions	118	
		188
Net membership as stated in 1906 proceedings		1,894
Elected since publication of proceedings		172
Membership as reported September 1, 1907		2,070
Total new members elected since the 1906 meeting and up to September 1, 1907		264

New A. Ph. A. Officers, 1907-8.

President, William Martin Searby, San Francisco, Cal.
Honorary President, Philip Charles Candidus, Mobile, Ala.
First Vice President, Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President, Henry Hurd Busby, New York City, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Oscar Walter Bethea, Meridian, Miss.
Treasurer, Samuel Arus Darlington Sheppard, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy, Conrad Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.
Local secretary.
New members of the council, Leo Eliel, South Bend, Ind.; Eugene Gustavus Eberle, Dallas, Texas; Fabius Chapman Godbold, New Orleans, La.

Program Section on Commercial Interests.

1. The Science of Commerce as applied to Pharmacy.—Henry P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.
2. How to make a drug store attractive and advertise Side Lines.—Wm. Mittlebach, Boonville, Mo.
3. A preachment on the Inventory.—Harry B. Mason, Detroit, Mich.
4. Fire Insurance from a Pharmacist's standpoint.—Frank H. Freerick's, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5. Symposium on Some National Formulary Preparations.
Elixir Terpini Hydrastis cum Heroina.—Jacob Diner, New York.
Liquor Antisepticus and Antiseptic Powder.—Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.
Mistura Chlorali and Potass Bromidi Comp and Syrupus Hypophysphitum Comp.—Henry P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.
6. One Preparation and How I Made it a Success.—Wm. C. Alpers, New York. N. Y.
7. Some Economic Reasons for the Popularity of the So-called Proprietaries.—M. I. Wilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.
8. To Prevent Store Loafing.—Paper by J. B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
9. The Rural Free Mail Service of 1912, by James L. Cowles, Secretary Progress Postal League.
10. More to Think About, by William F. Kaemmerer, Columbus, Ohio.
11. The Cocoa Bean Situation in the Summer of 1907 from the Commercial Standpoint, by A. M. Hance, Philadelphia Pa.

RETIRING PRESIDENT LEO ELIEL.

National Formulary.—Your Committee on publication is much pleased to report that the demand for the new edition of the National Formulary exceeded its expectations and that it became necessary to print not less than 24,000 copies of the book during the past year. The demand seems to continue and there is every prospect of a financial success for the book. In February last it was found necessary to make certain corrections and changes in the plates which were furnished by the chairman of the National Formulary Committee and a four-page circular of such corrections and changes was printed for the benefit of those who had purchased the book prior to March 1; a good supply of this circular was sent to dealers for distribution among their customers. The total expense to date of publishing the third edition of the National Formulary amounts to $7,129.93, to which must, however, be added the sum of $689.08 spent for advertising the book in the spring of 1901. While a supplement to the National Formulary may be desirable within the next two or three years there does not seem to exist any necessity for another revision of the book until after the next revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. An account of the receipts from sales of the National Formulary will appear in the report of the general secretary.—[CHAS. CASPARI, JR., Chairman, Baltimore, July 2, 1907.

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Program Section Historical Pharmacy.

Ewen McIntyre, Chairman; E. G. Eberle, Secretary; Edward Kremers, Historian.

Report of the Chairman—Ewen McIntyre.
Report of the Secretary—E. G. Eberle.
Report of the Historian—Edward Kremers.
Albert E. Ebert Short Sketch—C. S. N. Hallberg.
Henry Canning—S. A. D. Sheppard.
William W. Goodwin—S. A. D. Sheppard.
How to Preserve Portrait Photos—H. M. Whelpley.
Missouri and the A. Ph. A. in 1867—H. M. Whelpley.
Some Prominent American Pharmacists, Illustrated with Lantern Slides—H. M. Whelpley.
John Milhau—Rene Leon de Milhau, his grandson
George D. Coggeshall—Ewen McIntyre.
E. R. Squibb, ——————.
Charles Ellis—Joseph P. Remington.
Henry J. Meninger—Ewen McIntyre.
Paul Baluff—Gustav Ramsperger.
The History of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association Continued—E. A. Sayre.
A Bibliography of the London Pharmacopœia—Edw. Kremers.
A Contribution—Wm. J. Schieffolin.
Documents Pertaining to the Anniversary Number of the Druggists' Circular—F. B. Hays.
Photographs of Pharmacists—Ewen McIntyre.
Pharmaceutical Notes from Nutall's Journey Into "Arkansa" Territory—Edward Kremers.
Bulletin Lloyd Library—J. U. Lloyd.
Some Pharmaceutical Data before and during the Civil War—Edward V. Howell.
Notes on Historical Aspects of the Drug Trade in New York—Caswell A. Mayo.
Brief Historical Sketch of the University of Texas and its Department of Pharmacy—E. G. Eberle.
Brief Historical Sketch of Baylor University and its Founder, Rufus C. Burleson, and its College of Pharmacy—E. G. Eberle.
Various Publications of Texas Schools, etc.—E. G. Eberle.

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing Papers.

1. A Few Points on Toxicology for the Practical Pharmacist, By Joseph Weinstein, New York.
2. Some Interesting Prescription Incompatibilities, By W. J. Robinson, New York.
3. Cataplasma Kaolini, H. C. Blair.
4. Sodium Oleate, Some Commercial Preparations Containing it, By M. I. Wilbert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
5. The Eyes and Hands in Dispensing—Technique, By H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.
6. Solid Opodeldoc and Other Official Preparations, By H. A. B. Dunning.
7. Hints on the Compounding of Glycerin, Benzoin and Rose Water, By F. M. Apple, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
8. Card Indexing System for Prescriptions, By J. Diner, New York.
9. A Few Meritorious External Antiseptic Preparations, By J. T. Harbold, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
10. The Future Pharmacist, By B. Romansky, New York.
11. Cutting Compounding Corners or Parmaceutical Economics, By Frank E. Fisk.
12. His Terrible Mistake in Dispensing, By L. Marmor, New York.
13. Practical Experience in Dispensing, By Leon Lascoff, New York.
14. Counter Prescribing and Dispensing, By F. M. Apple, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
15. Milk of Magnesia, By Otto Raubenheimer.
16. Citro-Compounds of Iron, By A. B. Stevens.
17. Twelve Prescriptions, By H. A. B. Dunning.
18. Tincture of Iodine, By Chas. H. LaWall.
19. Seen and Heard, By M. I. Wilbert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
20. Glycerin viz Sugar, By Wm. C. Kirchgeisner.
21. Quality in Dispensing, By Wilbur L. Scoville.
22. Heat and its Utility at the Compounding and Dispensing Counters, By Frank E. Fisk.
23. The Modern Pharmacy, By B. Sacks.
24. Clean them Yourself, By Wm. F. Kammerer.
25. Practical Thoughts and Suggestions, By Louis Schulze, Baltimore.
26. A New and Continuous Lime water Apparatus, By Otto Raubenheimer.
27. Elixir Curassoa, By H. C. Blair.

Recently Retired state association secretaries whose faithful services have been much appreciated.

O. C. SMITH
Baltimore, Md.

J. C. BELLROSE,
Burlington, Vt.

Abstract of A. Ph. A. Treasurer's Report. (July 1, 1906 to July 1, 1907.)

Receipts.

Cash on hand July 1, 1906	$ 4,009.95
Received from sale of Certificates	150.00
Received from sale of Proceedings	176.41
Received from sale of Badges and Bars	96.50
Received from sale of National Formulary	10,728.75
Received from sale of Semi-Centennial Index	15.00
Received from Interest on Deposit, New England Tr. Co. Boston, Mass.	140.63
Received from Annual Dues	8,170.00
Received from Ebert Fund	80.00
Received from Life Membership Fees	100.00
Received for Endowment Fund	207.00
	$28,824.44

Expenditures.

Proceedings	$ 2,784.06
Stenographers	231.70
Journals for Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy	25.76
Salaries	2,520.00
Premium on Treasurer's Bond	12.50
Traveling Expenses	145.67
Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing	40.41
Section on Education and Legislation	51.00
Section on Commercial Interests	17.10
Section on Scientific Papers	14.75
Section on Historical Pharmacy	29.50
Committee on Membership	204.10
Committee on Wm. Proctor, Jr. Memorial Fund	57.40
Printing and Stationery	815.52
Insurance	85.05
Badges and Bars	87.20
Certificates	4.80
Miscellaneous Expenses	131.80
National Formulary	6,368.11
Semi-Centennial Index	.36
Office Expenses, Secretary of Council	75.00
A. Ph. A. Bulletin	1,256.20
Salary of Editor of the Bulletin	200.00
Special Illustrations for 1906 Proceedings	80.00
Ebert Prize	80.00
Life Membership Fund	100.00
Endowment Fund	207.00
Cash to New Account	8,855.75
	$28,824.44

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Program Section on Education and Legislation.

1. What are the best means which the pharmacists may adopt to render their services most valuable to the medical profession and the public, and to command their confidence and appreciation?

Dr. H. H. Rusby introduced the discussion on this subject and Dr. J. N. McCormack, a delegate from the American Medical Association addressed the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association on The Relations of Physicians and Pharmacists.

2. Are the conditions in the drug stores of to-day such as to warrant the assumption that those admitted to apprenticeship can there acquire the education requisite to make them competent pharmacists?

What instruction do the apprentices and clerks receive in the average drug store?

Discussion on this question was introduced by Mr. Jacob Diner.

3. The apprenticeship system has ceased to exist in nearly all occupations in which it formerly constituted the chief or only method of training by which trades and professions could be mastered, and professional, technical and trade schools have taken its place. It is generally recognized that this change is an advance, and that greatly increased efficiency may be attained through the special schools referred to. Is this true also in regard to training for pharmacy?

Dr. C. B. Lowe read a paper on "Pharmaceutical Experience as a Pre-requisite to Pharmaceutical Education and Examination," and opened the discussion on this question.

4. What should be the general character of the questions asked in State Board examinations in pharmacy? Should any questions be used which call only for a good, well freighted and refreshed memory, with or without any other mental power? To what extent can questions be used which cramming will not enable any one to answer, but which test the efficiency of the examinee and can be easily answered by any one possessing a moderate amount of the real knowledge of chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacy, acquired by a reasonably good course of systematic study?

Discussion opened by Prof. James H. Beal.

5. What effective action can the American Pharmaceutical Association take to prevent the discredit cast upon our calling by pharmacy laws which in specific terms authorize the Boards of Pharmacy to license minors and persons without any prescribed educational qualifications to open or conduct drug stores on their own responsibility, to have charge of the dispensing of medicines, and to sell opium, morphine, cocaine and other habit-producing drugs?

The chairman submitted the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association that pharmacy laws which are so worded that they permit or can be construed to permit the issuing of licenses to minors and persons without definitely prescribed educational qualifications to open or conduct drug stores, to have charge of the dispensing of medicines, and to sell habit-producing drugs, cast unmerited reproach upon our occupation and should be amended.

6. What are the best methods of teaching students of pharmacy in each of the principal branches included in the curricula of the pharmaceutical schools?

Prof. H. M. Whelpley and Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg spoke on this question.

Addendum to A. Ph. A. Treasurer's Report.—(July 1, 1907.)

This has been a prosperous year financially.

The receipt for the fiscal year, not including money for the funds, were $19,507.49. The expenses were $14,661.69. Thus the receipts exceeded the expenses by $4,845.80.

If no advance dues had been paid in, previous to July 1, 1907, the cash on hand would have been $6,320.75. This has been called the net cash balance because such advance dues are to pay part of the expenses of the coming fiscal year.

The several funds, July 1, 1907, are as follows:

Ebert Fund	$ 984.82,	increased.. $ 6.96
Centennial Fund	2,170.77,	increased... 74.84
Life Membership Fund	15,290.46,	increased.. 568.63
Endowment Fund	208.20,	

Total value of above funds July 1, 1907. $18,604.25

The Annual Income From the Life Membership Fund has not been put into the treasury cash this year, because we did not need it. It will be noticed that the fund is now known by its old name and not by the name used in several recent years, the William Procter, Jr. fund.

The Ebert prize was given this year, therefore the amount of that fund is practically the same as last year.

Prominent State Association workers who took part in the New York meeting.

W. L. DEWOODY,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

A. V. PEASE,
Fairbury, Neb.

The Endowment Fund established a year ago, with accrued interest, is $208.20. The donors to it have been: Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Mr. Frederick B. Kilmer, Prof. Albert B. Lyons, Mr. Ewen McIntyre, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr , Messrs. Ferd Nitardy, John Coleman, J. D. August Hartz, Charles W. Snow, Stephen K. Sass, Marion A. Stout, Joseph F. Pearson, J. Newton Roe, Edward N. E. Klein, also the founders. Prof. Lloyd and others have made subscriptions that extend over several years.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the Association has on deposit in the Boston Penny Savings Bank, Book No. 64,591, $26.52, being money ($25.00), with accrued interest thereon, placed in our hands in 1905 by Dr. Murray Galt Motter of Washington, D. C. In Dr. Motter's letter, when sending the money, he writes "Enclosed herewith please find my check for $25.00 in payment of annual membership dues in the American Pharmaceutical Association, for five years. Nominations for these memberships are to

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be made by the National College of Pharmacy as prizes offered, to the members of the classes of 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, in accordance with the terms given on page 30 of the thirty-fourth annual circular of that institution." This deposit, while in the care of the A. Ph. A. treasurer, is known as the Motter Fund. As yet there has been no draft on this fund.

Letters received from many members, during the year, indicate that our Bulletin is doing good work, keeping the members in closer touch with the affairs of the association and encouraging a more personal, wide-awake interest in all A. Ph. A. matters. The correspondence of this office is very large and there has, certainly, been less criticism than for many previous years, indicating a more intelligent and enthusiastic knowledge of the work and methods of the association.

This can have been gained in no other way than by reading the reports which are given to every member each month through the pages of the bulletin.

The receipts for the National Formulary were $10,728.75. The expenses were $6,363.11. Thus the receipts exceeded the expenses by $4,365.64.

I most earnestly recommend that the price of the National Formulary be made at least $1.50, instead of $1.00 as at present. Perhaps the scale of discounts, allowed in its sale, should also be changed, but the fact I wish to emphasize is that the general net result to our treasury, of the present price and discounts, is that we do not receive from the sale of the National Formulary the legitimate income that we should.

Forty Years Ago.—However, it will not be amiss at this time, to recall some of the interesting things and events of that meeting forty years ago. In looking over the Proceedings for that year, I was very much impressed with the "Report of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy," also with the fact that this report was signed: C. Lewis Diehl, Chairman. And this work has been, with exception of one short intermission, in the same hands. It is to be hoped that it will continue so for many years to come.

There were 120 members in attendance, out of a total membership of 695; of these 90 were reported delinquent. Frederick Stearns was president, but owing to illness was unable to attend. Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, presided at the opening and read the president's address. Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, was nominated president, but could not accept and suggested Mr. John Milhau, New York City, who was then elected. The vice-presidents, in the order named were: Robert J. Brown, of Leavenworth, Kans.; N. Hynson Jennings, of Baltimore, Md., and Daniel Henchman, of Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Chas. A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H.; permanent secretary, Prof. John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

Executive Committee: Thos. S. Wiegand, chairman, Philadelphia; James W. Mill, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Wright, Jr., New York; W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, O.; Prof. John M. Maisch, ex-officio.

Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy: C. Lewis Diehl, chairman, Louisville, Ky.; N. Gray Bartlett, Keokuk, Ia.; G. F. H. Markoe, Boston, Mass.; Prof. P. W. Bedford, New York. Committee on Drug Market: Daniel C. Robbins, chairman, New York.; Jas. T. Shinn, Philadelphia; Henry W. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; J. Jacob Thomsen, Baltimore, Md.; Samuel M. Colcord, Boston, Mass. Committee on Scientific Queries: Prof. W. Procter, Jr., chairman, Philadelphia; Prof. Edward Parrish, Philadelphia; G. G. C. Simms, Washington, D. C. Business Committee: Alfred B. Taylor, chairman, Philadelphia; Jas. T. King, Middletown, N. Y.; Geo. C. Close, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The report of the Committee on Drug Market was highly interesting and evoked a long and spirited discussion, bringing out many valuable points. Those taking part in the discussion were: Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, Samuel M. Colcord, of Boston; Prof. Parrish, of Philadelphia; Mr. Milhau, of New York; Mr. Tufts, of Dover, N. H.; Prof. Maisch, of Philadelphia; Prof. Markoe, of Boston; Mr. Ellis, of Philadelphia; Mr. Close, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Pile, of Philadelphia. Among the many things brought out by this discussion it may be of interest to mention that a large quantity of drugs and chemicals, which had been seized during "blockade running" time in that little unpleasantness which some of you may remember, were sold at auction, without having gone through the formality of an inspection. Most of these were found to be grossly adulterated and others spurious. As for instance: Quinine sulphate, labeled as such, proved to be mannite. Adulterations of cream tartar, oils wintergreen, cinnamon, lemon, etc., were also discussed. Matters pertaining to the internal revenue were also brought up, especially the excessive tax on alcohol, showing the little progress made in this particular item, which is of such great importance to the chemical and pharmaceutical interests of this country.

A communication from the East River Medical Association of the city of New York, regarding the refilling of prescriptions was read. This was signed by Dr. John Shrady as secretary. The discussion of this was led by Mr. Colcord and followed by Dr. Squibb, Prof. Maisch, Mr. Tufts and others. As they could not reach a satisfactory conclusion, the matter of ownership of prescriptions having (like the head of King Charles the First) gotten mixed up with the original matter, action thereon was postponed to the meeting of 1868. As you know, this, for some strange reason, never was settled, and is left as one of the problems for future generations. "There is nothing new under the sun." In President Milhaus' address in 1868, he recommends a standing committee on Unofficial Formulas to prepare a report for publication soon after appearance of the new Pharmacopœia. He qualified this by stating that this would insure uniformity in prescribing and that it would act as a practical check to a certain species of covert quackery on the part of "Manufacturing Pharmacists" inadvertently countenanced by physicians.

The dues were raised from $2.00 to $3.00 per annum. —[From the 1907 A. Ph. A. address of PRESIDENT LEO ELIEL.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

The Vote of Thanks was an omnibus affair but gave special attention to local secretary Thomas P. Cook and the German Apothecaries Society.

The Historical Section has as officers, Edward V. Howell, North Carolina, chairman; Prof. E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Texas, secretary; and Dr. Edward Kremers, Madison, Wis., historian.

A Farewell Luncheon to Prof. William M. Searby, president of the A. Ph. A., 1907-8 was given by the Drug and Chemical Club, of New York City, September 9, 1907. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The Use of the U. S. P. as a text book in medical colleges was a subject presented by Thomas J. McElhenie of Brooklyn. The A. Ph. A. urges the medical colleges to give more attention to this standard authority.

President Leo Eliel's Address dealt in a practical manner with such topics as: The membership, federal legislation, reformation in medicines, elevation of our statutes, the food and drugs act, board examinations, the loss of Ebert.

The Procter Memorial Fund has reached $3,500 and is now in the hands of the finance committee of the A. Ph. A. council, with power to invest the same. The committee of which Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore, is chairman has permission to enlarge itself.

The Education and Legislation Section new officers are J. W. England, Philadelphia, Chairman; Prof. Chas. H. LaWell, Philadelphia, Secretary; Prof. L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kans.; W. L. Scoville, Boston, Mass., F. A. Hubbard, Boston, Mass. and F. A. Sala, Washington, Ind. associates.

"As to Pharmacy," was the heading under which the New York Press, of September 1, had the following to say:

Here's a dignified letter-head: "American Pharmaceutical Association. Organized 1352. Incorporated 1888. Office of the Reporter to the Public Press. Francis B. Hays, Reporter, 100 William Street, New York City." The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the A. Ph. A.—formerly the A. P. A., but changed for good and sufficient reasons—will be held at the Hotel Astor during the week of September 2 to 7. Druggists know no holiday, so Labor Day will make no difference with them.

The Ph. D. Degree Agitation has not entirely subsided, as shown by the following resolution presented by Dr. J. T. McGill, of Vanderbilt University, at the New York meeting of the A. C. P. F. It was referred to the committee on president's address and laid over until the 1908 meeting:

Resolved, That the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties recommends:

1. A minimum preliminary educational requirement of high school work of four years for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.), two years for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist (Ph. C.), and one year for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.)

2. That this standard be raised as rapidly as practicable to the preliminary requirement of four years of college work, i. e., graduation in a college, for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and four years of high school work, i. e., graduation in a high school or preparatory school of equal grade, for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist or the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

The Reorganization of the A. Ph. A. has been under consideration for some time and the committee of which C. S. N. Hallberg is chairman submitted the following report of progress:

The committee begs to submit the following draft of the changes and additions to the Constitution of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Constitution.—Article I, no change; Article II, no change.

Article III. Council.—There shall be an administrative body known as the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It shall be composed of delegates representing local Branches, the State Pharmaceutical Association, and the several Sections of this association, as hereinafter provided in the by-laws. It shall represent the delegated power of the association. It shall elect the general officers of the association and a board of six trustees, and shall transact all the general business of the association of a public, professional, scientific or of other character that is not otherwise provided for. The trustees shall be members of the Council without the right to vote.

Prof. Joseph P. Remington, as a fisherman, is shown with his guide after three hours' fishing at Catalina Island, Cal.

Article IV. The officers of the association shall be an honorary President, a President, three Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Treasurer, a Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, and an Editor and Local Secretary, all of whom shall be elected annually by the Council. They shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Article V. Board of Trustees—The Board of Trustees shall have charge of the property and of the financial affairs of the association. Two Trustees shall be elected annually by the Council, each to serve a period of three years. The President shall be a member of the Board of Trustees and the General Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Board of Trustees, without the right to vote.

Article IV. Change to Article VI.

Article V. Change to Article VII.

Respectfully submitted.

M. I. WILBERT,
C. S. N. HALLBERG,
CASWELL A. MAYO,
EUGENE G. EBERLE,
EDWARD KREMERS.

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The Retiring A. Ph. A. Officers.

President, Leo Eliel, South Bend, Ind.
First Vice-President, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.
Second Vice-President, C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago, Ill.
Third Vice-President, Thos. P. Cook, New York City.
Treasurer, Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston.
General Secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore.
Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville.
Local Secretary, Thos. P. Cook, New York City.

Members of the Council.

Term Expires.		
1907.	The Officers of the Association.	Ex-officio.
"	The Chairmen of the Five Sections.	Ex-officio.
"	The Secretary of the Council.	
"	Edw. Kremers, Madison, Wis.	
"	F. W. Meissner, La Porte, Ind.	
"	Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland, O.	
1908.	Jas. H. Beal, Scio. O.	
"	I. A. Keith, Lake Preston, S. D.	
"	A. M. Roehrig, Stapleton, N. Y.	
1909.	Jos. L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.	
"	Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.	
"	Jos. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.	
"	M. I. Wilbert, Philadelphia Branch.	
"	Wm. B. Day, Chicago Branch.	
"	F. J. Wulling, Northwestern Branch.	
"	Otto F. Claus, St. Louis Branch.	
"	D. M. R. Culbreth, Baltimore Branch.	

Officers of the Council.

James H. Beal, Chairman; A. M. Roehrig, Vice-Chairman; H. M. Whelpley, Secretary.

Committees of the Council.

ON MEMBERSHIP.—A. M. Roehrig, Chairman; Oscar Oldberg, J. P. Remington, F. W. Meissner, Jr., Edward Kremers, I. A. Keith, H. D. Kniseley, H. M. Whelpley, secretary. The treasurer and general secretary of the association, ex-officio.

ON PUBLICATION.—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Chairman; C. Lewis Diehl, Leo Eliel, H. M. Whelpley, C. S. N. Hallberg.

ON CENTENNIAL FUND.—Leo Eliel, Chairman; Jos. L. Lemberger, Chas. Caspari, Jr.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Joseph Helfman, Chairman; Wm. H. Burke, J. W. T. Knox.

ON FINANCE.—Jos. L. Lemberger, Chairman; Lewis C. Hopp, Charles E. Dohme.

Standing Committees of the A. Ph. A.

COMMITTEE ON U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA.—E. F. Cook (for 1 year), L. F. Kebler (for 2 years), E. G. Eberle (for 3 years), E. L. Patch (for 4 years), Geo. M. Beringer (for 5 years), C. S. N. Hallberg (for 6 years), Chas. E. Caspari (for 7 years), A. B. Lyons (for 8 years), Wm. Mittlebach (for 9 years), Reid Hunt (for 10 years.)

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATION.—Jas. H. Beal (Chairman), Scio, O.; Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, Ill.; Frank C. Henry, Washington, D. C.; Eug. G. Eberle, Dallas, Tex.; F. W. Meissner, Jr., La Porte, Ind.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.—Chas. Caspari, Jr. (Chairman), Baltimore, Md.; Geo. P. Engelhard, Chicago, Ill.; Caswell A. Mayo, New York, N. Y.; Chas. M. Ford, Denver, Colo.; Chas. G. Merrell, Cincinnati, O.; S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Elkin, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. A. Frost, St. Paul, Minn.; Max Samson, New Orleans, La.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.—Frank Schachleiter (Chairman), Hot Springs, Ark.; Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.; J. Winchell Forbes, Cincinnati, O.; Willis G. Gregory, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. T. Wenzell, San Francisco, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON THE EBERT PRIZE.—Chas. E. Caspari (Chairman), St. Louis, Mo.; A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Henry Kraemer, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.—H. D. Kniseley, (Chairman), Checotah, Ind. Ter.; Chas. H. Avery (Secretary) Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Francis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charlotte E. Stimson, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. C. Powell, Snow Hill, Md.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.—Reid Hunt (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Virgil Coblentz (Secretary), New York, N. Y.; Chas. E. Vanderkleed, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.—Ewen McIntyre (Chairman), New York, N. Y.; Eugene G. Eberle (Secretary), Dallas, Tex.; Edw. Kremers (Historian), Madison, Wis.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.—Oscar Oldberg (Chairman), Chicago, Ill.; Jos. W. England (Secretary), Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry B. Mason, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. K. Ilhardt, St. Louis, Mo.; D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. D.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—H. A. B. Dunning (Chairman), Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Weinstein (Secretary), New York, N. Y.; F. M. Apple, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Thos. P. Cook (Chairman), Herbert D. Robbins, Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Albert Plaut, William P. Ritchey, Charles S. Littell, Charles Loring, Henry J. Jarrett, Henry Schenck, Frank Black, John Augustus Dunn, Dr. William C. Alpers, Clarence O. Bigelow, Thomas F. Main, Dr. Henry H. Rusby, Ewen McIntyre, Dr. Joseph Weinstein, Caswell A. Mayo, Clarence G. Stone, Jacob Diner, Frank E. Holliday, Dr. W. C. Anderson, Oscar W. Smith, Henry J. Schnell, D.

The A. Ph. A. Headquarters were at Hotel Astor, Times Square.

O. Haynes, Dr. H. C. Lovis, Albert M. Roehrig, Dr. L. N. Upjohn, William R. Kirkland, Dr. William Muir, Otto Amend, C. R. Cosby.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON ARRANGEMENTS.—Finance—Thos. F. Main (Chairman), Albert Plaut, Jacob Diner, Herbert D. Robbins, Otto Amend.

Registration and Tickets.—William G. Cook.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—Clarence O. Bigelow (Chairman) Ewen McIntyre, C. R. Cosby, Dr. W. C. Anderson, John Augustus Dunn, Dr. Joseph Weinstein.

AUTOMOBILE RIDE COMMITTEE.—Frank E. Holliday (Chairman), William R. Kirkland, Dr. H. C. Lovis, Frank W. Black, Henry J. Schnell, Dr. L. N. Upjohn, Dr. H. H. Rusby.

CONEY ISLAND COMMITTEE.—Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, (Chairman), Oscar W. Smith, Charles Loring, Henry Schenck, Caswell A. Mayo, A. M. Roehrig.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.—Miss Clara Alpers (Chairman), Mrs. T. P. Cook, Mrs. Chas. Holzhauer, Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. K. S. Roehrig, Miss Cook, Miss Helen Alpers, Mrs. F. E. Holliday, Miss Frances Holliday, Mrs. J. A. Dunn, Mrs. H. J. Schnell, Mrs. H. H. Rusby, Mrs. L. N. Upjohn, Mrs. C. S. Littell, Miss Davis, Mrs. F. Hirseman.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

Program A. Ph. A. Scientific Section.

1. **Chemical Examination of Grindelia, Part II.**—F. B. Power and Frank Tutin.

2. **On Aspidium Marginale and Osmunda Claytoniana.**—Henry Kraemer.

Rhizome of *Aspidium marginale* first made official in the U. S. P. in 1880. Probably introduced to encourage use of American drugs, as experiments showed it to be a good tæniafuge. Greater proportion of aspidium on the market derived from *Aspidium Filix-mas* of Europe, but attempts have been made to collect the drug in this country. Collectors apparently not always able to distinguish the plants yielding the official drug from *Osmunda Claytoniana*. General description of these two ferns, together with the anatomy of the rhizomes, roots, and stipes. Paper accompanied by specimens, drawings and photographs.

3. **Gelsemine and Gelseminine; A Study of the Constituents of Gelsemium.**—L. E. Sayer.

A review of the work done by former investigators on gelsemic acid, showing the difficulty of separating this æsculin principle from its associated principles. A review of work on the two alkaloids, gelsemine and gelseminine. An attempt to separate these principles from the fresh drug. The colorless crystalline principle does not seem to exist in the fresh drug. The existence of two alkaloids in gelsemium having properties described by Thomson and others not having been accepted by some authorities is worthy of further study.

4. **Assay of Preparation of Gelsemium.**—L. E. Sayre.

Review of the work that has been done. The difficulties in the assay of gelsemium, the coloring matters of which are exceedingly persistent. The process of Farr and Wright is too lengthy. A simpler process is recommended. Results of the examination of a few commercial samples of fluidextract of gelsemium.

5. **The Assay of Cantharides.**—F. R. Eldred and W. C. Bartholomew.

A critical study of some of the methods which have been proposed for the assay of cantharides, showing the precautions necessary in evaporating solutions of cantharidin and in drying residues of the cantharidin.

6. **Estimation of Iron in Scale Salts.**—F. R. Eldred and C. M. Pence.

Conditions necessary in the iodometric determination of iron in scale salts and a comparison of results obtained by this method with results obtained by other volumetric and gravimetric methods.

7. **Organotherapeutic Products. With Special Reference to the Standardization of Thyroid Preparations.**—F. C. Koch.

General classification of organotherapeutic products. Activity of the thyroid depends upon the amount of iodine present as true iodothyreo-globulin. No methods for the accurate quantitative distinction of this globulin known. Physiologic methods for testing very unsatisfactory quantitatively. Hunt's method very delicate qualitatively.

8. **The U. S. P. Methods for Assaying Pepsin and Pancreatin.**—F. C. Koch.

The directions are deficient as to important details. In assaying pepsin unnecessary delay after boiling the eggs and passing the albumen through the sieve must be avoided. Disintegration with acid water must be thorough, shaking by rotation being more satisfactory than by inverting. Final method of reading is very unsatisfactory. The peptonizing test for pancreatin is entirely unsatisfactory. In the diastasic assay the kind of starch to be employed should be specified, the starch paste being best made in a beaker and cooled and used at once.

9. **The U. S. P., Eighth Revision, and Its Relation to Some Drugs and Chemicals.**—A. R. L. Dohme and H. Engelhardt.

Some reasons why corrections in the U. S. P. were necessary. Experiences in the application of the U. S. P. to acetphenetidin, aloin, amyl nitrite, asafetida, benzoic and boric acids, belladonna leaves and root,

Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Mrs. Remington and Miss Elsie Remington appear in the above half-tone from a photograph by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

cerium oxalate, cinchona and its fluidextract, coca leaf, colchicine, copaiba, ether, hyoscine hydrobromide, jalap, quinine salts, santal oil, resin scammony and spirit of nitroglycerin.

10. **A Review of the Literature on the Estimation of Alkaloids for the Year of 1906.**—W. A. Puckner.

An attempt to facilitate the work of those interested, and to present the advances made in this important field. Important contributions to the estimation of alkaloids which have appeared in foreign journals given in considerable detail. American publications, being more easily accessible, are referred to rather briefly. Publications dealing with the estimation of alkaloids in general, followed by an account of the work done in the valuation of aconite, the mydriatic drugs, cinchona, coca, caffeine-bearing drugs, colchicum, ergot, gelsemium, hydrastis, nux vomica, opium, physostigma, pilocarpus and veratrum. To be followed by a discussion on the assay processes of the U. S. P.

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11. **The Importance of a True Conception and Expression of Atomic Combining Values.**—Oscar Oldberg.

Importance of recognizing the intimate relations of electricity and chemistry. Atomic combining values not fully represented by valence. The use of algebraic expressions of combining value aids greatly in understanding chemical changes. Positive and negative elements can be identified according to their relative positions in the periodic system of classification. The combining values of negative elements are constant. A new periodic table is presented which masses the typical elements about the newly-discovered gaseous elements of the atmosphere, which occupy the center of the table, with the negative elements to the left and the most pronouncedly positive elements to the right.

12. **Some Notes on the Classification of the Principal Inorganic Compounds.**—Oscar Oldberg.

Modern definitions of acids, bases and salts based on the theory of ionization. Objection to the classification of the halides and sulphides of metals as "salts," and the corresponding hydrogen compounds as "acids," because this classification ignores structure. Properties, including those dependent upon ionization and hydrolysis, should receive due consideration, but not at the expense of structural analogy. A too general classification is less valuable than one which differentiates between compounds of decidedly different structure, without ignoring similarities of general behavior.

13. **Poison Sumac (Rhus Venenata).**—A. B. Stevens and L. E. Warren.

The juice obtained from *Rhus venenata* is practically identical with that obtained from *Rhus vernicifera*. Its constituents are gumenzyme, benzin-soluble resin, and benzin-insoluble resin. Properties of these constituents: the benzin-soluble resin is the poisonous constituent. The fruit is not poisonous but yields a fat similar to Japanese wax. The crushed seed yields a non-poisonous yellow oil.

14. **A Pharmacological Study of Cannabis Americana.**—E. M. Houghton and H. C. Hamilton.

15. **On Marrubiin.**—H. M. Gordin.

A preliminary report.

16. **Oil of Hamamelis Virginiana.**—Wilbur E. Scoville.

An account of the investigation of the oil of witch hazel.

17. **Progress in the Synthesis of Adrenalin.**—Joseph L. Turner.

A review of research on Adrenalin, its chemical constitution, and attempts to produce it synthetically.

18. **The Synthesis of Camphor.**—A. R. L. Dohme.

Reasons for endeavoring to synthesize camphor. Advantage of same to the public. The laboratory of Prof. Behal, his personality and method of work. The advance of French chemists over American from the standpoint of benefit to humanity as against benefit to science. History of the synthesis of camphor and detail of leading methods. Behal's method of synthesis and its advantages.

19. **The Production of Camphor.**—A. R. L. Dohme.

20. **Kefir and Its Manufacture.**—I. V. S. Stanislaus.

21. **Examination of Some Samples of Hexamethylene-tetramine.**—Daniel Base.

The brands examined were Aminoform, Formin, Cystogen, Urotropin and Hexamethylene-tetramine. With one exception, all were found pure, and therefore, equally suited for medication.

22. **Opium Assay with Use of Lead Subacetate.**—C. E. Parker.

A modification of the pharmacopeial method of assay whereby the morphine may be more nearly completely precipitated and in a suitable condition for titration.

23. **A Mechanical Agitator for Drug Assaying.**—C. E. Parker.

A simple compact agitator for drug assays, with a modification for producing the intermittent agitation required in the official pepsin assay.

24. **The Physical Constants of the Chemical Compounds of the U. S. P.**—Atherton Seidell.

25. **Data Relating to Fluidextracts.**—Joseph Feil.

A table showing eighty different fluidextracts with 11 columns of figures as follows: Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—maximum alcoholic strengths taken from the labels of five manufacturing houses. Column 6—percentage of alcohol in the official menstruum. Column 7—average percentages of moisture in the ground drug, determined at 105°C. Column 8—average percentages of "extractive," some compiled and some determined. Column 9—percentages of alcohol remaining in the finished preparations, calculated by assuming that 100 Gm. "extractive" measures 60 c. c. Column 10—the average of Columns 1 to 5 for comparison with Column 9. Column 11—the difference between Column 9 and 10.

Pharmaceutical Editors on the way to Coney Island appear in the above half-tone from a photograph by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST: Harry B. Mason, to the left, editor of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, is an old camera fiend and smiles at the attack which Francis B. Hays, editor of the *Druggists' Circular*, takes more seriously, as shown by the expressions on their faces.

26. **The Identification of Tinctures by Chemical Means.**—Frederic E. Niece.

The desirability of having chemical means of identifying tinctures. Qualitative tests for the identification of a number of official tinctures.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

No initiation fee.

Annual Dues are five dollars.

The Sessions were all well attended.

Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

The Fifty-Fifth annual meeting is over.

Only eleven months to the 1908 meeting.

Thos. P. Cook was a model local secretary.

The N. F. now costs $1.50 in place of $1.00.

Meyer Brothers Druggist one dollar per year.

The N. A. B. P. held four interesting sessions.

At the Opening session three hundred were present.

Twenty-Nine Colleges now belong to the A. C. P. F.

Martin A. Eisele is local secretary for the 1908 meeting.

An Official Act of the A. Ph. A. established the N. A. B. P.

Will the U. S. P. convention meet in 1915 as well as 1910?

The Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention, met August 30.

The Local Newspapers did not learn of the A. Ph. A. convention.

The U. S. P. Trustees will likely meet at Columbus, O., next time.

B. Ruppe, of Albuquerque, is president of the New Mexico Board.

Twenty Boards were represented at the first session of the N. A. B. P.

Dr. Wm. C. Alpers made the address of welcome to New York City.

Wm. Muir, of Brooklyn, is among the new members of the A. Ph. A.

The Value of Organization has been largely developed by the N. A. R. D.

The Food and Drugs Act has gone into effect without a single suit at law.

Dr. J. H. Beal's stories always have a point, but not the kind that hurts you.

N. A. B. P. is short hand for National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

I Am From Arkansaw, Sah, and we will welcome you at Hot Springs in 1908.—[DR. JOHN B. BOND.

The Council Correspondence is published in the Bulletin of the A. Ph. A.

Dr. Robt. G. Eccles, of Brooklyn, is just home from a trip around the world.

By Law! I call for the by-law on this, Mr. Chairman. —[C. S. N. HALLBERG.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis., sailed for Europe September 4.

Prof. Wm. M. Searby, the new president, learned the drug business in England.

Inocuous Impurities is a term frequently used in speaking of medicinal chemicals.

A. M. Roehrig, for the sixth time represented the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Colleges of Pharmacy are encouraged in awarding A. Ph. A. membership as prizes.

The N. A. B. P. is not crippled for the lack of funds for the reserve is over $300.00.

Nearly all pharmacists in the U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. are members of the A. Ph. A.

Experience is as necessary for a board of pharmacy examiner as for the candidates.

The Mayo Family. Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the *American Druggist*, with his two daughters and two sons are shown in the above half-tone from a photograph by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The American Medical Association was represented by Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, of Philadelphia.

The American Druggists' Fire Insurance Co., was much in evidence and has many friends.

Not an Error has been found in the U. S. P. which might cause fatal or serious results.

The Examination Questions of boards of pharmacy should be printed.—[DR. C. B. LOWE.

Shall the U. S. P. committee of revision be cut from twenty-five down to fifteen members?

Rather Grumous were some of the objections presented by chronic objectors on some occasions.

The Entire State of Arkansas will welcome the A. Ph. A. to Hot Springs, September 7-12, 1908.

The California Gold Badge of 1889 was worn by President Wm. M. Searby, of San Francisco.

After Forty Years the A. Ph. A. returned to New York City. She will not wait that long again.

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Exoteric Good is always considered by S. A. D. Sheppard when thinking of association affairs.

The Medical Societies of Arkansas joined the pharmacists in inviting the A. Ph. A. to Arkansas.

Bright in countenance and keen in the expression of thoughts was S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston.

S. A. D. Sheppard, spends his winters at Pinehurst, N. C., and his fund of darkey stories is rich.

U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. in full reads: "United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service."

Dr. Murray Galt Motter, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. C., was absent in Europe.

The Speech of Dr. H. W. Wiley was the only item which received any extended newspaper notice.

Have You subscribed to the Procter memorial fund? If not write to Dr. J. F. Hancock, Baltimore, Md.

A Photogravure of the late Albert E. Ebert will form the frontispiece to the 1907 volume of proceedings.

Prof. Philip Asher, of the New Orleans College of Pharmacy took an active part in the section work.

A. C. P. F. is a practical method of designating the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Esoteric Motives do not actuate such men as F. C. Goodbold, of New Orleans, in his organization work.

Sentient Men have a fine opportunity to get their skin toughened during the debates in some of the sections.

Chas. E. Dohme, an ex-president and valued member of the council, was absent owing to a visit in Germany.

"I Do Not Like to jump up on every occasion, but it is a habit I have and I hope you will forgive me."

New Members will receive the volume of proceedings of the 1907 meeting which will contain 1,000 or more pages.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, second vice-president, occupied the chair during the reading of President Leo Eliel's address.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg was official censor of the discussions in the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing.

Autumn Vine Pease, of Fairbury, represented the Neb. Bd. of Ph., and is one of the leading pharmacists of his state.

No Drug Store is Complete without patent medicines to use in filling physicians' prescriptions.—[WM. C. ANDERSON.

The Address of president F. C. Godbold, of the N. A. B. P., was full of common sense ideas and practical suggestions.

President Leo Eliel's Address was a model of practical, straight-forward expressions and practical recommendations.

Hot Springs, Ark., the week of Monday, September 7 to Saturday inclusive, is the place and the spot for the 1908 meeting.

The Word Pure must be taken relatively when considering chemicals used for analytical, medicinal or technical purposes.

Hot Springs, Ark., newspapers will know the A. Ph. A. is in town September 7 to 12, 1908, and they will not hesitate to say so.

The Committee on Credentials consisted of Thos. F. Main, chairman, New York; J. F. Patton, Pennsylvania; J. A. Koch, Pennsylvania.

Fred A. Hubbard, of Boston, was chairman and W. A. Puckner, of Chicago, secretary of the joint conference of Boards and Faculties.

Wholesale book dealers will please take notice that the list of discounts in the National Formulary in quantity has been revised.

The First to Arrive were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Godbold, of New Orleans, who registered at the Hotel Astor, Thursday morning, August 29.

Dreamland, Coney Island.

Edward Williams, of Madison, Wis., spoke for the N. A. R. D. at the A. Ph. A. and represented the Wis. Bd. of Ph. at the N. A. B. P.

Chas. H. Avery was among the Chicago druggists who was forced by circumstances at the last moment to forego the A. Ph. A. meeting.

Since 1893 Hot Springs has been after the A. Ph. A., so Ceder Potnt, O., should not be discouraged—fourteen years may work wonders.

The Medical Profession should send their prescriptions to those who are known to be competent and honest pharmacists.—[LOUIS SCHULZ.

If My Enthusiasm leads me once in a while to some high flight of expression, do not consider me any the less sincere.—[H. P. HYNSON.

The Retiring Officers of the Scientific Section were Reid Hunt, chairman; Virgil Coblenz, secretary and Chas. Z. Vanderleed, associate.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

The Weather was all that could be desired.

A. M. A. is the American Medical Association.

Sixty-One organizations sent credentials for delegates.

A. M. A. & N. A. R. D. coat lapel gold buttons were in evidence.

Paul J. Waldner, spoke for the navy in which he is a pharmacist.

Miss Josie Wanous, has a prosperous business at Minneapolis, Minn.

Fifty-Three members were present at the nominating committee meeting.

The Flash Light photo is poor owing to the use of a lense unsuited for such purposes.

Five Minute Talks by the State representatives at the commercial section were interesting.

Drs. H. W. Wiley and Lyman F. Kebler represented the Department of Agriculture of the government.

John F. Patton, of York, Pa., has the prize official badge representing the greatest number of meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus. E. Lindvall, of Moline, Ill., are among the faithful ones who seldom miss a meeting.

Prof. Jos. P. Remington, was chairman and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, secretary of the nominating committee.

Official Gold Badges should be ordered from the general secretary, Prof. Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md., price $2.00.

The New York City Gold Bars can be obtained from Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md., price seventy-five cents.

Men of Timorous Nature do not constitute the rank and file of A. Ph. A. membership as shown by the discussions.

John VanNuys LaGrange, of Georgia, was one of the two delegates to the A. Ph. A. from the U. S. P. H. & M. H. S.

The Geographical Distribution of the new officers of the association and the sections is as extended as any one can desire.

F. B. Lillie, Guthrie, secretary, Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy is an industrious and successful amateur photographer.

Do Not combine a state meeting with an excursion as we did in Maryland or you will spoil the meeting.—[H. P. HYNSON.

Discussing an Active Member, some one spoke of his idiosyncrasies but the second party remarked "you mean a fellow's nature."

A Large City will do for a meeting now and then, but the majority should be held at summer resorts, for "God made the country and man the town."

Mayor McClellan, of New York, missed the opportunity to meet the A. Ph. A., for he failed to respond when invited to deliver the address of welcome.

Committee on Chairman's Address, before section on education and legislation, consisted of Messrs. H. P. Hynson, Wm. M. Searby and C. S. N. Hallberg.

The New York City Barber who asked a delegate if Arkansas is in St. Louis, has not made the required "points" for admission to a college of pharmacy.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., read a paper on the relation between pharmacists and physicians and introduced new and up-to-date thoughts.

Prof. Jose Giulino Diaz, of the University of Havana, spoke of his work in translating the U. S. P. into Spanish for the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. C.

The Credential Committee of the N. A. B. P. consisted of Rieman, New York; Hubbard, Massachusetts; Heim, Michigan; Dewoody, Arkansas; Wulling, Minnesota.

¶ President Elect of the A. Ph. A., Prof. W. M. Searby, of San Francisco, and his New York friend, Mr. E. W. Runyon, formerly of San Francisco, are shown in the above snap-shot by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

A Model Set of board of pharmacy questions did not develop, but some useful suggestions resulted from the work of Chairman Ogier of the special committee.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, said it was honor enough for him to come as a member of the A. Ph. A.

F. W. Meissner, of La Porte, Ind., is the new member of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P., elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Albert E. Ebert.

Prof. Geo. B. Kauffman, Columbus, O., dean of the department of pharmacy of the state university was alone this year owing to his wife being away on a trip to Europe.

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Casswell-Massey Co. now own the Alper Pharmacy at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, New York city. Soda water courtesies were extended the A. Ph. A. visitors.

Prof. A. V. Arny, of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, met with a painful but not serious street car accident which prevented him from attending the A. Ph. A. meeting.

Is Your Name on the list of contributions to the Albert E. Ebert memorial monument fund? If not write to Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, editor A. Ph. A. *Bulletin*, Chicago, Ill.

Narcotic Nostrums.—As soon as pharmacists find out that a preparation contains some habit-forming drug, they should throw it out of the store.—[PROF. W. C. ANDERSON.

Only Two Members of the committee on time and place of meeting were present. Prof. J. Wenchell Forbes proved to be "Time" and Frank G. Schlahleiter the "Place."

Ten Errors are all that have been found in the U. S. P. The 431 changes made are due to the nature of the ten errors being such that they necessitated numerous other changes.

Mrs. Fletcher Howard, of Des Moines, was the only member from Iowa. Since the death of her husband she has joined the A. Ph. A. and "now comes for myself and Howard."

Diligent Study, practical experience and if possible, attendance at a college of pharmacy, is the way to prepare for a board of pharmacy examination.—[F. B. LILLIE, Guthrie, Okla.

A More Liberal Spirit in regard to educational affairs prevailed than at the 1906 meeting. Some folks are learning to think about what can be done rather than what "ought to be so."

It is Not so difficult for an ambitious young man to be graduated in pharmacy as it is some of them to obtain a high school diploma. Such is the opinion of a prominent board member.

A Liquid Iceberg.—The Chicago iceberg once existing between Oldberg and Hallberg has melted, as shown by the gracious compliment paid Oldberg by Hallberg in the nominating committee.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing met with opposition when created and efforts have been made to smother it but the friends of the retail druggist continue to live and prosper.

A. Ph. A. replaced A. P. A. as the designation of American Pharmaceutical Association at a time when A. P. A. was more widely known in connection with an anti-Catholic political organization.

The Committee on Chairman Godbold's address for the N. A. B. P. consisted of Lillie, of Oklahoma; Flexner, District of Columbia; Bent, South Dakota; Davis, Maine; and Weinstein, New York.

The N. A. B. P. invited college teachers to be present and at the invitation of President Godbold addresses were made by J. P. Remington, J. H. Beal, H. P. Hynson, H. V. Arny and H. M. Whelpley.

E. C. Bent, of Dell Rapids, secretary of the South Dakota Board, does not speak often, but when he does it counts. So do the numerous applications for membership which he obtains for the A. Ph. A.

Happy in expression and fact were Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Carter who felt free after the work of the local secretary at Indianapolis, Ind., last year, on which occasion they made the visitors happy.

Treasurer Sheppard has been more than a dutiful officer, he has proven himself capable of controling the many adverse circumstances that exert such a pernicious influence upon successful association work.

The Ark. A. of Ph. Officers are F. G. Schachleiter, president, Hot Springs; Henry Weimar, vice-president, Hot Springs; O. O. Lumpkin, vice-president, Jonesboro; Miss Mary A. Fein, secretary-treasurer, Little Rock.

Gunda was Washed at the Zoo for the benefit of the A. Ph. A. visitors.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis., registered for the first time since their wedding trip in 1890. The doctor has seldom missed a meeting, but Mrs. Kremers waited fifteen years between meetings.

Many were the tributes to the memory of Albert E. Ebert whose death occurred November 20, 1906. He was an active delegate at the Indianapolis meeting last year as he had been for nearly half a century past.

One of S. A. D. Sheppard's Stories date back to the days of Horace Greeley who had an excited visitor with a grievance. The man talked and Greeley wrote editorial copy. At last the visitor paused when Greeley said: "Go on, my friend, you will feel better if you talk out and I can write better if you talk.

Through the Courtesy of the New York Telephone Co. and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., two stations were installed at the Hotel Astor for free telephone service during the convention—one station for local messages at all hours and the other for long distance service between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The Purpose of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Presidential address by James H. Beal, Ph. D., Scio, Ohio.

What is the Intent and Purpose of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties?—Why does it exist, and what function is it designed to perform?

DR. J. H. BEAL.

Is it intended to be a club wherein congenial spirits may meet for fellowship and the discussion of topics of mutual interest, while reflecting with smug satisfaction that they are of the elect, and that the uncleansed have been excluded?

Certainly the Conference exists for a more worthy object, and proposes for itself a much higher ideal than this.

Does it exist for the purpose of so moulding public opinion and so influencing official action that students of pharmacy shall be driven into the institutions which are members of the Conference and kept away from the schools which are not members, regardless of the character of the latter?

There is not a representative here who would not indignantly resent the imputation that the Conference existed for any such narrow and selfish purpose.

Our association has a far more useful aim than the bringing together of kindred spirits, and a far less selfish motive than the advancement of the material interests of its members at the expense of their competitors. The fundamental purpose of the Conference is service, not profit: service to the science and art of pharmacy by raising the general standard of pharmaceutical education, and thus a service to humanity; a service that shall be altruistic, since we hope for no reward save the satisfaction of the workman in his work; utilitarian and practical, since we intend it to be a service that shall result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

If this be a true conception of the great intention of our existence as an organization, it will be in order to inquire as to the particular methods by which this intention may be most perfectly realized.

Uniform Requirements.

Among the various tasks which have been proposed as worthy of our attention is that of unifying the requirements for admission to colleges of pharmacy, and harmonizing the scope and character of the instruction given therein.

Doubtless this is an important and worthy enterprise, but we should not lose sight of the fact that uniformity is sought only as an instrumentality for the accomplishment of a greater and more useful work, and not as an end in itself. Uniformity must not be allowed to become a fetich taking precedence of all other activities.

Substantial uniformity in the main framework of pharmaceutical curricula is highly desirable, but an absolute dead level of uniformity in educational methods would be an abomination. The healthy and natural development of educational institutions requires very great liberty in the selection of methods and character of work, and the denial of such liberty could not fail to work infinite harm.

In our early student days we learned the history of the first great exponent of the doctrine of uniformity, Procrustes by name, who, when his guests were too short for his beds forcibly elongated them, and when they were too long, amputated the surplusage. We must not permit our desire for uniformity to become so intense that it will lead us to the adoption of methods which may result in the maiming and crippling of institutions which have a natural tendency to develop in different directions and along lines peculiar to themselves.

We have as members of our association two classes of pharmacy schools, which for convenience may be designated respectively as the old line colleges of pharmacy, and the university schools of pharmacy. Each type has excellencies peculiar to itself, and each does useful work which could not well be duplicated by the other. Each cultivates a somewhat different field, and each, in a sense, serves a different constituency.

In the writer's opinion we cannot afford to eliminate the schools of either class, nor should we adopt such Procrustean methods of unification as would produce a single class, the individual members of which would resemble each other only in being uniformly crippled. It will be a far wiser and more profitable policy to encourage both classes of institutions to develop along the lines most available to their respective peculiarities of organization, and it could not be productive of harm to arbitrarily prescribe the course which either class must follow.

The Vision of the Higher Pharmacy.

A second great object that has been set before the conference is the elevation of educational standards, and here too, as in the case of uniformity, common sense must be mingled with zeal.

When I was younger in years, with more enthusiasm and less experience, I enjoyed a delightful vision of the higher pharmacy that would sometime prevail—a pharmacy that would be based entirely upon university ideals. But alas, with the coming of gray hairs, the vision has faded out. The star to which I thought to hitch my educational wagon has become a misty nebula, remote and dim.

It is difficult to believe that the most enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of the pharmacist can take a careful survey of the present actual conditions in the United States and then declare in cool blood that

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a university education should be made the only door to the retail drug business, or that we are as yet even within measuring distance of the period when university standards can universally be enforced.

This conclusion has not been reached willingly, but sorrowfully and reluctantly, and only because after careful search there seems to be no solid ground of fact upon which to base a different opinion.

Much, of course, depends upon the manner in which the investigation is conducted. If we hold ourselves sufficiently aloof from the subject of study, closing our eyes to all evidence which does not harmonize with our theories, and pull resolutely upon our boot straps, it is possible to arrive at almost any conclusion we may desire to reach.

It is the too common disposition of the teacher to frame his theories of education and government upon conditions of society which might, could, would, or should, exist, rather than upon conditions which actually do exist, that has caused him to be generally regarded as a very impractical and visionary sort of person.

It is, after all, only a very small portion of the world that is visible through the lecture room windows, and if we do not occasionally leave the academic atmosphere, and mingle with the current of practical affairs there is danger that we shall lose touch with the actualities of life, and through our isolation develop an esoteric and impossible system of pharmacy which has no place in the real world, and be left at last like priests without followers, the lonely ministrants of empty temples.

Systems of Education Must Fit the Average Man.

In devising any general scheme of education or legislation it must be made to fit the requirements and abilities of the average man, if practical results are expected. The average man constitutes the major portion of society, pays the most of the taxes, does the greater part of the world's work, and could we penetrate the purpose which lies behind the cosmos I doubt not we should discover that the world was made for him and that the man of extraordinary capacity, is in legal phrase, only a tenant by sufferance.

The man of exceptional ability is of exceptional occurrence, and while he should have perfect freedom of development, we cannot afford to hamper the well being of a whole generation of ordinary men for his particular benefit. Consequently schemes of government and educational policy must have reference to the average man, rather than to the rare individual of unusual endowments.

Beyond doubt our university schools are destined to continue and to increase in usefulness and influence, while their product will always be readily absorbed into the pharmaceutical economy, but a candid survey of the field teaches plainly and uncompromisingly that there will always exist a considerable proletariat in pharmacy which must be recognized and reckoned with, and which must be educated upon other than university standards or not educated at all.

This is not pessimism; it is the philosophy of realism. It is looking the real facts squarely in the face. It does not mean that we shall strive less ardently for the attainment of all that is highest and best in pharmaceutical education, but that we shall plan our educational edifice with reference to the purpose it is to serve and to suit the materials out of which it must be constructed; choosing the best materials available, but making the building habitable for ordinary men.

Increasing the Membership of the Conference.

A problem of immediate concern to the conference is that of increasing its membership. In this connection I can not do better than to quote my immediate predecessor who said, "I cannot believe that we have within our fold all of the schools which are earnest and honest in their purpose, and efficient in their work. I trust that our membership will grow until it includes every desirable school. We need them and they need us." To these wise and politic words of Dr. Whelpley I give my unqualified assent, believing that they point us to an imperative duty which we cannot afford to ignore.

Upon the question of increasing the membership there is within the conference what may be dominated a division into a liberal and a conservative party, each sincerely and honestly advocating the policy which it believes the most sound and expedient. In this alignment the writer must confess himself a liberal, perhaps a radical. I believe we would have made better progress if we had begun our existence by taking in the majority of the schools in active operation, adopting a graduated scale of advances distributed over a period of ten to fifteen years, and exacting no other pledge than that each member would earnestly strive to live up to the several requirements as they became effective. The individual steps might have been small, but the aggregate in seven years would almost certainly have placed us in advance of our present position.

No school will deny that some progress is possible, and if this progress be made to consist of successive short steps, but few institutions would refuse to make the effort, while each step successfully taken would increase the confidence of the schools in their ability to make further advances.

It may now be too late for the adoption of such a policy, but it is not too late to adopt a policy that will give the conference members in every large section of the United States, a condition highly necessary if the Conference is to gain general recognition by boards of pharmacy and new legislation.

When a college knocks at the door of the Conference its admissibility, in the writer's opinion, should be determined by the answer to the following question:

Is the school, seeking admission, in the strength of its teaching force, equipment, and standards of admission and graduation, fairly abreast with other colleges in the same or similar territory, and is it laboring honestly to raise its standards as rapidly as the general educational conditions of its territory will permit?

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If the institution is making an honest and successful endeavor to measure up to the opportunities within the territory in which it is located, we may extend the right hand of fellowship in full confidence that as its opportunities enlarge it will advance its requirements and facilities in like proportion.

The Differential in Entrance Requirements.

Either because of a difference in the date of settlement or in early educational policy, or because of the retarding influences of the civil war, or for some other reason, the educational facilities of different states vary within quite considerable limits.

Theoretically, it may be possible for every boy and girl in the United States to obtain a high school education; but if local conditions are examined it will be found that in some sections the aspirant for a high school education must make a very much greater effort and submit to very much greater sacrifices to realize his ambition than are required of boys in other sections. In some cases the difficulties are so great as to be virtually prohibitory. Practically therefore the conditions are very unequal.

This virtually shuts us up to a choice between two alternatives. Either to adjust our rate of progress in requirements to a minimum sufficiently low so that the colleges in the least advanced portions of the country may be able to keep pace therewith, or to adopt a differential in requirements, making the minimum in each state or section a standard practically attainable in that state or section.

The objection to the first course is that it would hold the colleges capable of making the most rapid advancement back to the rate of the slowest. The latter alternative is therefore the one which, in the writer's opinion, we, as practical men, more interested in useful results than in academic theories should adopt.

To settle upon a differential which would be perfectly equitable to all sections might be difficult, but not more difficult than to ignore the fact that some such concession is desirable.

It would be expecting too much of human nature to hope that the state boards and legislatures of the South and Southwest will recognize the institutions belonging to the Conference, if the latter will not admit to membership the representative institutions of these sections, and unless the Conference can be generally recognized as the authority which determines the respectability and standing of the colleges and schools of pharmacy in the United States, its effectiveness as an agency for educational progress must be largely curtailed.

If the university schools, with their wealth of equipment, abundance of resources and high ideals, admit that there may be any other than a university standard for the admission of students to colleges of pharmacy, will it be said that they have taken a backward step? Rather will it be said that these institutions are represented in the Conference by broad and liberal men who would rather support moderate standards which are readily attainable in all portions of the country than ideal standards that cannot be realized by some of the western and southern colleges.

If the prosperous and successful old line colleges agree that younger institutions in less favored localities may admit students upon other terms than are exacted in the east will it be said that they are agreeing to a debasement of the standards? It will more likely be said that, these institutions, remembering the struggles and sacrifices of their own days of small things, are generously willing to concede to colleges located in less favored localities such opportunities as will enable them to continue their work and prosper, in the confidence that these institutions will advance their requirements and increase their facilities as rapidly as their circumstances will permit.

If we settle upon the principle that the minimum requirement for entrance to a college of pharmacy shall be as high as, but no higher, than the conditions within the territory in which the college is located will permit it to successfully maintain, our action will be accounted reasonable and just by all men; just as certainly will it be considered unreasonable and in restraint of real progress if we adopt an inflexible standard based upon the favorable conditions in the more advanced states, and insist that the colleges in the less favored localities shall either conform to this standard or pass out of existence.

The Three-Fourths Majority.

In connection with this subject we may very properly inquire whether a three-fourths majority is not too great to require for election to membership, since every additional member renders it more difficult to elect succeeding candidates.

If our organization were a lodge or a private club with no other purpose than to advance the interests of its members, such exclusiveness might be defensible, but since our avowed purpose is to advance the general cause of pharmaceutical education, the wisdom of such an extreme majority is open to serious question.

Even if admission to membership was to be determined by sordid motives of self interest, these alone would indicate more generous policy, since competition is far more likely to be fair and honorable between those who meet for a friendly discussion of their differences than between those who are separated by mutual distrust and jealousy.

In accordance with notice previously given, I shall later offer an amendment to that part of the constitution which governs elections.

The Conservative Argument.

So much for the argument in favor of additions to the membership, and the adoption of differentials in favor of schools in certain localities. A decent regard for fairness, however, compels the admission that the conservative side does not lack either able defenders or impressive arguments.

It is said with great force that membership in the Conference is a privilege which should be bestowed only after the most careful investigation and consideration; that it is easier to keep out undesirable

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schools than to expel them after they have once been admitted; and also that some applicants have sought admission to the Conference not because of sympathy with its purposes, but in order to exploit their connection for advertising purposes. For these and similar reasons it is contended that membership in the Conference should be guarded with the most jealous care, and should be conferred only when it has been established by evidences and assurances that cannot be questioned that the privilege will not be abused.

Coming from the source they do, these arguments cannot be lightly passed over. They are undoubtedly offered in good faith, by men of affairs, whose capacity for sound judgment is well established, and whose motives are certainly as unselfish as those of any who represent the contrary view.

Conditional or Limited Membership as a Solution.

The Conference is thus called upon to decide between two opposing lines of policy, both supported by arguments of strength and merit, yet in part conflicting.

The first proposes a liberal extension in membership, at least until all the principal sections of the country have gained representatives.

The second, while not opposing increase in membership *per se*, yet insists upon requirements which some good institutions cannot meet, and as this policy is entrenched behind the extraordinary majority or three-fourths, it is possible for a little more than one-fourth of the members to dominate the Conference on all questions of admitting new candidates.

Fortunately there appears to be a way by which this somewhat embarrassing situation can be met without disregarding or over-riding either party. It is in the nature of a compromise, which asks of each side the yielding of some non-essential points, yet preserves to both the important principles for which they respectively contend.

This plan is to create a class of Conditional or Limited Members, whose rights and privileges shall be the same as institutions holding complete membership, except in voting upon questions which may affect their own status, and which conditional or limited membership shall periodically terminate unless renewed by the Conference.

As a means of carrying this proposition into effect, I recommend the adoption of a new by-law to read substantially as follows:

"Conditional Membership."

"Conditional members shall consist of such institutions as shall be recommended for election to Conditional Membership by the executive committee, and shall receive the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members of the Conference represented at any annual meeting.

The Conditional Membership of an institution shall terminate in one year, unless the same shall be renewed by re-election. Institutions holding conditional membership may be elected to complete membership at any annual meeting, after one year from the date of their election to conditional membership in the manner and upon the terms prescribed by Article 4 of the constitution.

"In the proceedings the names of conditional members shall be printed under the title: "Institutions Holding Conditional Membership in the American Conference of the Pharmaceutical Faculties." The names of other members shall be printed under the title: "Institutions Holding Complete Membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties."

Conditional members shall be entitled to three delegates at the meetings of the Conference. The delegates shall have the right to join in the discussions of all questions and to one vote upon all motions and resolutions, except changes in the requirements for complete membership, the election of new members, or questions affecting the status of their respective institutions.

"Delegates from conditional members shall not be present when the institutions which they represent are being voted upon."

The above by-law is offered as affording a convenient way out of the situation which now confronts the Conference. It will show that our organization is not arbitrarily exclusive, and will provide for at least a partial recognition of certain institutions which are evidencing a sincere desire to meet our present requirements.

It will furnish an effectual safeguard against a possible abuse of the privileges of membership by an unworthy institution by keeping it in the limited class until its character is fully established.

Since it does not propose any fixed scale of requirements for conditional membership, it will leave the Conference at liberty to take into consideration all the circumstances surrounding the candidate at the time its application is voted upon, and thus practically allow a differential when the conditions would justify it.

It will afford worthy institutions which fail to measure up to all of our technical requirements for complete membership the opportunity of making up their deficiencies, in which they will be assisted by the prestige of their conditional membership.

The fact of conditional membership automatically terminating each year will relieve the Conference of the disagreeable duty of expelling an institution in case it does not maintain a proper standard of efficiency or does not make the advances which might reasonably be expected of it.

The reason for proposing the above as an amendment to the by-laws instead of to the constitution is that it is offered admittedly as an experiment, and if not found satisfactory in practice may easily be amended or abandoned, which would not be the case if it were made one of our constitutional rules.

In case the above proposed by-law should be adopted, it might be as well to leave the majority for complete membership as it now stands, since election to conditional or limited membership would go far toward limiting the hardship of the present constitutional rule.

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Pharmaceutical Degrees.

The matter of pharmaceutical degrees is a problem still pressing for solution.

It can scarcely be doubted that the educated pharmacist has been sorely handicapped in the effort to secure the recognition which his learning deserves by the lack of an appropriate professional title such as the practitioners of the collateral branches of medicine enjoy.

There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to decry the use of titles altogether, and to maintain that the student should seek his education without giving thought to the resulting degree or other honorary distinction.

Is not this a fairy-story-book kind of sentiment? Why should men not prize that which certifies to the successful completion of a long and arduous course of study? What is there so peculiar about a college education that makes it improper to care for the symbol which attests that it has been acquired in due and ancient form? Do not the institutions which confer titles and degrees consider them valuable, and expect them to be prized by the recipients? And if degrees are of no consequence, do not colleges and universities indulge in a vast amount of unnecessary pomp and circumstances in conferring them?

It may well be true that a sound education does not necessarily accompany a degree, or *vice versa*, but this is quite beside the question. The reproach which attaches to an unearned degree is wholly because of its surreptitious character, and is without significance in the discussion of genuine degrees, unless as a kind of negative evidence to show that the latter possess real value.

The congealed truth is that degrees honestly won are justly the source of honorable pride to their possessors, that they are considered valuable by the institutions which confer them, that they are things of importance in the mind of the public, and to the men who live by the practice of any calling in which intellectual training, rather than manual dexterity, is required are a valuable professional asset. Why then should pharmacy, in its painful struggle toward better things be denied so valuable an aid to professional advancement?

Of the various degrees commonly awarded upon the completion of the pharmaceutical curriculum that of Doctor of Pharmacy is the only one appropriate to its subject, and the only one possessing the popular significance which would make it valuable.

Learned disquisitions as to the derivation and original significance of the Doctor's degree are of little value in the face of the fact that it has come to be universally accepted as the appropriate designation for one who has completed a collegiate course of study in some branch of applied medicine, as Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, or Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and this understanding of the title is likely to persist in spite of all efforts to the contrary.

The principal disagreement, however, is not as to the appropriateness of the title of Doctor of Pharmacy, but as to the terms upon which it shall be conferred.

Some advocate that it be conferred upon the completion of the usual pharmaceutical curriculum, in place of the absurd and unusable Graduate in Pharmacy, while others would have it conferred only upon the completion of a course of study parallel with a university course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and based upon the same kind and extent of preliminary training.

Those who maintain the latter view do not, however, give a satisfactory reason why pharmacy should be made to bear a so much heavier burden than has been placed upon the practice of medicine.

If an accurate census could be made of the college history of those who bear the title of Doctor of Medicine, it would probably be found that a majority of them received it at the conclusion of two courses of lectures which included a considerably smaller number of hours of didactic instruction and very much less of laboratory practice than is now required for graduation in pharmacy by the average institution which is a member of this Conference.

Medical education has been in the course of active evolution in this country for a century or more, and is still far from the attainment of a university standard for Doctor of Medicine, while the college education of pharmacists has become a real issue only within the past two decades. Should pharmacy be asked to reach at a single bound what medicine has not been able to achieve after a century of striving? The distance to be passed over is too great to be taken at one leap, and we would not do credit to our knowledge of the manner in which reforms in human society are brought about should we attempt to fasten this handicap upon the cause of pharmaceutical education.

Pharmaceutical education has made tremendous strides in the past twenty-five years, and in view of the difficulties in the way, more than might reasonably have been looked for; it may reasonably be expected to make an equally great advancement within the next equal period, but we must not expect it to pass almost at once from the lowest to the highest level.

In connection with this subject, it may not be out of place to consider the propriety of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy upon those who by their labors have contributed materially to pharmaceutical advancement. There are very many who, either with or without the aid of a college training, have earned honorable distinction in one or another field of pharmaceutical endeavor. In the writer's opinion our colleges would be doing a very worthy thing by making their annual commencements the occasions for recognizing the services of such men by conferring upon them the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy *honoris causa*.

The above is not offered with the intent of committing the Conference to any particular policy upon the subject of degrees, but for the purpose of pointing out clearly some of the factors in the problem, and as a partial excuse for the expression of the writer's belief that the natural evolution of events is toward the universal adoption of the doctor's title as the usual and

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appropriate degree for those who graduate from our colleges of pharmacy.

Delegates to the N. A. R. D.

Last year the Conference for the first time sent delegates to the National Association of Retail Druggists. The report of this committee when received will, I believe, confirm the wisdom of our action.

As practical men we cannot but feel a lively interest in every honest attempt to improve the professional and financial status of the pharmacist, and consequently to have sympathy with such a conspicuous example of successful organized effort as has been exhibited by the National Association of Retail Druggists which now more than ever before deserves the support and encouragement of those interested in the welfare of legitimate pharmacy.

I therefore recommend that we again send a committee to the annual convention of that organization to convey the greetings and good wishes of this Conference, and that said committee be especially instructed to express our cordial approval of the N. A. R. D. propaganda in favor of a more extended use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, and in favor of greater cooperation between the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

Amendments to the Constitution.

As required by the constitutional rule governing amendments, I have previously given notice of my intention of offering the following amendment to the constitution:

Article 4. To change the words, "three-fourths" in the third line to "two-thirds." The reason for this change has already been expressed. Should the proposed by-law providing for conditional or limited membership be adopted, I shall with the consent of the Conference, withdraw this part of the amendment.

Also to add to Article 4 the following: "If a majority of the members represented at any meeting of the Conference shall vote in favor of a candidate's admission, but the affirmate votes shall number less than the majority required for election, the votes of the members not represented at such meeting shall be taken by mail."

The purpose of this addition to Article 4 is to place beyond dispute the right of members to vote by mail. The fact that the vote by mail cannot be taken until after a candidate has been considered at a regular meeting and has been approved by a majority of the members present should afford a sufficient safeguard against hasty or ill-considered action.

Article XI.—The present method provided for the amending of the Constitution is, in the writer's opinion, far too cumbersome and difficult, so much so that it must be regarded as a source of weakness rather than strength, and which becomes intensified as our membership increases.

To Article XI, I therefore recommend the following amendment:

Change the words, "three-fourths" in the eighth line to "two-thirds," and also add to said article the following: "Should such amendment receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the members represented at any meeting, but less than two-thirds of the total membership, the votes of the members not represented at said meeting shall be taken by mail, provided the affirmative votes of all of the members not so represented would be sufficient to carry such amendment."

Joint Publication of Proceedings by the Conference and the N. A. B. P.—The work of the Conference and of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy are so closely allied in scope and subject matter that it is scarcely possible to be interested in the proceedings of the one without being correspondingly interested in the proceedings of the other. Up to the present time, the proceedings of both associations have been too brief to justify the expense of a cloth-bound volume.

Would it not be wise therefore for this Conference and the N. A. B. P. to issue their proceedings jointly in the same volume, sharing the cost in proportion to the number of pages occupied by each, and the number of copies furnished to each association?

In the writer's opinion this plan presents several distinct advantages.

The expense to each association would be less than if it should publish its own proceedings in a separate volume of the same character of binding.

Each member of a board of pharmacy and pharmaceutical faculty, and each public library and pharmaceutical editor would have the proceedings of both in the most easily used form.

The cloth-bound volumes would not only be less liable to be lost or misplaced, but would be more in keeping with the dignity of the association than the present pamphlet form.

Should this suggestion meet you approval, I recommend that we present to the proper officers of the N. A. B. P. the following proposition:

1. That the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy publish their proceedings in one volume, and that the same be bound in cloth.

2. That the cost of publishing the said volume be shared by these two associations in proportion to the number of pages occupied by their proceedings respectively.

No Acceptances.

He'd written with a fountain pen;
He'd written with the blues.
He'd written with a typewriter
And inks of various hues.

He'd written with a Chinese brush;
With pencils, black and red.
He'd written with a hopeful heart
And with an aching head!

But though he wrote so very much,
All back to him 'twas brought.
The reason why, I fancy, was
He'd written with no thought!

—[FRANK H. WILLIAMS.

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U. S. P. CORRECTIONS.

BY JOS. P. REMINGTON, PH. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION.

Extract of a paper read as a report to the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention.

It may be interesting to present the following summary and analysis of the list of "Additions and Corrections." Those who have glanced at what appears to be a formidable list, will realize that the changes which have been made, while important to the manufacturers, will have very little influence practically upon the efficiency of the chemicals as medicines. In other words, the medical profession will be served just as well by the latest issue as they were by the standards of the previous one.

PROF. J. P. REMINGTON.

The total number of changes of all kinds was 431, in a total of 1,297 articles, test solutions and assays, but of this number 431, 157 were changes made necessary through the adoption of one change in one part of the book which compelled a similar correction in other parts of the book; thus the Assay Committee in order to satisfy a preference by a number of chemists for cochineal over hematoxylin required a repetition of this correction 33 times, then again the few changes for standards for crude drugs, ipecac, belladonna, stramonium, etc., caused corresponding changes in the tables in the appendix and elsewhere. There were 27 of these. A slight change in bismuth standard necessitated a similar change in all the bismuth salts.

A further analysis reveals the facts that the physical constants which had to be changed, such as specific gravity, melting points, boiling points, saponification and iodine value, optical rotation, solubility, congealing point, ash and residue after incineration, amounted to 83. In nearly every case these changes were made to allow a wider range or to modify the severity of the test. A number of them were of course independent. A change in the specific gravity for the standard, involving also a change in the boiling or melting point. A large proportion of the alterations in the standard for crude drugs involved corresponding changes in the preparations, and thus the list was swelled. It was found after conference with the chemical manufacturers that the "Heavy Metal Test," particularly in respect to the presence of traces of iron, was too stringent and it was corrected; this involved 15 changes. The reasons presented by the chemical manufacturers were convincing; they stated that in making chemical salts in large quantities, often by the ton, the use of glass, porcelain, or enameled vessels was out of the question, because of the inability to procure them in large sizes, and loss and expense through breakage, and though the product was purified by recrystallization, minute traces of iron which did not unfit the salt for medicinal purposes, could not be separated without adding greatly to the cost. This concession need cause no alarm since the present test permits the presence of only two one-hundredths of one per cent. of iron as an allowable impurity.

In every case where a concession was granted because of the extreme rigidity of the test, the Sub-Committee having charge, made careful experiments, examining the salts made by different manufacturers before a decision was reached. In some cases it became necessary to add a word, delete another, to render the language of a test more definite or accurate; these did not make any difference in the standards, but the number of these amounted to 66. Twelve tests throughout the book were omitted because they were not conclusive or were more efficiently covered by another, or for some other reason were undesirable.

Thirty-three changes were made in chemical tests in which the word "absence" was replaced by the words "limit of" because it was not desirable to compel the salt to be absolutely free from the contaminating substance and a detailed test was inserted which prescribed definitely the percentage of allowable impurities. Two changes were made for the better preservation of the official substance. Two changes to fix the limit for the presence of arsenic. Nine changes were made to describe more accurately aud less rigidly chemical substances. One new indicator (rosolic acid) was added to the list because it was preferred to phenophthalein and lithium sulphate was added to the table of molecular weights, because it was used in a gravimetric test. There were ten errors, in 692 pages, typographical, editorial or which could be laid at the door of the proofreader. These last were all detected and corrected after the first issue from the plates so that they can only be found in the first printing of series "A," 2,000 Pharmacopœias of the total of 50,000.

None of these errors could be said to be vital, and not one of them dangerous to life, but such errors always cause annoyance and regret, and it seems impossible to evade the trite saying, "To err is human."

The Board of Trustees decided that inasmuch as the Pharmacopœia had just been issued and that prosecutions were likely to follow by the National Government, it was of the utmost importance that a departure be made from the established precedent and that the additions and corrections should be given the widest publicity, and that the purchasers of a book of standards just issued should have practically without cost the necessary data to take their book up to date.

Oil of Cloves as a Disinfectant is now attracting attention in medical journals. Some practitioners have realized for years that the essential oils, such as those of cinnamon and cloves are efficient disinfectants wherever such a liquid can be appropriately applied.

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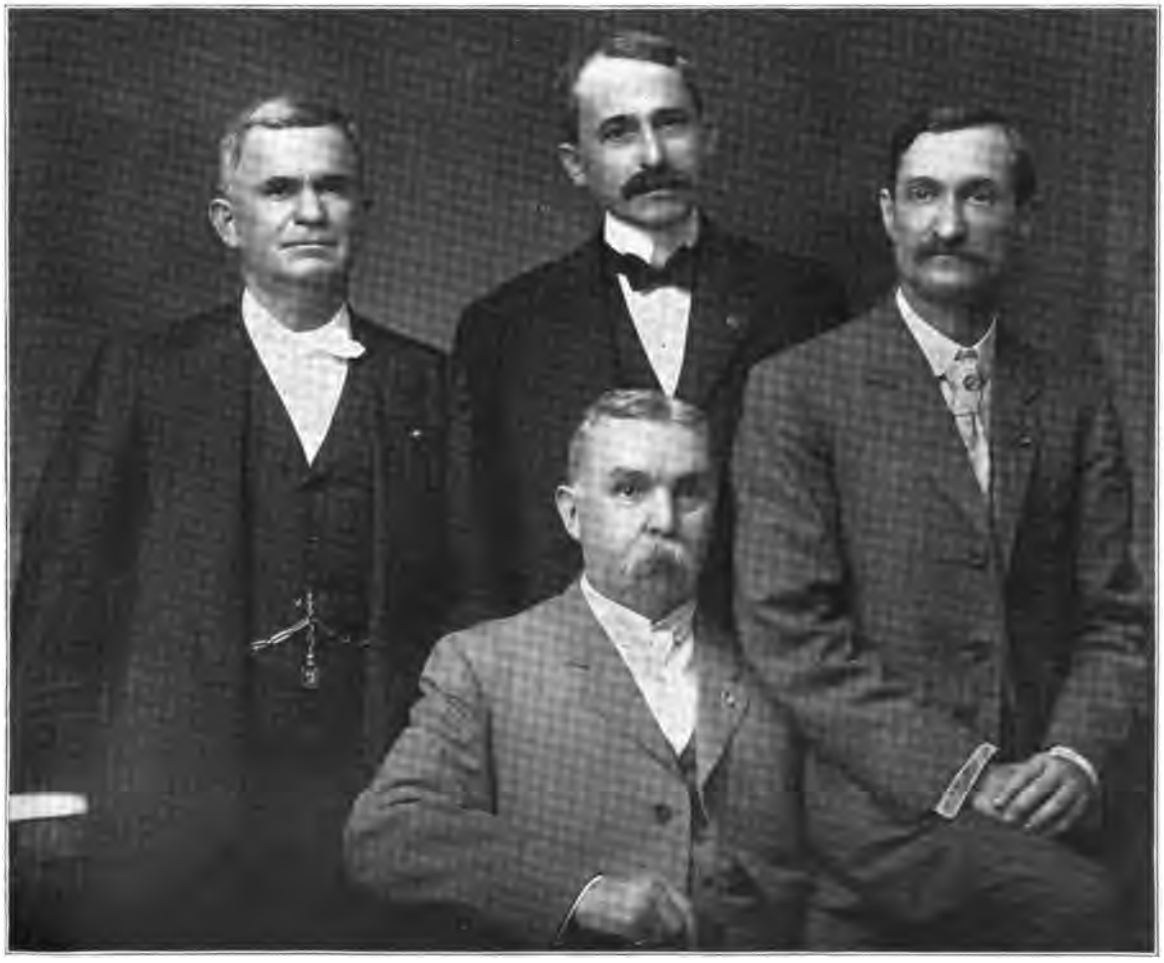
THOMAS B. MONTGOMERY.

DR. A. W. BAER.

PROF. D. V. WHITNEY.

MISS ELIZABETH A. YEOMANS.

Prominent Pharmaceutical Officials.—Thomas B. Montgomery, Warrensburg, Local Secretary, Missouri Pharmaceutical Association; **Dr. A.** W. Baer, President Alumni Association, Chicago College of Pharmacy; Prof. D. V. Whitney, Dean, Kansas City College of Pharmacy; **Miss** Elizabeth A. Yeomans, Chairman, Publicity and Promotion Committee, Woman's Organization of the Chicago R. D. A.



Prominent Texas Pharmacists.—J. J. Thames, a prominent retail pharmacist of Taylor, and ex-President Tex. Ph. A. (at the right); H. L. Carleton (seated in the center), of the wholesale and retail drug firm of Morley Brothers, of Austin, and ex-President Tex. Ph. A.; Prof. E. G. Eberle (standing in center), Dean of the Baylor University College of Pharmacy at Dallas, and ex-President Tex. Ph. A.; R. H. Walker, of Gonzales, Secretary-Treasurer, Texas Pharmaceutical Association for the past fourteen years (at the left).

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National Association Retail Druggists, Thomas Orchestra, Auditorium, Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1907.

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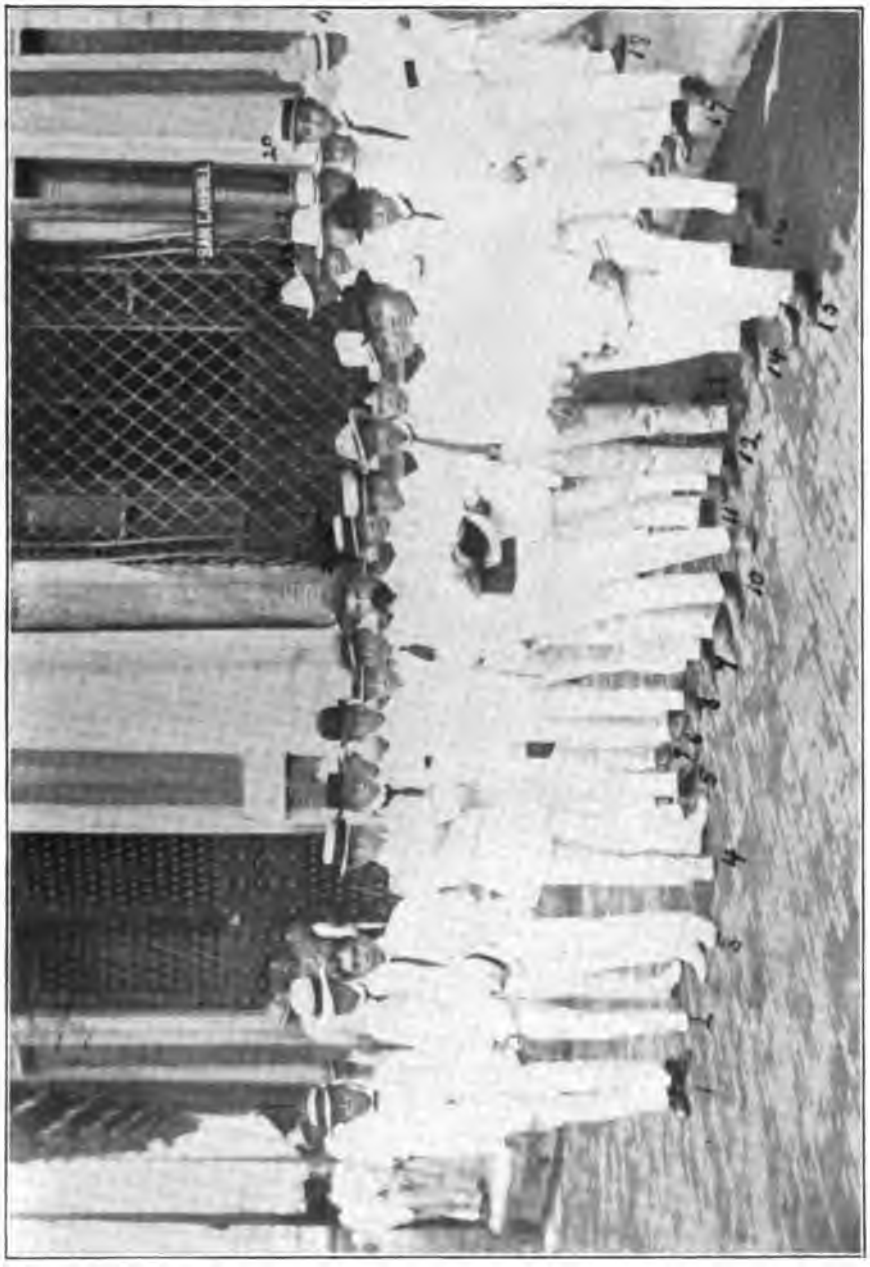

Students of the Colegio de Farmacia.

1. Sr. T. Tapia, Freshman.
2. Sr. J. de la Cruz, Freshman.
3. Sr. R. Nery, Freshman.
4. Sr. J. Rosario, Freshman.
5. Sr. D. Munoz, Freshman.
6. Sr. C. Pascual, Jr., Junior.
7. Sr. F. Ortega, Senior.
8. Sr. G. Agilipay, Freshman.
9. Sr. F. Toribio, Junior.
10. Sr. P. L. Stangl, Dean.
11. Sr. D. Aguiho, Freshman.
12. Sr. H. Reynoso, Freshman.
13. Sr. L. Medina, Freshman.
14. Sr. A. Ignacio, Freshman.
15. Sr. A. Reyes, Senior.
16. Sr. F. Galang, Freshman.
17. Sr. R. Gramonte, Senior.
18. Dr. L. Santos, Freshman.
19. Dr. A. Gabriel, Freshman.
20. Sr. R. del Rosario, Senior.
21. Sr. L. Abenir, Junior.
22. Sr. A. Ignacio, Junior.
23. Sr. C. Reyes, Freshman.
24. Sr. A. Saldana, Freshman.
25. Sr. S. Pangilinan, Freshman
26. Sr. G. Robles, Senior.

A Class of the Colegio de Farmacio Pharmacy Students. Two of the number are licensed physicians who are taking the course in pharmacy, as they feel the need of such information. Dr. P. L. Stangl is at the head of the school which is located at Manila. Each year, he takes the classes on a visiting tour through such establishments as the cable office, the telephone central and places where electricity is used in order to simplify manufacturing processes. The above photograph was taken on such a trip.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born, December 23, 1840; Died, November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December 1906, pages 380, to 385, 392, 398 and 419; January, 1907, pages 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pages 72, 73; March, pages 102, 103; April, page 149; May, page 197; June, page 256; September, page, 378.

The Ebert A. Ph. A. Prize for 1906 was awarded to Frank B. Powers and Frank Tutin, both of London, England, for their paper on Eriodycton.

We all Missed Albert E. Ebert who so unselfishly and continuously labored, not only for the Historical Section but also for the best interests of every feature of the A. Ph. A.—[EWEN MCINTYRE, Chairman, Historical Section, A. Ph. A.

In Memoriam: A. E. Ebert.—Rarely has so sterling a tribute been paid to any pharmacist than that which was made to the memory of the late Albert E. Ebert in the memorial volume issued under the editorial direction of Prof. Carl S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, and distributed to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting held in New York last week. Mr. Ebert must have held the respect, esteem and loving regard of his colleagues in a most exceptional way, for the expressions of condolence conveyed in the reminiscent papers which make up the volume of memorial tributes are all characterized by a special regard for the decedent's fearless character and regard for the truth. He had the courage of his convictions, and did not hesitate to give expression to his thoughts whenever the best interests of pharmacy were concerned, though in doing so he often stood the risk of alienating the friendships of a lifetime. The compiler of the memorial volume has used rare taste and discrimination in the arrangement and typographical setting of the book, which reflects credit on all concerned in its preparation.—[*American Druggist.*

Communication from the Executors of the Ebert Estate.—To the Council of the A. Ph. A.: The Executors of the Estate of Albert E. Ebert beg to render the following information to the Council:

The late Albert E. Ebert of Chicago who died November 20, 1906, bequested all the residue of his estate (except $100 willed to his foster daughter Elsie)to the American Pharmaceutical Association to be added to the Ebert Fund, the whole amount to be held in trust by the Association on the same terms as on the original endowment of the Ebert Prize Fund of 1873.

The Executors have disposed of the pharmacy and business at Nos. 7 and 9 East Polk St. together with the lease-hold and proprietary rights on certain medicines under special limitations approved by the Chairman of the Council, the General Secretary and the President. The amount realized was $3,500. There is remaining some jewelry appraised at $600. After the outstanding claims are all paid, provided the jewelry has realized the amount named, there should be left from $1,500 to $2,000. In addition to this there are two pieces of real estate, one situated in Winnetka, valued at $1,000 and two lots in Austin valued at $1,500. These properties are increasing in value and when sold added to the residue cash in bank should net the Association at least $4,000.

According to the Statutes of Illinois, the final account of the Executors, will not be made until one year after their appointment.

It is hoped that before the next annual meeting a complete account of the executors administration of the Ebert Estate may be made. Respectfully submitted. CARL S. N. HALLBERG, THOMAS N. JAMIESON, Executors of the Albert E. Ebert Estate, 36 Twelfth St., Chicago, August 30, 1907.

The Loss of Ebert.—The past year, which has brought so many changes in connection with matters of pharmaceutical interest, has also brought great sorrow and grief to our ranks. Stricken down in the period of his greatest usefulness, with his faculties unimpaired, with apparently many years of useful service before him, in the cause to which he had devoted his life, the announcement of the sudden illness and death of the late lamented Albert E. Ebert, came as a distressing shock to the members of this association, such as it had never before experienced. His taking away is an irreparable loss to pharmacy, and leaves a decided vacancy in our ranks.

Those who knew him and were near to him, also knew his kind and self-sacrificing disposition, his willingness to subordinate his own material interests for those of others, recognized the underlying motive in all his actions: namely, to better pharmaceutical conditions in this country. His keen perception and analytical mind, especially in counsel, made him a safe guide in all things pertaining to the welfare of this association and the profession of pharmacy in general. He will long be missed.

This association and the pharmacists of America, owe a debt of undying gratitude to his memory. His last words were: "The American Pharmaceutical Association. It was my life. It gave me a profession." The Bulletin of the A. Ph. A. of December, 1906, published his likeness and obituary. I recommend that they be incorporated in the next proceedings.

I have named the following as a Committee on Ebert Memorial Volume, and trust that it will meet with your approval: C. Lewis Diehl, Wm. Searby, S. A. D. Sheppard, H. M. Whelpley, C. A. Mayo, Jos. P. Remington, John F. Hancock, L. C. Hopp, J. H. Beal, Edward Kremers, C. S. N. Hallberg, and myself.—[From A. Ph. A. presidential address of LEO ELIEL, 1907.

He Had Too Much Faith in Ashes.—We refer to the homeopathic physician, who financially backed a Pennsylvania shoemaker, who proposed to use ashes as fuel. When the doctor learned the truth, and realized that his money was gone, he drank Phenol and promptly died from the effects of the poison.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

It is of much more than passing interest to note the freedom of speech during private conversation about pharmaceutical education at the 1907 meeting of the A. Ph. A. Members who a year ago kept still for fear of being misunderstood or, what is worse, misrepresented, are now free to admit that they never did approve of the radical methods advocated by some very worthy educators. Not only these but many who were radical one year ago now feel that the process of advancement must begin at the bottom and progress slowly. The attempt of one year ago to ridicule those who do not believe in the possibility of attaining general high school prerequisites in the course of the next five years failed, and common sense and a liberal spirit is coming to the front.

The public sentiment is also in a process of evolution, as shown by the papers, discussions and editorial comments. As an example of the pharmaceutical press sentiment we copy the following from the pen of Editor Caswell A. Mayo in his report of the A. Ph. A. meeting. Many college professors are only recently ready to admit with this editor that "There are two sides to the question." But to quote from the *American Druggist:*

"Dr. Otto A. Wall's paper was a survey of the present condition of public education, the arguments of the author of the paper being fortified by quotations from the utterances of various educators. It was essentially a protest against the present tendency to accentuate purely academic and culture studies at the expense and neglect of useful studies. While admitting the desirability of better education, the paper pleads for improving conditions from the bottom up, and not from the top down.

"It was shown that our common schools, primary and secondary or 'high,' have been conducted too much as preparatory schools for universities, and too little for the good of those who are compelled to quit school after having completed the eighth grade, or even the high school.

"A plea was made to use our influence to better the grammar schools, and the opinion was expressed that it would not be difficult to so improve the common schools that a graduate from them would be equal to one who had attended two years in high school, as schools are now conducted. The common schools should prepare a scholar to enter the active pursuits of life, instead of merely fitting him for high school. 'Utility' should be the watchword of common school educators.

"That the common schools are defective in many regards was shown by statistics of a remarkable nature; also, that these defects are not confined to the frontier states and the backwoods, but that they can be found in the most advanced portions of our land.

"The causes of these defects were traced, so that by knowing them we might be placed in a position intelligently to proceed to correct them.

"It was pointed out that the lavish expenditures of money for higher education for the few drained the resources of the states so that but little was left for the education of the many. While universities are useful and even necessary, there are too many and they exact too great a tribute from the funds available for education, so that our educational systems have become too top-heavy. The business community as well as the children of the masses would be greatly benefitted by spending more money on the grammar schools and less on the universities; improve the schools, beginning at the bottom, and as means allow, gradually expand higher education also.

"The author of the paper believes that colleges of pharmacy, manual training schools, agricultural colleges, trade schools, business colleges and correspondence schools are secondary schools, of the same grade as high schools, and that it is not for the best interests of the pupils or of the people to artificially force them to become 'higher' schools than high schools are. That those who wish to study for the sake of academic culture may go to high schools and universities, but that those who want to become efficient druggists, bookkeepers, engineers, etc., do not necessarily require academic culture, however desirable the latter might be from a purely ideal standpoint.

"The comparatively small field of influence of universities was shown by a statistical table showing the attendance at the seventeen leading universities of the country. This table deserves careful study, and the results shown will no doubt prove surprising to many who have not given thought to this subject before.

"While the author of the paper admits the value of academic and higher education, and the value of a college of pharmacy education, he maintains that it is not, and should not be made by law, the only way of acquiring a good education in pharmacy. He believes that the tendency to make of the high school mainly a preparatory school for universities is on the wane, and that the high schools will before long be the people's colleges and finishing schools. There are even signs that portend a more radical change; signs that universities may ere long base admission on preliminary examinations to ascertain the fitness of prospective students to enter, without reference to where or what they have previously studied. Dr. Draper, of the New York Board of Regents, is quoted as saying: 'American colleges will have to accept students *who can do their work* without so much reference to how or what they have studied somewhere else. It is imperative that all American colleges shall value the man at his true worth and not reject him because his preparation has lacked an ingredient which a professor has been brought up to worship.'

"The paper suggests a good many points for thought and study, and a perusal of it will no doubt convince the reader that the academic view of education is by no means the only view. There are two sides to the discussion on pharmaceutical education and both sides deserve careful thought and study before we try to compel subservience to one view only.

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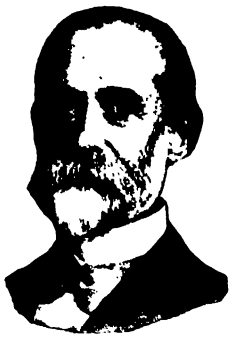
"This paper was severely criticised by Dr. Taylor, of New York, secretary of the Syllabus Committee. Dr. Taylor insisted that it was an error to assume that utilitarianism was the end sought for by educators. He said that Dr. Wall's argument was based upon old exploded notions, that if his attitude on the matter represented the views of the community we would have schools of pharmacy relegated to that class known as the "trades and commerce schools," with general educational standards about on a plane with that of a 14-year-old child. Dr. Taylor was sweeping in his denunciation of the statements and argument laid before the meeting by Dr. Wall.

"C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, said that the statements made by Dr. Wall were absolutely true, that there was and had been too much bluster and bluff in the attitude of the pedagogical experts on this subject. He said that the general educational facilities in the United States were not commensurate at all with those existing in even the most benighted parts of Europe. He doubted whether they would even compare favorably with the conditions existing in the Balkan States.'

S. A. D. Sheppard will Resign as Treasurer of the A. Ph. A., and the organization is at a loss to find some one to fill the vacancy which will occur next year. The members have the same warm love for Mr. Sheppard that he has for the association. When informed of his election, he said:



S. A. D. SHEPPARD.

"I want to ask the association to allow me to make a personal statement. I shall not again be a candidate for treasurer of this association. The reason for this action is very simple: It is time for it. In my judgment the best interests of the association would be advanced by having this work in the hands of a young man. The active work of the world is done by young men. It ought to be; it is right; it is the law of nature. Not that I am superannuated. I am not going to admit that. But I have been in harness for a long time. I joined the association in 1865, forty-two years ago. In 1874, at the meeting in Louisville, I was elected local secretary, and served at the Boston meeting in 1875. That was the busiest, hardest-work year I ever put in. In those days an exposition was one of the most important features of the meeting, and the Boston men were very ambitious to have an exhibition of drug merchandise—and we did. The estimated value of that exhibition was somewhere near $300,000. In 1876 I was made first vice-president at the meeting at Philadelphia. From 1876 to 1880 I was active in committee work. The council was formed in 1880, and I was elected one of its first members and was made chairman of the finance committee. Prof. Remington was the first chairman of the council, and he well knows what peculiar and special conditions existed then and later which made the work of the finance committee in those years very strenuous. I was kept in the council from 1880 to 1886, when I was made treasurer. So that when you shall meet next year in 1908 at Hot Springs, I shall have been in practically continuous active service for thirty-four years, twenty-eight years in close touch with the finances of the association, and twenty-two years as treasurer. Certainly it is time for this action.

"This notice is given now a year in advance, so that there may be plenty of time for consideration in the selection of a new treasurer. It is given at this session, rather than later on, and at the time of the installation of officers, so that those who are at this meeting can talk it over among themselves.

"I spoke of the new treasurer as a young man. The long-established custom of the association in making several of its officers permanent ones, but guarded by annual elections, is very wise; so that if the right young man is elected treasurer next year the probability is that he will serve for quite a long term. But what is more important is that the association will have the benefit of his work during some of the best years of his life. Of course the treasurer should be a man who has tact and patience, because when you touch a man's pocketbook you touch the man himself, and sometimes the real man is quite different from the man you meet as an ordinary acquaintance.

"It goes without saying that no one will be considered by any of us as the right man for this place unless we shall believe him to be an honest man and competent bookkeeper—one who will pay close attention to details, and whose work will be approved by an auditing committee at the end of each year. There are hundreds of such men among our members, but, gentlemen, that is not enough. Good, honest bookkeeping is of course a necessity, but it is not the only important work of the treasurer of this association. He is brought into contact with our whole membership, in a way different from that of any other man; and unless he shall be a man who loves the association, who loves its work, and who believes in the principles in which this great organization is founded, his work will not be of the best, for the very simple reason that he will not put himself into it.

"Pardon me for speaking so long, and especially my presuming to suggest to you the type of man who, it seems to me, will best fill this place. I have done so only because I know, gentlemen, by long experience, how much influence every officer can have upon our work, and I do want to see the American Pharmaceutical Association go forward to larger, broader and better work each year as time goes by.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention."

There Are Men who attempt to obey the injunction of Holy Writ by not letting their right hands know that their left hands never do anything.—[POOR RICHARD, JUNIOR.

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A. C. P. F.

Synopsis of the meetings of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties held at Hotel Astor, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at —, p. m.

The meeting was called to order by President James H. Beal. The secretary called the roll of the Conference showing a representation of twenty-one of the twenty-nine members of the Conference.

Vice-President McGill took the chair during the reading of the President's address, which had for its title, The Purpose of the Conference. The recommendations in the President's address were as follows:

1. That a new by-law be adopted to read substantially as follows: "Conditional members shall consist of such institutions as shall be recommended for election to Conditional Membership by the Executive Committee, and shall receive the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members of the Conference represented at any annual meeting."

The Conditional Membership of an institution shall terminate in one year, unless the same shall be renewed by re-election. Institutions holding conditional membership may be elected to complete membership at any annual meeting, after the expiration of one year or more from the date of their election to conditional membership, in the manner and upon the terms prescribed by article four of the Constitution.

2. That the incoming president appoint a committee of three to extend to the N. A. R. D., at its next convention, the greetings and good wishes of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and that said committee be especially instructed to express our cordial approval of the N. A. R. D. propaganda, in favor of the more extended use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, and in favor of greater co-operation between the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

3. To amend article four of the Constitution as follows: Change the words "three-fourths" in the third line to "two-thirds." Also to add to said article the following: "If a majority of the members represented at any meeting of the Conference shall vote in favor of a candidate's admission, but the affirmative votes shall number less than the majority required for election, the votes of the members not represented at such meeting shall be taken by mail."

4. To amend article XI of the Constitution, as follows: Change the words "three-fourths" in the eighth line to "two-thirds." Also add to said article the following: "Should such amendment receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the members represented at any meeting, but less than two-thirds of the total membership, the votes of the members not represented at said meeting shall be taken by mail providing the affirmative votes of all the members not so represented would be sufficient to carry such amendment."

The president's address was referred to a committee consisting of Professors Remington, Anderson and Koch who recommended that proposition number one relating to conditional membership should lay over for one year, although the committee favored the principle involved in its adoption. The committee concurred in the recommendations of the president in regard to the amendments to the Constitution in articles four and eleven. The recommendation that delegates be again sent to the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists be carried out. They further recommended that the proceedings of the Conference be published in cloth-bound volume and that the colleges represented in the Conference be assessed a sufficient amount to pay for them.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and adopted.

The report of the executive committee was made by the chairman, Professor W. A. Puckner, who announced the program of the meeting and also that the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, the New Orleans College of Pharmacy and Notre Dame University Department of Pharmacy had been elected to membership during the year by mail vote.

The committee appointed to consider the amendment with reference to the status of night schools reported adversely upon action being taken at this time.

A communication from the syllabus committee was read by Professor Gregory, and on motion received and ordered published in the proceedings.

Dr. J. T. McGill read a paper entitled, "A Resolution in Regard to Pharmaceutical Degrees," in which the following was presented:

Resolved: That the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties recommends:

1. A minimum preliminary educational requirement of high school work of four years for the degree of doctor of pharmacy, Phar. D., two years for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist, Ph. C., and one year for the degree of graduate in pharmacy, Ph. G.
2. That this standard be raised as rapidly as practicable to the preliminary requirement of four years of college work, i. e., graduation in a college, for the degree of doctor of pharmacy, and four years of high school work, i. e., graduation in a high school or preparatory school of equal grade, for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist or the degree of graduate in pharmacy.

Discussions on this resolution was postponed until after the report of the committee on president's address, which report recommended that this subject be given more time for the framing of restrictions and therefore advised that final action be postponed until the next annual meeting.

Professor Remington made a short report of the visit of the delegates to the meeting of the N. A. R. D. and urged that it was very important that another committee of delegates be sent to the next annual meeting. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

At the second meeting of the Conference there not being a sufficient number of members present to transact business, action upon the amendments to the constitution and by-laws was ordered to be taken by mail vote.

The nominating committee submitted the following names as nominees for officers for the ensuing year.

President, Dr. J. T. McGill, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Vice-President, Dr. C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and treasurer, Professor J. O. Schlotterbeck, School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chairman of executive committee, Professor W. A. Puckner, Illinois University, Department of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ills.

New members of the executive committee, Professor H. H. Rusby of the New York College of Pharmacy, New York City and Professor J. A. Koch, Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa.

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THE BODEMANN CLUB.

The evening of September 19, during the Chicago convention of the N. A. R. D., a number of congenial spirits met at the cafe of Kunz & Remner for a social lunch, with Wilhelm Bodemann presiding and Joseph P. Remington acting as secretary. On motion of Joel Blank, the generic name, "Bodemann Club," was adopted. Wilhelm Bodemann was elected chairman for the ensuing year and Joseph P. Remington secretary, while W. S. Elkins was made treasurer and Walter H. Gale secured the official plum in the contest for the position of janitor.

It was decided to hold the second annual meeting during the 1908 convention of the N. A. R. D.

A committee consisting of J. C. Gallagher, F. E. Holliday and Charles Rehfuss was appointed to look after the caucuses for the nomination of officers for the election at the 1908 meeting of the Bodemann Club. They are instructed to bring in a minority as well as majority report.

Simon N. Jones was made a committee of one to report on honor, fidelity and good fellowship.

A. H. Beardsley is charged with the duty of submitting a series of contracts direct to the meeting of 1908.

Joel Blank will offer suggestions on nomenclature terminology.

W. S. Elkins must submit for approval ways and means of investing accumulated funds.

Thomas H. Potts will report on hardware.

John Blocki will tell the members how it feels to be a veteran.

Leonard Tillotson will explain the relation between father, mother and incubator.

C. F. Mann will submit the latest essay on the genus homo.

Thomas Vogeli will show as well as tell the members how to be serious.

M. I. Breslin is chairman of the committee on federal summons.

W. K. Forsyth is chairman of the committee on ritual.

Joseph Helfman is on the program for the 1908 meeting.

Charles Rehfuss is chairman of the committee on revision of "The Wearing of the Green."

John C. Gallagher will not tell what he expects to do at the next meeting.

F. E. Holliday is chairman of the committee on complaints, criticisms and acquisitions.

Joseph P. Remington as secretary will be kept busy with his official duties.

Samuel L. Hilton is chairman of the delegation on memorials to Congress.

H. A. Horlick, Jr., is chairman of the committee on food stuffs.

Federick W. Meissner will report as one of the trustees of the U. S. P. convention.

Thomas V. Wooten will reveal some of the secrets of successful letter writing and tell how to construct a committee report.

Henry M. Whelpley promised to be seen and not heard and above all to desist from revealing the transactions of the Bodemann Club through the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The membership of the Bodemann Club is closed and when a member is absent a chair will be left vacant to represent him. The following are members of the club although not present at the 1907 meeting. It is possible that they will forfeit their membership if they do not report at the 1908 convention. They are: Charles H. Huhn, the orator; C. A. Mayo, the editor; R. W. Dadd, the business man and S. W. Strunk, who will speak for himself.

Wilhelm Bodemann Run Out of St. Louis.—He was followed by a number of excited citizens and forcibly landed on an outgoing train. The affair is attracting much attention, owing to the fact that Mr. Bodemann, after the N. A. R. D. meeting in Chicago, quietly slipped away for a few days' rest in seclusion at St. Louis. His presence was discovered at the Professor Francis Hemm silver anniversary banquet where his remarks led to a challenge to meet a number of friends for lunch at Faust's. As a result, a record-breaking speed was made to catch the noon train, and when last heard of, Mr. Bodemann was speeding away towards Kansas City, instead of his home at Chicago. It may interest our readers to know that Omaha was his desired destination.

P. S.—We learn just as we are going to press that Mr. Bodemann will reach Chicago in time for wash-day.

It Has Required much more time for many a man to toil up the stairway of fame than it has for him to slide down the banister of obscurity.—[POOR RICHARD, JUNIOR.

The Residence of Thomas Rexleben, is one of the comfortable and handsome homes at Jonesboro, Ill., where this competent and popular pharmacist has a flourishing business.

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KANSAS CITY DEPARTMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., Items.

There is Another New Store, recently opened, at Eighteenth and Myrtle, by F. R. Berry.

The Store at 3609 St. John, formerly owned by Brum & Brentlinger, has been sold, Brum & Perkins being the successors.

Ed. Stahl, for five years or more with the Rialto Drug Store at Ninth and Grand, is contemplating opening a store at Forty-fourth and Troost Avenue, on or about October 12.

Lon Hunt, who was first clerk for Frank L. Barnes, the popular druggist at Seventeenth and Summit, for a number of years, has opened up a store of his own at Seventeenth and Belleview, only a few blocks away from Mr. Barnes.

R. J. Allen, the popular and capable head clerk for T. J. Radford, druggist, Ninth and Locust, has recently purchased a half interest in the business. This store was formerly in the Pepper Building, which was recently destroyed by fire, but have now moved into new quarters just across the street.

Wm. Federman, the popular down town druggist, owner of two of the busiest pharmacies in Kansas City, Mo., left for Chicago, Sept. 16, to attend the National Association of Retail Druggists' meeting. From there he went Boston to attend the convention of the Rexall Druggists, and was also present at the United Cigar Stands Convention at New York City.

Chas. Gidinsky, who has been associated with his brother in the Centropolis Hotel Drug Store, on Fifth Street, near Grand Avenue, for some years, has reopened the store at Nineteenth Street and Grand Avenue. This store was formerly owned by Mr. Sargent, a veteran druggist, who recently entered the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kans. Mr. Gidinsky's marriage occurred a short time ago.

Kansas City, Kansas, Items.

The Kansas State Drug and Food Inspectors have been in evidence the last week, and there is an increased activity noticeable among the stores, as all stock must be properly labeled to conform to the Kansas Pure Food and Drugs Acts by October 1.

The inspectors have notified the druggists that the state intends to be lenient to those that try to conform to the provisions of this act, as there will be necessarily a great amount of confusion and misconception of the real meaning of the various clauses, and until this confusion has subsided every possible exception will be made to prevent unjust prosecutions. This law, although at present proving very irksome, will undoubtedly be hailed as a great blessing to all trades.

The Kansas City, Kansas, Board of Health, represented by its capable secretary, Dr. E. J. Lutz, has created quite a stir among the milk dealers and dairymen here. Out of twenty samples bought in public and examined all were found to be extremely low in butter fats; and two contained considerable quantities of formaldehyde added as a preservative. These two cases were fined $50.00 and $75.00, and warned to be good in the future. Since the crusade started Dr. Lutz reports an increase of at least 33⅓% in butter fats over and above the first analysis.

The drinking water has also received considerable attention, several wells being closed as unfit for use, and the typhoid death rate has shown a considerable decrease over former months.

Dr. Luts is an excellent man for the position, as he is public spirited, and shows no favoritism.

R. D. Roach has recently opened a new store at 716 North Sixth Street.

Wm. H. Stone, a recent graduate of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, is looking over the neighborhood surrounding Third and Walker, in view of opening up a first class pharmacy there.

W. O. N. A. R. D.

The Women's Organization, National Association of Retail Druggists is a potent factor in furthering the interests of the Association in which the husbands of the members are so vitally interested.

The meeting at Chicago was presided over by Mrs. Emma Gary Wallace, of Canton, N. Y., who was re-elected president for the ensuing year. Mrs. Wallace presented an interesting as well as able presidential address. She also appeared before the N. A. R. D. and held the audience spellbound for half an hour with an address, which showed her thorough familiarity with drug conditions in this country.

Mrs. Adelaide M. Godding, of Boston, reported as National Secretary, outlining the work of the past year and giving particular attention to the various local branches. Mrs. Godding was re-elected National Secretary.

MRS. ADELAIDE GODDING.

Mrs. Charles H. Avery, President of the Chicago Chapter, which is number two in the list, extended a hearty welcome to the National Association. Her address was very much to the point and attracted very favorable comment.

Prof. Joseph P. Remington and President-elect of the N. A. R. D., Thomas Humphreys Potts, both addressed the ladies.

The organization has about six hundred dollars on hand and anticipates publishing an official organ.

Some of the local branches, Philadelphia as an example, have large memberships, the one in the Quaker City reaching two hundred. An effort will be made to establish a number of new branches during the ensuing year.

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

Booming U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations. — In keeping with the U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda work which the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association warmly championed at the N. A. R. D. convention in Chicago is the work which the association is doing along this line in and around Cincinnati. Some time ago a committee, consisting of Theodore D. Wetterstroem, Charles Ehlers, F. W. Kisker, E. H. Thiesing, J. F. Kutchbach and H. J. Dusterberg, was appointed by the O. V. D. A. to make up U. S. P. and N. F. preparations to be sampled out to physicians in and around Cincinnati. The committee has prepared a number of samples of well-known U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, and also nicely edited booklets setting forth the preparations in detail. Many doctors have been given these booklets and samples of the preparations, and the association is highly pleased with the good results accomplished through its efforts to draw pharmacists and physicians into a better understanding in reference to preparations and to create a more brotherly feeling between the two professions than has existed in past years.

Bright Career Cut Short by Death.—The Cincinnati drug world lost one of its most promising young lights when Birdsall Palmer Weatherhead, aged 29, died at the home of his father, R. H. Weatherhead, at 747 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale, this city, on the morning of August 31, from consumption. Mr. Weatherhead suffered two hemorrhages of the lungs about a year ago, following a course of strenuous exercises which he was taking to develop his physique. He went to Denver, Col., at once, and for a time seemed to improve in health, but later became worse, and died a short time after returning to Cincinnati. He succeeded his father, R. H. Weatherhead, as president of the Weatherhead Drug Co., about two years ago when his father retired from active business life. Although young in years, Mr. Weatherhead was gifted with rare business acumen, and the firm was making rapid strides in the Cincinnati drug world under his efficient management. During his absence from the city, his brother, Dr. D. Este Weatherhead, was in charge of the business, and will probably succeed him as head of the firm. Mr. Weatherhead was a member of several business organizations in Cincinnati, and was very popular among business men and in social circles.

O. V. D. A.'s Role at N. A. R. D. Convention.— Delegates of the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association from Cincinnati to the N. A. R. D. convention in Chicago have returned home, and are being congratulated upon the important part they played in the vast amount of important work done by the convention. Ohio druggists have for years been among the most active in all national conventions of druggists, and, as in past years, when the Cincinnati delegates of the O. V. D. A. arose to speak at the Chicago convention, they were given close attention, delegates from other states realizing that the Buckeye pharmacists had something important to say.

The O. V. D. A. delegates from Cincinnati, headed by Dr. A. O. Zwick, went to Chicago to accomplish the following: (1) to prevail upon the convention to take steps toward having an amendment prepared for the Sherman law; (2) to oppose all plans which might be proposed whereby the N. A. R. D. should engage in fire insurance business, form a buying club, or make *N. A. R. D. Notes* an advertising medium; (3) to boost the U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda work. The Cincinnati delegates were successful in accomplishing everything they wished to have done, and are proud of their efforts to make the N. A. R. D. a success in the present as it has been in the past.

Perhaps the most hotly debated question before the convention arose as a result of a proposition to enlarge *N. A. R. D. Notes* and to make it a money-maker by carrying a great quantity of ads. Dr. Zwick attacked the proposition so vigorously and produced such logical and convincing arguments against the movement that the project fell to the ground. Dr. Zwick insisted that to carry out such a plan would be to depart from the constitutional principles of the N. A. R. D., which principles are that the association is not a money-making proposition and that it shall be content with coming out even in money matters. So vigorous were the attacks of Dr. Zwick that the Chicago delegates soon began referring to him, when they spoke, as "the gentleman from Ohio." Dr. Zwick has had many good laughs over this feature of the fight, since the convention.

Attorney Frank Freericks, of Cincinnati, legal counsel of the O. V. D. A., delivered a very interesting talk on the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Co., and the splendid progress it is making since its recent birth. Attorney Freericks was formerly a druggist, and is now secretary and legal counsel of the insurance company.

Official Organizer Harry Freking, of the O. V. D. A., who attended the convention, says he profited materially by his presence, having gained valuable information on technical points connected with the new pure food and drugs act.

Altogether, the Cincinnati pharmacists are greatly pleased with the outcome of the convention, and with the work accomplished.

Cincinnati News Items.

George F. Stier, owner of a pharmacy at Ludlow and Clifton Avenue, and also a store in Mt. Adams, has sold his Mt. Adams store to J. Murphy, of Bond Hill, who will operate it.

Druggist D. L. Ringo has purchased Druggist H. C. McKim's fine drug store, in Latonia, Ky. Druggist McKim has given up the profession of pharmacist and has gone to California to enter the prospecting business. Druggist Ringo was with Miss Dow, Seventh and Race Streets, for some time, and is well-known to the drug world here.

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THE HEMM ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Prof. Francis Hemm as Teacher of Practical Pharmacy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Program St. Louis College of Pharmacy, 2108 Locust Street, September 24, 1907, 4 p. m.

Opening Address.....Henry O. A. Huegel
Our College.....Dr. H. M. Whelpley
The Alumni Association.....W. H. Lamont
Presentation of Portrait to the Family.....Henry O. A. Huegel
Response.....Dr. Geo. P. Hemm
Presentation of Portrait to the College.....Chas. Gietner
Response....L. A. Seltz, President St. Louis College of Pharmacy

A large and interested audience gathered to witness the exercises. Prof. Hemm's family, consisting of Mrs. Hemm, Dr. Geo. P. Hemm, Francis J. Hemm and Master Carl Hemm, were all present.

Volunteer remarks were made by Dr. Enno Sander, Dr. J. C. Falk and Theo. F. Hagenow, after which Prof. Francis Hemm spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is well for man to pause at certain epochs in his life's journey through this busy world.

By all the speakers of this afternoon it has been emphasized that this day marks an event in my life, that must not only cause me to reflect on the past twenty-five years' work devoted to the cause of pharmacy, but should also move me to give utterance to my feelings of pleasure and delight, to see so many of my former students and professional colleagues, whose friendship I won by my connection with this venerable institution, assembled here to do me honor.

That I have lived through twenty-five years of active college service is certainly gratifying.

When twenty-five years ago I was called to take up my part of the college work I was just twenty-five years old. I was more professionally than commercially inclined and therefore the call upon me by the college was received with joyful enthusiasm. I entered upon my duties with delight and enjoyed both my work and my students.

Realizing my responsibility toward the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and my students, but above all my profession, I found it necessary to become a closer and closer student and more and more of an actual doer.

It was a strain at times and required many sacrifices and the loss of sleep, but withal I found pleasure and satisfaction in the work.

As year after year rolled by and the classes kept on increasing, my department like the rest, was continually improved with more conveniences and equipments, which naturally gave me encouragement.

Every father loves to observe the gradual development of his child into maturity. I also enioyed the gradual development of our pharmaceutical laboratory from the little room of 14x16 feet, containing apparatus for sixteen students, to the one it is now, 50x50 feet, with equipment for two hundred students.

Another source of pleasure to me was the increased appreciation on the part of our students for a pharmaceutical laboratory training, causing the optional course to be changed to an obligatory course.

Am I happy and contented with my quarter of a century's work? Yes.

The many students who have received my instructions got the best I could give, without stint or favor. Their best interests were always uppermost in my mind, and my heart goes out with them, wherever they now are, wishing all success and happiness.

The college (my venerable Alma Mater) has always treated me kindly—every man connected with it. Therefore I have the kindliest regard for these men. My long connection with the college may be summed up as one continuous chain of pleasure.

And now comes that dear old Alumni Association, which I aided to organize. All these years, by virtue of my chair in this college, I have been in close touch with it and enjoyed its many meetings and sociables and been enabled to mix up with my friends and post students.

What a loss this would have been for me had I become separated from you. And now, here you are this afternoon, affording me unbounded happiness and pleasure, taking notice o my humble efforts of the past twenty-five years as your teacher and friend, you have come out to honor me, and above all to honor my family.

Let me thank you from the very bottom of my heart for this grand demonstration of your regard for my work and my family. Be assured it will not make me vain—my age of discretion will cause me to wear these unprecedented honors with becoming modesty and lasting appreciation.

The Banquet was held at Lippe's at 8 p. m. with toasts as follows:

Toasts.

W. H. Lamont, Toastmaster.

Old Friendships.
A stronger bond between mortal man has never been known than Friendship. William C. Bolm.

The Professional Pharmacist.
Choose thy walk in life and learn the details well and then art thou a professional man. Prof. Chas. Caspari.

The Educator.
The success of the student ofttimes depends upon the teacher. Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr.

Lifetime Honors.
Deserving honors rightly bestowed bring happiness. Prof. J. M. Good.

The Man Himself.
If you would know a man truly, know his friends. Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

Business Honesty.
The Golden Rule is the foundation of lasting successful business. Sol. Boehm.

The Class of '75.
And I say, gentlemen, ye are an honorable body and none may gainsay it. In truth 'twere well indeed for younger men to follow thy works. James A. Watkins

Volunteer remarks were made by Wilhelm Bodemann of Chicago, Col. C. P. Walbridge, and the guest of honor, Prof. Francis Hemm.

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Business Honesty was responded to by Solomon Boehm as follows:

MR TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN:—The last twenty-five years has made great changes in our industrial and commercial conditions; hand in hand with the evolution of these conditions there has been a slow but gradual change in the methods of conducting the modern drug store. The drug business of a quarter of a century ago was vastly different than what it is today.

Human nature was the same a quarter of a century ago as it is today, from the beginning of history to the present time human qualities and characteristics have not changed; there always were honest men in the world and there always will be.

Having been actively engaged in the retail drug business for the past forty years in this city, and having gradually observed the changing of conditions, I feel that a great deal can be said on this subject. Business honesty in a pharmaceutical sense, means nothing different than business honesty of the banker or grocer. It means giving your customer in a commercial sense full value for his dollar spent with you, it means in addition to this full value doing *more* for a dollar in serving him than the banker does. We must not lose sight of the fact that *professional* and *commercial* honesty constitute the honesty of the pharmacist. By professional honesty, I mean being true to yourself and to your customer, at the same time maintaining all the dignity that should go with pharmacy as a profession. Our honored guest, Professor Hemm, without flattery I can truly say has exemplified this statement fully, his past thirty years of service to the profession fully proves it. It has been my misfortune to see many examples of dishonest business methods in the retail drug business in my career, but true to the old saying that "honesty is always the best policy," all of those engaged in such wrong doing have soon come to grief and failure.

The world today is probably filled with more temptations for a young business man to become dishonest than it was years ago. As I said, industrial conditions have changed, expenses of life being greater, etc. Therefore it probably takes a stronger character to make a great success now than formerly.

To the young men present, I desire to say that the success of Professor Hemm's life work should be an inspiration to you all. Remember that a good name is worth a fortune, a good credit is often as good as ready cash, because large business enterprises are today conducted largely on name and credit.

I want to sincerely congratulate our dear friend, Professor Hemm, on this auspicious occasion; it having been my pleasure and privilege to be intimately associated with him for many years, and the best I can say is that at all times have I found him a true living example of what represents the highest type of business honesty in professional and commercial pharmacy.

Telegrams and letters of congratulation were read from the following absent friends:

Edgar Roberts, J. W. Gain, Chas. F. Merker, East St. Louis; F. W. Whitting, Longmont, Col.; L. D. Fern, Tunnel Hill, Ill.; M. L. Holloway, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. A. Sennewald, St. Louis; Alice M. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn.; R. H. Schleurer, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Katharyn O'Keefe, St. Louis, A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City, Mo.; Ed. Mayer, San Diego, Cal.; Wendell Reber, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emil Boehm, New York, N. Y.

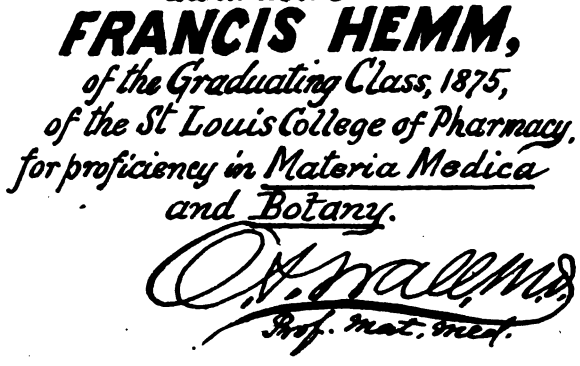
The following were present at the banquet:

Prof. Otto A. Wall, Sr., Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Prof. Chas. E. Caspari, Prof. Francis Hemm, Frank J. Hemm, Carl Hemm, Dr. Geo. P. Hemm, Hon. Cyrus P. Walbridge, Wilhelm Bodemann, Chicago, Lorenz A. Seitz, Wm. K. Illhardt, Solomon Boehm, Dr. Jos. Boehm, Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., Dr. L. R. Reismeyer, William C. Bolm, George R. Merrell, Henry Heil, Daniel S. Green, Dr. W. D. Aufderheide, Henry F. Sum, Frank E. Ross, Dr. E. A. Schwenker, John C. Thumser, Charles Renner, Theo. F. Hagenow, Oscar F. Bausch, Chas. W. J. H. Hahn, B. C. Huger, Dr. John C. Falk, Chas. Gietner, C. William Tritschler, Ambrose Mueller, Edward Helwig, Dr. H. J. Harnisch, Dr. Geo. Kitchen, E. Laubaugh, Sam L. Pickett, Dr. Otto F. Claus, Henry Greensfelder, James A. Watkins, Henry C. Rohm, Clyde Jennings, Otto C. Hanser, Henry O. A. Huegel, Orvil J. Cloughly, F. A. Uhlich, Oscar F. Heitmeyer, Richard Jeude, W. H. Lamont.

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Offer List in the October issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is the most complete and carefully prepared list of the kind ever made. We commend it to the careful attention of the retail drug trade and suggest that our readers promptly act upon the suggestions made in these various announcements.

Professor Francis Hemm, as a Prize Winner, began early in life and won several prizes before entering the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The following, taken from the inscription placed in a microscope box, shows how he came out in the examinations for graduation:



Money on Hand After the New York Meeting of the A. Ph. A. The committee on arrangements, of which Thomas P. Cook is chairman, reports a surplus of $1,280 after meeting all of the expenses incurred by the 1907 meeting. On recommendation of the committee in charge, the subscribers authorized the turning in of this sum to the Sheppard-Beal Endowment Fund of the A. Ph. A., and the transfer has been made. Messrs. Sheppard and Beal contribute to the fund $1.00 for every $20.00 contributed by others. Many contributions have been made of late. The fund was instituted at the 1906 meeting.

The A. Ph. A. has, on previous occasions, received sums from entertainment committees, but never before anything like the amount contributed by the New York subscribers.

Over $1,100.00 was left at the end of the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A. in 1901. The subscribers authorized the turning of this amount into the sinking fund of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

If You Want a drug clerk advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Charles Caspari, Jr., University of Maryland, Baltimore, is General Secretary of the A. Ph. A.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

The Tenth Annual Meeting, Held at Chicago, September 16-21, 1907.

National and State Legislation, U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda and a Revision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—The Work Laid Out for the Ensuing Year.

The Chicago Entertainment was extensive and especially pleasing to the ladies present who were carefully provided for each day of the week. Funds had been raised by contributions from all sections of the country, and were liberally used in carrying out the extensive program.

Fire Insurance.—The fact that the N. A. R. D. refuses to adopt a druggists' fire insurance plan as a means of holding the members in line, does not in any way argue against the propriety of druggists' fire insurance companies. These organizations will continue their good work in their own way.

The Conference of Faculties was represented by three professors, who took a lively interest in the N. A. R. D. proceedings. This is the second occasion on which the A. C. P. F. has been represented and the delegates are pleased to come in closer touch with the great organization made up exclusively of retail druggists.

Dispensing by Physicians was the subject of a forcible address by George P. Engelhard, publisher of the *Western Druggist*. Aside from the fact that the average physician is not qualified to dispense, Mr. Engelhard claims that it is positively dangerous for one person to write the prescription, administer the remedy and write the death certificate.

The U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda elicited enthusiastic attention whenever mentioned and it came to the surface on numerous occasions. It looks as if the entire drug trade is anxious to make the best of its opportunities. The fact that pharmacists, as well as physicians, need to more carefully study the N. F. and U. S. P. is only an incident of the day and not a real argument against the principle of prescribing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

The N. A. R. D. Officers for 1907-8 were unanimously nominated and received the vote of the delegates present. They are as follows:

President, Thomas H. Potts, Philadelphia; first vice-president, C. L. McBride, Kingston, N. Y.; second vice-president, Stuart Gamble, Minneapolis; third vice-president, A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, T. V. Wooten, Chicago; treasurer, Louis Emanuel, Pittsburg, Pa.

Executive Committee—Chairman, S. N. Jones, Kentucky; F. F. Ernst, Massachusetts; W. S. Elkin, Georgia; C. F. Mann., Michigan; Ed. Williams, Wisconsin; C. R. Renner, Missouri.

The Committee on Telephone with Wilhelm Bodemann as chairman, submitted a characteristic report which hewed close to the line and kept well to the point. He showed that Chicago druggists are entitled to the credit for the first slot machines which were installed in December, 1895. Of course, slot machines were strictly endorsed while dual telephone service was referred to as "a duplication of agonies, a duplication of expenses, and an endless source of trouble."

The Spirit of Fraternity was more in evidence at the 1907 meeting than ever before. It was not a gush of enthusiasm, but substantial expressions of a realization that the retail drug trade of this country needs and should support such an organization as the N. A. R. D. This can be done if the trade will see to it—that the annual dues are promptly paid without the necessity of going to all the expense of something like $60,000 in order to maintain the organization department on its present basis.

Illinois Led the List of Delegates with twenty-three associations represented by fifty-five votes. Next came Pennsylvania with thirteen associations and forty-five votes. Ohio was third with fourteen associations and twenty-nine votes. Then came Indiana with thirteen associations and twenty votes. Missouri had six associations and sixteen votes, being about the same as Massachusetts, Michigan and New York. Thirty-five states were entitled to delegates, the greater number having from one to a half dozen votes.

The Great Smoker at the First Regiment's Armory is said to have been the most largely attended occasion of its kind in the history of Chicago, perhaps, 1,500 people were present. It was a wonderful gathering of pharmacists, physicians and their friends, but rather unwieldly in size so that the vaudeville entertainment feature could not be fully appreciated. The function became more of a carnival than a smoker as the evening advanced. This, however, was in no way the fault of the committee on arrangements.

The Next Meeting of the N. A. R. D. is likely to be held almost any place. Niagara Falls made its usual bid for the convention. Indianapolis is also mentioned. New York City has been suggested but the matter is, as usual left to the executive committee to decide at its mid-winter meeting when and where the annual convention for 1908 is to be held. Some of the older members of the N. A. R. D. desire to issue a word of warning to the local pharmacists wherever the convention happens to meet and let them know that the local association must not repeat the political methods which came to the surface in Chicago.

The Sunday Closing Problem re-occurs at N. A. R. D. and other pharmaceutical conventions with the regularity of the Sabbath day. Of course, Mr. Bone,

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of Scranton, was the first to bring it up at the N. A. R. D. meeting. But various different reports mentioned the subject, and Prof. J. P. Remington lent his aid and counsel in an effort to get the movement on a practical basis. While the Sunday closing question is one largely of a local nature, still if it is properly handled by national associations and in time, no doubt, the pharmacists of this country will learn that it is safe for the community and not expensive for themselves to close their place of business on Sunday.

The Phamacists in Politics.—Various reports advise the pharmacists of this country to enter politics, that is, to accept political offices which they can properly hold and to bring influence to bear upon candidates for offices not readily filled by pharmacist. This is in keeping with work which the medical profession has recognized for some years past. The N. A. R. D. through its local organizations can do much in the way of influencing political candidates in favor of better laws and better administration of existing laws, as far as pharmacists are concerned. When pharmacists in politics are mentioned, no reference is intended to apply toward political methods in phamaceutical bodies. The N. A. R. D. had an experience in this respect at the Chicago meeting which is not likely to be repeated in the near future.

The Soda Fountain Drug Show held at the Casino, in Chicago, September 1 to 21, inclusive, was an experiment and a success. We record the following exhibitors who had pleasing displays:

L. A. Becker Co., Chicago; Automatic Cashier Co., Hartford, Conn.; Coca Cola Co., Chicago; McCalla Ross Co., Chicago; Automatic Carbonator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Marcus Ruben, Chicago; Bohner Mfg. Co., Chicago; Lock Stub Check Co., New York; Perolin Co. of America, Chicago; Royal Metal Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.; Ever Ready Percolator Co., Chicago; San Gabriel Valley Fruit Co., Pasadena, Cal.; Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.; Peoria Fountain Co., Peoria, Ill.; Irone Co., Chicago; L. L. Rowe, Boston; O. H. Bangs Druggists' Fixtures Co., Boston; Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O.; Watt Metal Furniture Co., Chicago; A. H. Bullard, New York, Philadelphia and Boston; Carbell Mfg. Co., Chicago; American Art Statue & Mfg. Co., Chicago; Acorn Shade & Reflector Co., Chicago; Gutmann Store Fixture Co., Chicago; F. Buckminster & Co., Chicago; Bishop & Babcock, Chicago; Herron Soda Fountain Co., Chicago.

The Attendance of actual retail druggists was not as large as at some previous meetings but the list of those who registered ran up over the 3,000 mark. Some firms registered a score or more of their employes, and many registered for participation in the entertainment features. The importance of the organization is, in a way, indicated by the fact that 3,000 people will pay a dollar each for the sake of registration at the annual meeting. The convention proper is a delegate body and the committee on credentials authorized the seating of 366 delegates. Just how many of those delegates were in actual attendance the records do not seem to show and we suggest that the officers obtain such statistics for the 1908 meeting. The publication of the list of those who registered with numbers corresponding to those on the badges was appreciated, especially by those who missed this usual custom of the A. Ph. A. at its 1907 meeting.

Ladies at the N. A. R. D. were in evidence at the organization meeting in St. Louis in 1898 to the extent of one individual, the daughter of William Muir, who accompanied her father to St. Louis. At the recent meeting in Chicago, there were several hundred ladies in attendance. This shows that the original declaration of the N. A. R.D. that it was to be a purely business organization without an entertainment program and with ladies conspicuous by their absence has been entirely forgotten. The Woman's Organization of the N. A. R. D., with its chapters in all of the larger cities and its membership running well into the hundreds is now recognized as a potent factor in the affairs of the retail druggist. The address which the president of the W. O. N. A. R., delivered before the N. A. R. D., will bear analysis from every point of view, and compares favorably with any document presented on that occasion. No wonder some of the men have changed their views on the subject of women in pharmacy during the past nine years.

The Future of the N. A. R. D. does not look bright to some of those who advocated a national manufacturing concern, a national buying club, a national fire insure company, a national journal, and other similar schemes, as a means of making money out of the advertisements. Nor does it appear bright to those who before the convention threatened to withdraw from the organization if their particular hobbies were not adopted, nor is it particularly bright for those who were back of political schemes which miscarried. But to the rank and file of the retail drug trade of America and to those like General Secretary Wooten who keep their equilibrium, the N. A. R. D. is in a better condition than ever before. It has accomplished so much for the betterment of the drug trade during the past nine years that the retail druggists of this country cannot hesitate in paying their annual dues and supporting the organization in its work for more desirable legislation, the extension of the U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda and the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The N. A. R. D. Work Now in Hand is as important as any that ever attracted the attention of the association. The experience of the past enables the association to take hold of national and state legislation in a very efficient manner. This feature of the work of the hour was ably presented by Judge J. W. Errant in his report as attorney for the N. A. R. D. This subject alone renders the organization worth the annual dues of $4.00 per year to each retail druggist in the country. The country seems to be just awakening to the future possibilities of U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda and the N. A. R. D. is thoroughly committed to this work. An officer of one local association said that this work has added very largely to the N. A. R. D. membership from his section of the country. No doubt, the same is true in other localities. At first blush, many of the members did actually blush at the idea of attempting to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but the arguments of those who had studied the problem showed that the retail druggists of this country, if properly marshalled, can accomplish almost anything that is right and just in the way of legislation.

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WHAT THE N. A. R. D. ADOPTED.

Report of Committee on Resolutions at the 1907 Meeting.

Practical Experience Endorsed.—*Resolved*, That we approve of the president's recommendation that the requirement of four years' practical experience in a drug store as a pre-requisite to graduation from a college of pharmacy, shall be left to the discretion of each individual college, but we recommend that boards of pharmacy shall require at least four years' experience in a drug store as a pre-requisite to a license to practice of pharmacy.

Itinerant Venders Condemned.—*Resolved*, That we go on record again in the strongest possible way in favor of the enactment in the various states of laws that will prevent the vending of drugs and medicines by itinerant venders from wagons or packs, this practice having the effect of rendering pharmacy laws of states a farce and working great injustice to registered pharmacists who, at no small expense and trouble, are complying with the state laws.

Pharmacists in Politics.—*Resolved*, That we recommend to our members that, as far as lies in their power, they create a sentiment among the retail druggists in favor of druggists throughout the United States accepting nominations from their respective political parties for positions in the various legislative bodies, local, state and national, to the end that the hardships imposed upon retail druggists by adverse legislation, most of it unjust, and a great deal of it senseless may be prevented.

The Right Price is $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00.—*Resolved*, That we recommend to our members that they refuse absolutely to allow window displays or store advertising of articles not price protected, and that they discourage the sale of all such goods, particularly those in excess of $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00.

Procter Memorial Fund.—*Resolved*, That the president be instructed to appoint a committee to be known as the Procter Memorial Fund Committee; this committee to co-operate with like committees now acting in similar capacities from other organizations.

Courtesy to the Physicians.—*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that we extend to the American Medical Association an invitation to send delegates to the next annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Pure Food and Drugs Favors.—*Resolved*, That we recommend to our affiliated bodies that they make an effort to elect representatives to state and national legislative bodies who favor legislation for the advancement of pharmacy and pure food and drug legislation.

Co-operation Wrong.—*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the adoption of all propositions that bear on the co-operative buying and manufacturing by the N. A. R. D. as a national organization or in combination with individuals of corporations, and we reaffirm our position taken at the Atlanta convention—that manufacturers shall accord to retail dealers the same terms and conditions in buying as is accorded large firms and corporations.

Push Sales Department.—*Resolved*, That we approve of the action of the executive committee in establishing a department of sales and employment, and recommend the extension of this department to other articles not resold by retail druggists.

Currier Bill Endorsed.—*Resolved*, That we approve of the bill for the regulation of patent rights known as the Currier bill, and urge the executive committee to use every endeavor to secure its passage.

Sympathy for the Women.—*Resolved*, That we recognize the usefulness and sympathy of the Woman's Auxiliary Organization, and tender to them our sincere thanks for their presence and encouragement.

Put in Slot Phones.—*Resolved*, That the National Association of Retail Druggists heartily favors the installation by the telephone company of slot telephones in the city drug stores, whereby druggists may be relieved from the owners burden of furnishing free telephone service often at exorbitant rates to an unappreciative public.

California Relief Fund.—*Resolved*, That it be held in trust by the National Association of Retail Druggists during the ensuing year.

Parcel Post Wrong.—*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our position on the parcels post legislation adopted at the Atlanta convention.

Sherman Law.—*Resolved*, That we favor such an amendment of the Sherman law as will secure to associations of small dealers, within reasonable limitations, the rights to protect themselves by mutual agreement from the inequitable commercial conditions imposed by monopolistic aggregations of capital.

Pharmacists in the Service of the United States Government.

WHEREAS, It appears that the congress of the United States has, in the past, legislated for the advancement of the medical, dental and veterinary professions, and

WHEREAS, The pharmaceutical profession, the oldest of them all, and no less important than any, has made the principal and greatest advances in medical and chemical research thereby making it possible to better treat and combat disease, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists recommends to the congress of the United States, that the profession of pharmacy be accorded the same recognition as the medical, dental and veterinary professions.

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists recommends and urges that the congress of the United States enact such legislation as will enable the president to appoint and commission, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, all pharmacists now in the service of the United States government, or those who may hereafter be appointed in accordance with existing law, or any laws which may hereafter be enacted.

Resolved, That the National Association of Retail Druggists further recommends that the pay and emoluments of pharmacists be adjusted upon the same basis as that now in force, or contemplated for medical officers, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Retail Druggists that all members of this association should use every effort to keep in touch and communication with the senators and members of congress of their respective states and districts, and urge upon them the importance and necessity of legislation as indicated in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The Importance of State and Local Legislation is becoming more clearly recognized, and

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that whenever legislation in which the organized druggists have had no part, or against which only a feeble protest has been made, has been enacted into law, hardships or tax burdens have been placed upon the shoulders of pharmacists which work an injustice to these hard-worked and useful servants of the people, be it therefore, by the National Association of Retail Druggists, in convention assembled,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that state and municipal legislation affecting druggists should be carefully supervised by authorized representatives of the druggists in the jurisdiction to which it applies, which representatives should have behind them the full strength of the association or associations in the territory affected and which may be in need of legislative protection or assistance, and be it further

Resolved, That the National Association is hereby pledged to do all in its power to assist the various state and local retail drug interests in their fight for just and helpful laws, the entire machinery of the National Association being available at all times for the prosecution of this important work.

No Advertisements for N. A. R. D. Notes.

WHEREAS, The policy of this association in the department of publicity has been one of independence, and

WHEREAS, Believing this independence has given the *N. A. R. D. Notes* the success and influence it has in the journalistic world, and

WHEREAS, Believing that the departure from the policy adopted heretofore would react to the detriment of this department in the association, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of the recommendation that we accept advertising in *N. A. R. D. Notes*.

Usual Vote of Thanks.—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association be extended to the members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and the retail druggists of the state of Illinois; also to the ladies acting in the interest of the retail druggists for their generous hospitality and for their untiring efforts in making our stay at this convention a most delightful and profitable one.

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CHICAGO DEPARTMENT.

Resigned.—Walter Gale has tendered his resignation as treasurer of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association.

Married.—Cards are out announcing the marriage of Prof. C. W. Patterson, of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy.

The Board of Pharmacy met Sept. 24-26, at the Northwestern Pharmacy School Building, for the examination of candidates for registration.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will begin its regular meetings Oct. 15 and will meet monthly thereafter at 87 Lake Street.

Henry S. Wellcome, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, England, at one time a student of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, has forwarded $100.00 for the Ebert Memorial Fund.

The University of Illinois School of Pharmacy began its annual session, Sept. 23, with the largest enrollment in the history of the school. Two hundred and fifty students have matriculated.

Ebert Memorial Volume.—A splendid tribute to the memory of the late Albert E. Ebert has been placed in the hands of his friends. It is a very neat volume published under the direction of Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg.

The Druggists Win.—The final game of the base ball series between the druggists and drug salesmen was won by the druggists. The score was 3 to 2, and the game went to ten innings. In winning this game the druggists captured the season championship. After the game silver fobs were presented to the winners.

President John J. Boehm, of the Ill. Ph. A., has made the following appointments: U. S. P. and N. F. committee, H. P. Sandkoetter, chairman, Chicago; W. S. Eichenberg, Peoria; E. T. Granacher, Quincy; J. W. Gain, East St. Louis; A. J. Reiss, Rock Island. Delegates to the N. A. R. D. convention: J. H. Wells, Jno. C. Rusch, Ed. Williams, V. H. Chantler, Geo. A. Graves, W. F. Baum, Fritz Leuders, Geo. Lescher, W. D. Duncan.

The Social Drug Club at its last meeting had an exceptionally good attendance. The following members, S. C. Yeomans, E. H. Ladish, I. M. Light, Chas. Stevenson, Alex. Harris and H. H. Oxley, together with the trustees, were made a nominating committee to present candidates who will constitute the "regular" ticket at the annual election. Other candidates may also be placed in nomination from the floor the night of the election.

Chicago Items.

Wm. J. Kotzenberg has purchased the von Bachelle Pharmacy at Forty-third Street and Ellis Avenue.

Chas. Stevenson, of Robt. Stevenson & Co., has been made a director of the new Illinois Athletic Club.

The Secretary of State has authorized the following: John D. Suydam Company, capital $5,000.00, compound and deal in drugs and chemicals; incorporators, Harry L. Jewell, John D. Suydam, Jeanette J. Suydam; DeVaux Chemical Co., name changed to F. H. DeVaux Antitoxin Company.

NECROLOGY.

Dr. August Sander, a pioneer physician of Marble Hill, Mo., died, August 12, at the age of seventy-three years. His oldest son, Charles A. Sander, is a physician and pharmacist. The doctor always stood for a high standard of life and left an influence for good in his community.

William H. Gutridge, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., died at his home, September 20. He was the senior member of the firm of W. H. Gutridge & Son, and the business will be continued by the son, J. E. Gutridge. The deceased was born in Ohio in 1836, and was a prominent citizen of his section of Missouri.

MATRIMONIAL.

Garthoffner-Bockrath.—Frank Charles Garthoffner, Ph. G., of St. Louis, and Miss Anna Dolretta Bockrath, of Jefferson City, were married in that city, September 4. After a tour in the East, they are at home in St. Louis, where Mr. Garthoffner is prominent in the drug business.

McBride-Rosenberger.—Mr. Hugh E. McBride and Miss Sallie Rosenberger, of Manhattan, Kans., were married, August 24, and have been at home since September 15. Mr. McBride is a popular salesman for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., and the trade in general, as well as his numerous friends among the laity, are extending their congratulations.

HUGH E. MCBRIDE.

The Visit of King Chulalongkorn to England has probably caused all the chiropodists on the islands to think of getting busy.

Great Men Had Good Mothers, but if all good mothers had good sons there would be a surplus.—[POOR RICHARD, JUNIOR.

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MARKET REVIEW.

The Month Just Past has been well above the same month last year in point of sales, but the volume is not quite up to the expectations of the trade. Locally, jobbers report that a number of buyers have been in the city, and more than the usual number of stock orders have been placed; all in all we believe the three remaining months will be satisfactory to the trade; that they will round out the best business year that has ever been experienced heretofore, cannot be gainsaid.

It is a notable fact that bank clearings throughout the country, exclusive of New York, continue to show increases, which is a healthy indication, showing that mercantile lines are undisturbed by the course of stock market quotations.

Drug market prices have been tending lower with numerous changes. We note advances on Alcohol, Cocoa Butter, Glycerine, Haarlem Oil; declines on Opium, Citric Acid, Camphor, Cocaine, Menthol and append below a list of the items affected together with current local values thereon.

Advanced.

Acid, Acetic,
Agaric,
Alcohol, grain,
Denatured,
Aloin,
Aluminum Sulphate, Com'l,
Balsam Peru,
Beans, Vanilla, Mexican,
Blended and Rectified Liquors,
Brandy Bottles,
Buds, Balm Gilead,
Caffeine,
Cocoa Butter,
Dextrine,
Flasks,
Glycerine,
Gum Tragacanth,
Gum, Amber,
Heroin,
Liquor Ovals,
Mercury,
Naphthaline,
Oil, Caraway Seed,
Lavender,
Pennyroyal,
Peppermint,
Rape Seed,
Rose,
Tansy,
Thyme,
Linseed,
Root, Belladonna,
Golden Seal,
Vanillin.

Declined.

Acid, Citric,
Oxalic,
Boracic,
Blue Vitriol,
Borax,
Camphor,
Monobromated,
Cantharides,
Collodion,
Copaiba,
Cocaine,
Ether,
Gum, Galbanum,
Arabic, sorts,
Guarana,
Hexamethylenetetramine,
Menthol,
Nickel Sulphate,
Nickel and Ammonium Sulphate,
Oil, Anise,
Palm,
Lemon,
Bay,
Cumin Seed,
Juniper Berries,
Pinus Sylvestris,
Sassafras,
Opium,
Saffron, American,
Sal Glauber,
Soda Benzoate,
Turpentine,
Verdigris,
Wax, Brazil.

Quinine.—No change in values, though higher prices seem likely, particularly if the demand improves; quotations in this market are: P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16c; 25-oz. cans, 19c; 5-oz. cans, 23c; 1-oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—Quotably lower, due no doubt to speculative realizing on holdings, and not to any increase in visible supply; quotations in this market: Gum, $6.65; Powdered, M. B., $7.55; Powd., P. & W., $9.60.

Morphine.—Unchanged since our last issue; prices are firmly held at the advanced schedule of last month, viz: ¼s, $3.65 to $3.70; oz. vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Material advances on Spirits have brought out a higher basis; bbls., $2.66; ½-bbls., $2.69; 10-gal. cans, $2.86; 5-gal. cans, $2.92, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

Wood.—Unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½-bbls., 45c, with usual advances on smaller packages.

Denatured.—Advanced; demand is improving on removal of red tape; bbls., 38c; ½-bbls., 42c.

Blended and Rectified Liquors have been advanced 8c per gallon; cooperage is also higher.

Acid, *Acetic*:—Advanced; Com'l No. 8, 28%, bbls., 3½c; containers have also advanced, both bbls. and carboys now chargable at $2.00; *U. S. P.*, bbls., 5½c; carboys, 6c, 8½c to 10c, as wanted; glacial carboys, 17c to 25c, as wanted.

Citric.—Declined; bbls., 50c.; kegs, 51c to 56c to 58c, in a small way.

Oxalic.—Declined; bbls., 10c to 15c, as wanted.

Boric.—Quotably lower; pure crystals, 12c to 16c, as to quantity.

Agaric.—Advanced fo 43c; powdered 45c.

Aloin.—Advanced to $1.19; ounces, 15c.

Aluminum, *Sulphate.*—Commercial, advanced; bbls., 1½c to 5c to 8c.

Balsam, *Peru.*—Quotably lower, $3.05.

Beans, *Vanilla.*—Mexican, advanced; 6 inches to 8½ inches, $5.75 to $9.00, as to length, quality and quantity.

Blue Vitriol.—Declined. Bbls., 7½c, to 10c to 12c, in a small way.

Borax.—Schedules have very generally been reduced; granular bags, 6½c; lump, refined, bags, 6½c; bbls., 6½c; powd., refined, bbls., 6½c to 9c to 18c, in small lots.

Buds, *Balm Gilead.*—Advanced to 50c to 60c as wanted.

Caffeine.—Advanced; pure, quotable at $3.85; citrated, $2.50.

Camphor.—Material declines are noted; English, ½-lb. tablets, quotable at 79c to 93c, as to quantity; 32s, 89c to $1.03, as to quantity; ounce tablets, 84c to 98c, as to quantity; Mono-bromated, declined to $2.30; ounces, 27c.

Cantharides.—Chinese, declined to 85c to $1.00. Russian, $1.05 to $1.20.

Cocaine.—Schedule has been reduced since our last issue; ¼-oz. vials, $2.85; ounces, $2.65.

Cocoa Butter.—Advanced; M. B., ½-lb. cakes, 12-lb. boxes, 57c; fingers, ounces, ½-lb. packages, 12-lb boxes, 60c.

Copaiba.—Declined; pure Central American, 65c to 75c, as to quantity; Para, U. S. P., $1.25.

Ether.—Schedules have been reduced on U. S. P. 1900, Washed and 1880 Com'l, due to the ruling of the

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Revenue Department permitting the use of Denatured Alcohol in its production.

The regulations do not allow more than 5% of Alcohol in Ether (made from Denatured Alcohol) the grades, "WASHED" and "U. S. P. 1880" will now cost MORE than the "U. S. P. 1900" (concentrated), we therefore suggest to the trade that they order *these* in small quantities only, as no doubt their use will be almost entirely discontinued; if not, the trade can make their own by simply adding to the "U. S. P. 1900" the amount of alcohol required.

As the regulation authorizing the use of Denatured Alcohol in the manufacture of Ether was only effective Septenber 2, prices are subject to revision. U. S. P. 1900, 100 gram cans incl., 17c; U. S. P. 1900, bulk, 25-lb. cans, each $2.00, per lb., 30c; Washed, 25-lb. cans, each $2.00, per lb. 32c; 1880 Com'l., 25-lb. cans, each $2.00, per lb. 36c.

Glycerine.—Advanced; 50-lb. cans, 16½c.

Heroin.—Advanced; ¼-oz. vials, per oz., $7.00; 15-gr. vials, $2.90; hydrochloride same prices.

Hexamethylenetetramine.—Quotably lower; reduced to $1.50.

Menthol.—Declined to $2.95.

Mercury.—Advanced to 73c to 76c.

Naphthaline.—Advanced; quotable in bbls., 3c to 5c to 6c, in a small way.

Nickel Sulphate.—Declined; bbls., 14c to 22c to 25c.

Nickel and Ammonium Sulphate.—Declined; bbls., 10c to 16c to 20c, as wanted.

Oil, *Anise*—Declined to $1.70 to $1.75.

Bay.—Declined to $3.15; ounces, 40c.

Caraway Seed.—Advanced to $1.60; ounces, 25c.

Juniper Berries.—Declined to $1.65.

Lemon.—Quotably lower; M. B. Reina, 25-lb. coppers, $2.30, 5-lb. coppers, $2.45, 1-lb. coppers $2.55; Sanderson's, 1-lb. coppers, $2.85.

Peppermint.—Advanced; pure M. B., $2.05; redistilled, $2.40; Hotchkiss, $3.45.

Pennyroyal.—Advanced, $3.90.

Rose.—Materially higher; quotable in 1-oz., G. S. V., $7.50 to $9.00 in smaller lots.

Linseed.—Advanced since our last issue; raw, 42c; boiled, 43c, in barrel lots. Usual advances in smaller packages.

Tansy.—Advanced to $5.50.

Thyme.—Advanced to $1.75 to $1.85.

Sassafras.—Artificial is lower, 44c to 55c.

Root, *Belladonna.*—Advanced to 30c; powdered, 75c.

Golden Seal.—Advanced to $2.15 to $2.25; ground, 10c higher.

Saffron.—American quotably lower; 65c to 75c, as to quantity.

Sal Glauber.—Declined; quotable in bbls., 92c to 3c to 4c, as wanted; granular, 3½c to 6c, as to quantity; dried powdered, bbls., 2c to 5c to 8c in a small way.

Sodium Benzoate.—Powdered, declined to 44c to 58c, as to quantity; granular, 1c less.

Vanillin.—Advanced to 50c to 55c.

Verdigris.—Declined to 30c to 36c.

Wax, *Brazil*—Advanced to 52c to 57c.

Glassware.—The factories are now in full blast and supplies are more readily obtainable. Demand is good, as stocks were badly broken. Prices are firmly maintained, though possibly a shade lower, with the exception of Liquor Ware, which has advanced 5%. Quotable discounts on Pearl Ovals, case lots, 70%; 5 case lots, 75%; larger quantities, 75 and 5%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; 5 case lots, 75, 10 and 5%; larger quantities, 80%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25 case lots, 85%; 50 case lots, 85 and 5%.

Window Glass.—Unchanged; the following basis is current in this market: SS., 1st, 2nd and 3rd bracket, 90 and 10%; SS., all above third bracket, 90 and 15%; DS., all sizes, 90 and 20%.

Turpentine.—Declined 3c since our last issue; bbls., 60c; 10-gal. cans, 70c; 5-gal. cans, 74c, packages inclusive.

A Veteran Pharmacist.—S. M. East, Coulterville, Ill., the subject of this sketch, was born near Mud Creek, Washington County, Ill., in the year 1840. At the age of 12 years he was left an orphan and was compelled to gain a livelihood as a farm hand until the age of 21 years, when he purchased a farm and went into that business, which he followed for about six years, when he became identified with the firm of A. S. Dickey & Co., in the dry goods and groceries business, until the year 1870, when he entered the drug business with Dr. R. S. Edgar, the firm being styled Edgar & East. This firm continued in business until 1896, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. East continuing the business on his own account until April, 1907, when he was compelled to retire from business on account of declining health, but with a continuous record of about thirty-seven years in the drug business.

S. M. East.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Miller, of Coulterville, Ill. Six children were born to this union: Elmer W., who died in infancy; James G. Blaine, who died in March, 1903; Mrs. Mary Ward Hart and A. N. East, of Benton, Ill.; J. L. East, Carbondale, Ill., and Mrs. Henry G. Knecht, of Coulterville, Ill.

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THE UTAH PH. A.

Seventh Annual Meeting at Salt Lake City, August 13, 14, 1907.

President S. W. Badcon presided with Secretary J. H. Johnson at his desk. On roll call, sixty-two responded.

The address of welcome was made by Richard Bridge, of Salt Lake City, who spoke of pharmacy as belonging to the high grade professions. The response was made by A. Bevan, of Tooele.

Forty new members were elected.

The Commercial Club, through Fisher C. Harris, invited the delegates to accept the courtesies of the club.

The ladies present were royally entertained. One afternoon was spent at Saltair.

The pharmaceutical exhibit was interesting and in the hands of J. L. Franken who called particular attenintо to samples of National Formulary preparations. Twenty-five samples were on exhibit. The president and several others endorsed this feature of the exhibit.

A telegram of greeting was sent to Col. Dan Y. Wheeler who was just recovering from a long illness and unable to be present.

Messrs. F. A. Dreuhl, Dr. W. A. Wade and John Culley were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions on the death of the late Fred J. Hill, of Salt Lake City.

Second Vice-President W. L. Eddy occupied the chair, while President S. W. Badcon read his annual address. He touched upon legislation, the mail order problem, membership, necrology and other timely topics.

Secretary Joy H. Johnson reported 117 members, sixty-six of whom had paid in full.

Treasurer John Culley reported a balance of $308.10 on hand.

B. F. Riter reported as chairman of the committee on trade interests. It was claimed that profits on prescriptions are growing less on account of the increased prescribing of proprietary medicines. The highest gross profits reported in Utah was 50%, with a 30% cost of doing business.

The lowest gross profit was 32% with a cost of 24% of doing business. Complaint was made in the large drug centers of competition from dry goods and department stores.

James L. Franken, chairman committee of papers and queries, submitted the following contributions:

What is the Best Method of Influencing Physicians in Prescribing National Formulary Preparations?—A. A. Robinson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

What New Ideas Regarding Window Displays Have you Used During the Past Year?—A. S. Horne, Salt Lake City.

How Would you Proceed to Make a Good Salesman out of a Clerk?—Richard Bridge, Salt Lake City.

Is a rapidly Growing Post Card and Souvenir Business a Detriment or an Advantage to the Professional Pharmacist?—W. H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

How Many of the Important Preparations of the National Formulary Have you Made up in Anticipation of a Demand for them?—Charles O. Dee, Ogden, Utah.

Can Pharmacy be Elevated to its Proper Professional Plane so Long as the Pharmacist Serves as an Accommodation to the Public.—J. H. Bishop, Logan, Utah.

A Crystalline Precipitate Frequently Forms in the National Formulary Elixir Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ, What is the Cause and Does This Precipitate Contain any of the Alkaloids?—A. Hatch, Jr., Heber City, Utah. (For this paper Mr. Hatch read one on substitution.)

Jesse J. Driver reported as chairman of the committee on board of pharmacy which was the same old story of complaint that the law is not fully enforced. This is true in every state and territory, but the board of pharmacy in Utah is doing the best it can under the circumstances. The board complain that people report violations of the law but refuse to back them up. A member said, "We must stand shoulder to shoulder in this and we will get what we are after, the enforcement of the law."

It was announced that the board of trustees of the U. S. P. C., has placed at the disposal of the Utah Association a copy of the Pharmacopœia to be used as a prize.

A letter was read from Professor William B. Day, chairman of the committee on membership of the A. Ph. A.

F. A. Dreuhl presented a copy of the new pharmacy law which goes into effect, January 1, 1908.

B. F. Riter said that the National Formulary should be on the desk of every practising physician.

An interesting discussion took place on "How to Make a Good Salesman Out of a Drug Clerk."

The sum of $150 was appropriated for the use of the board of pharmacy for prosecuting violations of the pharmacy law.

The N. A. R. D. was heartily endorsed by a motion of Wynn L. Eddy.

Provo was selected as the place for the 1908 meeting.

As candidates for the board of pharmacy the association endorsed Alex. Hedquist, Provo; A. Hatch, Heber; and W. W. Crawford, Manti.

The new officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Alex. Hedquist, Provo; First Vice-President, Wynn L. Eddy, Brigham; Second Vice-President, T. R. Kelly, Springville; Treasurer, John Culley, Ogden; Secretary, Joy H. Johnson, Salt Lake City.

Executive Committee:—Joy H. Johnson, chairman; John H. Bishop, Mark D. Howlett, W. W. Crawford, F. B. Hurlbut. A. Hedquist, John Culley.

Mr. J. C. Eliel, president of the Minneapolis Drug Co., of Minnesota, died September 28. He had been particularly active in the N. W. D. A. for many years past. He was an affable person and a forcible speaker who wielded much beneficial influence in pharmaceutical conventions. He was mayor of Lake Minnetonka and delivered the address of welcome to the A. Ph. A. meeting in that city. The drug trade of this country will miss his counsel and cooperation.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1907. No. 11.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

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H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is William Martin Searby, President of the A. Ph. A. for 1907-8. While located at San Francisco, his long and extensive experience enables us to say that he represents the profession in the entire United States, as well as on the Pacific Coast. He is a man who does things, and will look carefully after the machinery of the organization during his term of office. His election ensures a successful meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., the week beginning September 7, 1908.

WILLIAM MARTIN SEARBY.

"Thought is conscious force; language is but the spigot; most people need a plumber."

Oliver Franklin Fuller, President of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, President of Fuller & Fuller Company of Chicago, and Treasurer of the Ebert Memorial Fund, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the frontispiece of the October issue.

THOMAS H. POTTS.

Thomas Humphrey Potts, of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Retail Druggists, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October.

The Good Legislative Work accomplished by the N. A. R. D. in numerous States during the past winter is pointed out as one reason for the prompt payment of N. A. R. D. dues. It is one reason and only one of the many reasons why every retail pharmacist in this country should promptly pay the $4.00 per capita tax which justly belongs to the National Association.

Price List, Page 28.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 4.
Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Goods Liable to Freeze, Page 82.
Index to Advertisements, Page 2.

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Editorial

The Convention Season is Over.—The State Associations held their annual meetings in the late spring and early summer months, while the National Organizations selected September and October. The N. W. D. A. was the last to convene, so that it is now opportune to look back over the work.

The conditions are pleasing to every one connected with the drug trade, for the meetings have been uniformly successful and each Association has advanced during the past year. Perhaps the most important feature, prominent in the various conventions, is the spirit of fraternity which prevails the country over. The American Medical Association not only appointed but sent delegates to the A. Ph. A., which organization in turn was drawn more closely to the N. A. R. D. than ever before. While it is true that this Association of retail druggists for obvious reasons did not send delegates to the N. W. D. A., there was, however, a spirit of fraternity between the convention members of the two Associations which speaks louder than words. The increased membership all along the line and the movement to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the different Associations are in keeping with the general spirit of progress, which causes even the stay-at-home and "let-well-enough-alone" pharmacist to open his eyes and give attention to the Proceedings as published in the pharmaceutical press.

While 1907 records conventions at the high water mark we predict for 1908 even larger meetings and more potent results than ever before. It is not too early for the retail pharmacist, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the teacher, the chemist, the drug clerk, and even the editor to lay out plans for participation in the State and National Conventions of 1908.

Meantime, the city and county and A. Ph. A. Branch Organizations will carry on their work during the winter months and prepare the way for better results at the State and National Conventions next spring, summer and fall.

A Plain Duty for Board of Pharmacy Members.—The annual meetings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, with the A. Ph. A. Conventions, and the amount of attention which the A. Ph. A. is giving educational matters in general and Board of Pharmacy work in particular, makes it a plain duty for every Board of Pharmacy member to join the A. Ph. A. and profit by the information contained in the volume of Proceedings. The duty is equally plain when it comes to attending the annual meetings of the A. Ph. A., but circumstances may be such that all Board of Pharmacy members cannot be present. It is the duty, however, of every Board of Pharmacy to see that at least one member attends the meetings in order to report to the other Boards those experiences that come from personal contact and are of such nature that they cannot be conveyed by cold type. Our readers will be surprised to learn from the Committee on Membership of the A. Ph. A. that many Board members have not yet joined the organization. A pharmacist may be eligible for an appointment as a Board of Pharmacy member without belonging to the A. Ph. A., but he is certainly neglecting a plain duty when he fails to join an organization which is in such close harmony with the work which he takes a solemn oath to perform to the best of his knowledge and ability.

The N. W. D. A. Held a Meeting of more than usual importance and was fully up to the standard of other important Pharmaceutical Conventions of 1907. In many ways the N. W. D. A. is becoming more closely allied with the various organizations of retailers. At one time the retail trade neither knew nor cared much about the conventions held by the jobbers. Today the condition is quite different. The change is not due to the work of a moment, but has gradually taken place, and is in keeping with the tendency the civilized world offers to fraternalize business as well as political and social interests. Developments of recent date have, perhaps, hastened the present high degree of fraternity. The Federal Court decision has caused the trade to realize its community of interest. The passage of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law has given the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary an importance in the jobbing trade never before realized. For these and other reasons our readers among retail druggists will be glad to learn that the N. W. D. A. has reason to rejoice over increased membership, a largely attended meeting, good committee reports, harmonious transactions, and a general prevailing feeling of improved conditions throughout the drug trade and its various ramifications.

Are You Interested in Holiday Trade?—If so, do you make the most of it? Holiday trade requires careful attention in order to enjoy a good profit. The retail pharmacist who puts in holiday goods should see to it that proper arrangements are made for the handling of the goods so that they will not be stolen or damaged. He should provide convenient facilities for displaying to an advantage those articles which attract the eye and pleases the customers. Perhaps the most common oversight on the part of the dealer is to try and wait upon the rush of trade without securing sufficient additional help. While holiday customers are expected to be in a pleasant mood they are, nevertheless, impatient and anxious to be waited upon courteously and promptly; and many of them are pleased with continued attention. In securing the additional help do not try and put up with cheap and inexperienced clerks but obtain the most competent persons that can be secured. When trade is slow and customers few and far between, ordinary clerks may answer the purpose, but during the holiday rush it is money on the profit side of the ledger to pay for the most skillful salesmen that can be secured.

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Pharmacists After the Governors.—It must amuse old time politicians to hear and read what pharmacists are saying about those governors who see fit to follow their own political policies in the appointment of board of pharmacy members rather than to give way and carry out the advice of pharmaceutical associations. The governor of Pennsylvania is being taken severely to task for just such a procedure. The governor of Illinois faces the insolent wrath of the pharmacists of the state for ignoring their recommendations. The governor of Missouri, if not so busy holding down the lid, would be able to hear murmurs of discontent among pharmacists who feel that he should have followed the recommendations of the State Association when making a recent appointment to the board of pharmacy.

It is very nice for pharmacists to congratulate themselves upon keeping boards of pharmacy out of politics and having the members appointed along purely professional lines, but they are certain to find that to a governor all appointments look very much alike when it comes to the professional phase of the situation. What is more, the higher the salary on the board of pharmacy and the more desirable the position, the greater is the likelihood that appointments will be treated by the executive as purely political plums.

A Pure Paint Law is likely to be enacted by the coming congress. At least, there is more prospect of it than there was of a national pure food and drugs law just previous to the congress which enacted it. The manufacturers' guarantee feature of the food and drugs law will, no doubt, be applied to the paint act, as it fixes the responsibility upon the manufacturer who is in the best possible condition to know without special expense or inconvenience whether or not the goods come up to the required standard.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, at its recent annual meeting discussed national legislation and went on record in favor of truthful labels. The same organization is considering ways and means for the protection of the legitimate paint dealer against the competition of the consumer and the occasional purchaser of paints. The organization is likely to profit by the experience of patent medicine manufacturers and avoid any possible entanglement with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

A New Poison Guard.—The pharmacist who visits the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., will find an interesting collection of devices intended to prevent dispensing poisoning accidents. They range all the way from a closet which gives a slight electric shock as it is opened to a bottle which is three-sided and intended to bring the dispensing pharmacist to his senses when he takes hold of a bottle of poison instead of some mild medicine. But a new form of poison container has been discovered by a correspondent of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. It is an old medical book with the leaves pasted together and the center skooped out so that it will hold a few bottles of morphine without the police being able to discover any morphine on the premises. The dealer in dopes was driven to this extremity by the rigid enforcement of the Anti-Narcotic Law of the District of Columbia.

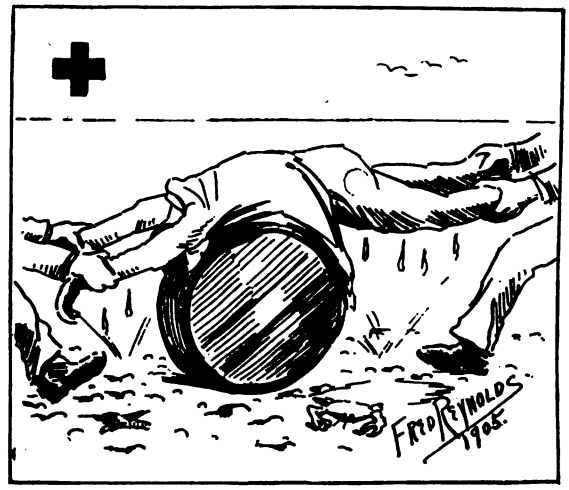
Internal Revenue on Fireworks.—It has been suggested to President Roosevelt that he bring before Congress in his message a recommendation that an internal revenue tax be levied on fireworks, such as are commonly used on the Fourth of July and other similar celebrations. The income from this source is to be used for a special purpose. The money will be spent in paying for scientific investigations in regard to tetanus, which so often results from fireworks wounds. If the funds become sufficient the investigations are to be extended to other diseases about which we know little or nothing. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has pointed out on several occasions that fireworks at best are a dangerous method of celebrating. Since the human race persists in this form of exultation it is well in our calmer moments to see what can be done that will lessen the danger.

Will the Pharmacopœial Convention Meet more frequently than once in ten years? Some are advancing the argument that in these days of rapid progress, the convention should be assembled every five years. Perhaps they do not stop to consider that the committee of revision, as now constituted and authorized has the right to issue supplements to the Pharmacopœia. We believe that with a work of the nature of the Pharmacopœia ten years is sufficiently frequent for the meeting of the representatives of the various medical and pharmaceutical organizations making up the creative body of the Pharmacopœia.

The Centennial of the Pharmacopœia occurs in 1920. This is only a dozen years off, and we wonder how many of those now active in pharmacy affairs will be present to take part in the celebration of that eventful occasion.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October.

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.



Don't Roll a Semi-Drowned Person on a Tub.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

A. Ph. A.—Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October 1907.

Freeze List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November 1907.

To Change the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is a cry more general than anticipated when it was first suggested that this law might defeat its own purposes.

The Pharmacists and Physicians of Birmingham, Alabama, met September 28, and after several hours of deliberation decided to work together for the betterment of both medicine and pharmacy, as well as the patient.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. met October 1. The discussion was largely devoted to U. S. P. and N. F. work with the medical profession. Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., was present and contributed to the debate. He is much encouraged with the present interest which physicians are taking in official preparations.

The Scarcity of Good Drug Clerks is a complaint familiar at the N. A. R. D. meeting, the A. Ph. A. convention and local gatherings of pharmacists. Many are the remedies suggested, but one of the most common-sense ones is that of showing high school students that pharmacy is a calling worthy of their attention. The country is full of drug clerks, but not of competent ones.

The Texas Board of Pharmacy started out with its hands full of work. On the date of organization it received from the post office 820 registered packages and over 1,800 letters. It is quite evident that some one in Texas has spread the news that a Board of Pharmacy is about to look after pharmaceutical affairs in the Lone Star State. With R. H. Walker of Gonzales as secretary, the Board is ready for the work before it.

A Medical Trust is the latest iniquity discovered by the grand jury system. Fourteen physicians of Bremer County, Iowa, have been indicted on the charge of agreeing to maintain fixed charges for their professional services. We know that misery loves company, but the retail pharmacists will be slow to rejoice, even though this places physicians in the same position as the N. A. R. D. when charged with similar violations of the Trust Law.

The Public is Being Educated according to Dr. H. W. Wiley, who in his address at the recent A. Ph. A. meeting said that a Pure Food and Drugs Law was made possible by public sentiment. The pharmacists of this country should now see to it that the public can distinguish between competent and incompetent dealers in medicines. It is an opportunity for retail pharmacists to secure remuneration for their skill and professional ability.

Remembered Mrs. Prescott.—The Prescott Club is composed of graduates of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan of which the late Dr. Albert E. Prescott was Dean for many years. During the A. Ph. A. meeting at New York City the Prescott Club held its seventh annual meeting and sent Mrs. Prescott a letter conveying pleasant greetings. It was signed by all members of the club present at the dinner which served to bring the graduates together.

Goods Liable to Freeze require special attention at this season of the year. It is only in exceptional cases that goods are apt to freeze in the drug store, but care must be exercised in ordering goods that are liable to freeze during shipment. We publish elsewhere in the November issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST a carefully prepared list of goods which may freeze. We also give a list of those which will precipitate or be rendered unsightly by a temperature around that of the freezing point.

The Offer List which appeared in the October issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has made thousands of dollars for the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, who have written to the manufacturers and dealers who announced their special offers in this annual feature of the journal. If any of our readers have failed to take advantage of the information contained in the Offer List they should hasten to carefully examine it, as some of the offers have a time limit and may expire before the druggist writes to the manufacturers.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was organized at Toronto, September 3. It is a delegate body depending upon local associations and colleges of pharmacy for support. The organization starts out with a bright future for it holds the interests of many of the best pharmacists of the Dominion. The first president is editor George E. Gibbard of Toronto. He is a man well known to those who attend regularly the A. Ph. A. meetings. By the way, close fraternal relations should be established between the organization and the A. Ph. A.

Mrs. William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, New York, always accompanies her husband on his trips to the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. conventions. Mrs. Anderson takes the same lively interest as the doctor in the organization work and is president of the New York branch of the Women's Organization of the N. A. R. D.

MRS WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

In Memoriam.—The twenty-ninth annual report of the Ohio Ph. A. is at hand with excellent pictures of Albert E. Ebert, Albert Wetterstroem and M. A. Burkhardt. The Association honors itself in thus honoring the memories of such men.

Color of Oleomargarine.—In reply to the inquiries received relative to the sale of colored oleomargarine in this state, this department must cite the inquirers

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to Section 4744, Revised Statutes 1899, Volume II., page 1129, which defines an imitation or substitute for butter; also to Section 4745, Revised Statutes 1899, Volume II., Pages 1129, 1130, which forbids the sale within the state of a butter substitute (oleomargarine), which is in any way caused to be "yellow or any shade of yellow, so that such substitute shall resemble yellow or any shade of genuine yellow butter"; moreover, inasmuch as the only object there can be in coloring oleomargarine to resemble natural yellow butter is to make it to appear to be of greater value than it really is; it will come under Article 4, Section 4, Senate Bill 47, page 238, Session Acts 1907, which reads: "Food shall be deemed to be adulterated: 4, If it is mixed, colored, coated, polished, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; or if by any means, it is made to appear to be better or of greater value than it really is", therefor this department holds as adulterated, all oleomargarine or butter substitute which is so made as to be yellow, resembling genuine yellow butter, and as such its sale is prohibited in the State of Missouri. This ruling will go into effect, October 1, 1907.—[R. M. WASHBURN, Missouri Dairy and Food Commissioner, September 7, 1907.

Definitions for Teachers.—The National Syllabus Committee of Twenty-one submitted at the New York meeting of the A. Ph. A., a report which embodied the following tentative definitions for use in the syllabus. The committee invites criticisms, suggestions, corrections, and emendations of the proposed definitions. The readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are requested to mail their comments direct to the Syllabus Secretary, National Educational Department, Henry L. Taylor, Albany, New York.

"In words as fashion the same rule will hold
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Be not the first by whom the new are tried
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

College and School.—The term college includes universities and other institutions of higher instruction authorized to confer degrees in arts and science. Professional and technical institutions are uniformly called schools whatever their corporate title; hence the word "school" in this work will refer uniformly to colleges or schools of pharmacy or departments of universities.

Pharmacology.—The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect; including pharmacognosy, pharmacy, pharmaco dynamics and therapy dynamics.

Drugs.—All substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicines. Drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by dessication or comminution are crude drugs.

Medicine.—A drug or preparation of drugs possessing or reputed to possess curative or remedial properties.

Materia Medica treats of the physical, physiological and therapeutical properties of the materials used for curative and remedial purposes.

Microscopy.—The art of examining objects with a microscope.

Physiology treats of the organic functions in a state of health.

Botany treats of the structure, growth and classification of plants.

Toxicology treats of poisons, their recognition, effects and antidotes.

Posology treats of the doses of medicines.

Pharmaco Dynamics treats of the actions of medicines on healthy organs.

Therapy Dynamics treats of the actions of medicines on diseased organs.

Pharmacognosy treats of the identification and selection of drugs.

Histologic Pharmacognosy treats of the identification and selection of drugs by the use of the microscope.

Commercial Pharmacognosy treats of the trade and commerce in drugs.

Chemistry.—The science of the composition of material things and the art of determining such composition.

Physics.—The science of the properties and forces of matter.

General Chemistry treats of the theory and principles of chemistry.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry treats of the chemistry of remedial and curative substances.

Manufacturing Chemistry.—The production of chemical substances.

Inorganic Chemistry treats of those substances that do not contain carbon in a combustible form.

Organic Chemistry treats of compounds containing carbon in a combustible form.

Analytical Chemistry.—The art of determining the chemical composition of substances.

Qualitative Chemistry determines the constituents of a substance.

Quantative Chemistry determines the amounts of the constituents of a substance.

Assaying determines the amounts of the valuable constituents of substances.

Pharmacy.—The science and art of preparing, preserving, compounding and dispensing medicines.

Pharmaceutical Latin.—The Latin pertaining to the science and art of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—The arithmetic pertaining to the science and art of pharmacy.

Theory of Pharmacy.—The exposition of the principles on which pharmaceutical operations are based.

Practice of Pharmacy.—Systematic exercises in pharmaceutical operations.

Dispensing Pharmacy.—The extemporaneous preparation or compounding of medicines.

Manufacturing Pharmacy.—The preparation or compounding of pharmaceutical substances.

Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence.—The relations of law and pharmacy to each other.

Commercial Pharmacy.—Trade or commerce in pharmaceutical products including business practices.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

Work for the Mo. Ph. A.—There are men running drug stores all over Missouri who are really unfit for such responsibility. One such person in my own town. What am I to do? If I go to my prosecuting attorney and tell him that he must look after the matter I will certainly make enemies as this incompetent person has his own friends. If the Mo. Ph. A. would look after such men they could soon put them out of business. A young man has bought out a store in a neighboring Missouri town and is not registered. If the law would be enforced this man would not go in business as he is now doing. If the Mo. Ph. A. would take this matter up with a prosecuting attorney in each county they would soon have pharmacy on a high standard in the state. As it now stands no one looks at pharmacy as a profession, they all consider it a business which any man can enter.—[Mo. Ph. A. Member.

The Question of Rebating Clerks on Preparations Sold under our Label.—In our store, which enjoys a large trade, we adopted several years ago the plan of giving our clerks a discount of 10% on all preparations they sold under our own labels and also on patent medicines which had become unsalable due to the lack of advertising on the part of their manufacturers.

This plan has long since passed the experimental stage with us and is one of the best paying ideas we have ever put into actual practice and at the same time assists our force in increasing their salaries in a very substantial manner.

When this plan was adopted we particularly cautioned our men not to offer our goods when another make was called for unless the customer asked for advice on the merits of the different makes and as a matter of course our preparation then was shown to have many features that placed it head and shoulders above the others.

If Mr. Smith comes in and asks for a bottle of Doe's Sarsaparilla he gets this particular make and nothing is said, but if he asks "what is the best sarsaparilla made" then we show him very plainly that the one sold under our own label is the best that can be made and we proceed to tell him the ingredients which would be impossible with other makes as we do not know ourselves what they contain. In nine cases out of ten we land this customer with our goods and he is a satisfied customer as all our own preparations possess exceptional merit and are sold under the guarantee to refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. This guarantee in my mind is the best advertisement we could make as not one out of a hundred will return a bottle and even if they should we cheerfully return the full price and a lasting friend and customer is made for our house right there. He is ever afterward a walking advertisement for the Fry-Hodge Drug Co., and a walking, talking ad. is the best that any firm can have.

The sale of goods manufactured for us and by us has become almost as large as the general sales on patents and this I attribute to the merit of the goods and the salesmanship on the part of our clerks, this salesmanship having largely been cultivated and developed through the rebate plan.

As we all know the profits realized on this class of goods range from 150% to 300% and any druggist can afford to pay 10% to have this line of goods pushed.

Again all stores in time accumulate unsalable goods which are a dead loss and occupy valuable shelf room, what becomes of these goods? With us they move. We make a list every month showing the boys what to push and encourage the pushing with a 10% bonus and out they go; its very satisfactory all round.

Some criticism has been made to this method of selling goods on the grounds that the clerks in a store were paid salary to push goods that were to the interest of the house, and while I agree that such is the case, yet how much more stimulating to the memory is a little commission on the side plus the regular salary. Take it home to yourself by placing yourself in your clerk's shoes, don't you think your memory would be refreshed oftener if there was ten cents to be placed to your credit if you made the sale?

As a matter of course the amount of commission paid to each clerk's credit at the end of each month depends entirely on his individual efforts and this incentive has developed many good salesmen that had formerly been what I would term fair, and this means all parts of the store as well as the O. P. department.

We keep a ruled book lying near the cash register and as the sale is made it is registered in this book together with the amount and the name of the salesman and this register is footed up at the end of the month and each man paid according to the amount of his sales, and the amounts range from $5 to $18 each, quite a little factor in a business employing the number of men that we do.

It is an honor to stand at the head of the list and very few men have lacked the ambition of wanting to be first in all legitimate undertakings and more especially as there is a "bag of gold" at the end of this rainbow.

Our men all appreciate our liberality and all work for the interests of our house in all its branches and to this co-operative method of doing business we attribute largely our success.

Several other little "tricks of the trade" will be taken up later and I believe if carried out conscienciously will be found to revive an old business and put more life into a new one.—[W. R. HODGE, Marshall, Texas.

In the British Museum are three copies of the Bible written on the leaves of the fan palm.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

Not Necessary to Live in Missouri (126) in order to become a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. It is, however, required that the applicant for membership be registered as a pharmacist in Missouri.

Books on the Manufacturing of Perfumery (127).—A practical perfumer informs us that there is not a book on the subject which will enable an inexperienced person to take up the work and satisfactorily turn out goods. He says the best book to his knowledge is the Standard Formulary of 1906, and refers to part five.

The Missouri Cigarette Law (128) was given some publicity at the time it was passed, but, like many other laws, became practically a dead letter. It looks now as if an effectual effort might be made to place the law in operation, and we warn our readers in Missouri against the sale of cigarettes to individuals under 18 years of age.

Compound Elixir of Salicylic Acid (129).

Sodium Salicylate	10.0
Potassium Iodide	5.0
Fluid Extract Cimicifuga	10.0
Tincture Gelsemium	2.0
Wine Colchicum Seed	10.0
Oil Gaultheria	3.0
Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound	90.0
Water to make	180.0

Mix; filter.

The Missouri State Sanitarium for Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis (130) is located at Mt. Vernon and has been open for patients since August 1, 1907. In order to enter the hospital without pay, a patient is required to make affidavit to the county clerk. This is investigated and, if approved, the name of the patient is placed on the waiting list. Those who are able to pay may make application direct to the sanitarium. The capacity of the place will be increased by the first of next year.

Ivory Black (131).—The bones of all animals, when reduced to charcoal or carbon, form a good black; but the best of all blacks, whether animal or vegetable, is that made from ivory shavings burnt to a black coal, in a crucible closely stopped up, and the coal afterwards ground very fine. It may be freed from every possible impurity by washing it in muriatic acid or weak aqua-fortis, and is then an extremely rich and intense color; but being costly, it is seldom employed in common work. The water color, called China Ink, is merely ivory black perfectly pure, mixed with a solution of isinglass and Spanish liquorice, and then evaporated to a proper consistence.

The Old, French Weights (132), about which you inquire, are no longer in pharmaceutical works, not even in such a complete treatise as "Weights and Measures," by Oldberg. We, however, found the table in an edition of the "United States Dispensatory," printed in 1836, and for your information we give the following:

Pound.		Marc.		Onces.		Gros.		Deniers.
1 Poids de Marc	=	2	=	16	=	128	=	384
1 Apothecary	=	1.5	=	12	=	96	=	288
		1	=	8	=	64	=	192
				1	=	8	=	24
						1	=	3
								1

To Protect Trees From Climbing Insects. (133)—A contemporary states that any combination of cheap greases with tar, pitch, resin or ozokerite, which will remain sticky when cold, and not melt too easily may be smeared around the trunks of trees to prevent insects from crawling up them.

The following combinations are suggestive, and may be modified to suit. Any combination which is soft or sticky at forty F. and will not run at 130 F. can be used:

1.—Pitch, twelve parts; rosin, ten parts; rosin oil, two parts.

2.—Tallow, seven parts; palm oil, five parts.

3.—Ozokerite, fifteen parts; petroleum, three to six parts.

4.—Rosin, four parts; linseed oil, one part; molasses, one part. Boil together.

5.—Rosin, twelve parts; rosin oil, twelve parts; soda lye, one part. Boil together.

6.—Tar, ten parts; rosin, five parts; palm oil, eight parts.

The Missouri Law on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (134).—I beg to state my opinion as follows:

Question 1.—Do any of the acts of the last Legislature prohibit a retail druggist from dispensing intoxicating liquors on prescription in counties which have adopted the local option law? Answer: They do not. It has been held in a number of cases, notably in that of State vs. Bevans, 52 Mo. App. 130, that the adoption of the local option law does not repeal the right of a retail druggist to sell whiskey on prescription in accordance with the Druggists' law which has been in force a number of years.

Question 2.—Does the fact that whiskey is found in the possession of a retail druggist in a local option county render him liable to prosecution? Answer: No. The reasons for this opinion are contained in the answer to the foregoing question. If a druggist has the right to sell whiskey on prescription, then he of course has the right to carry such a stock of liquors as he may deem necessary or advisable.

It should be borne in mind that retail druggists are now required to file with the county clerk, on some day of the first week of each month, a list of all prescriptions compounded by them during the previous month which prescribe liquors. The penalty for failing to do so is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Why We Should Not Demand a High School Prerequisite For Colleges of Pharmacy.

BY OTTO A. WALL, PH. G., M. D.

Read at the 1907 meeting of the A. Ph. A.

While it may be admitted that higher education is quite desirable for pharmacists, it is at the same time true that it is not so absolutely indispensable that it must be made compulsory, either by resolutions of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, or far less so by the laws of the various states.

It will be conceded that if we could make college education in pharmacy more popular and more general than it is now, an immense gain would be had, even if colleges of pharmacy remained as they are now, without raising their entrance requirements or increasing their educational demands. At present, the great majority of applicants for registration before state boards of pharmacy are not graduates from any college, and an overwhelming majority of them have never attended a college of pharmacy at all.

To improve such a condition we should not make entrance to colleges of pharmacy more difficult, but easier. We should begin to improve the educational situation from the bottom up, not from the top down. To be able to do this we must understand the conditions, just as a physician must make a diagnosis, before he can prescribe a cure. We will therefore ask a few pertinent questions and let the published opinions of some of the prominent educators of our country answer them.

Why Are Our Students From the Grammar Schools Not Better Educated?

Mr. Edwin C. Cooley, Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, answers as follows, in the Philadelphia *Evening Post* for June 8, 1907:

"There is no denying that our public schools are doing too much over-head shooting . . . . Probably this tendency to over-shooting in our public school educational system shows more plainly in our high schools than elsewhere. What is a common school education for, unless it be to fit the mass of pupils for the practical duties of life? And if the high school leaves its pupils with only a preparation for college instead of a preparation for life, when most of the pupils cannot go on to college, does it not score a lamentable failure in efficiency and over-shoot the mark? . . .

"The effect of treating the high school as a college feeder rather than a People's College is felt all along the line of the elementary grades. The course of study in the lower grades is made subservient to the idea of high school graduation in the same way that the high school course is framed to fit the idea of the college or university. The grades of pupils are put through studies which no reasonable human being would assign them on any supposition other than that of graduating from high school and passing on to the college. And yet it is a certainty that only a small percentage of grade pupils enter the high school, to say nothing of being graduated from it, while the percentage of those who reach college is almost infinitesimal."

"Common school training should be a common-sense training adjusted to bear directly upon the reasonable expectations of the mass of pupils, upon the needs of the community and the needs of the individual in his relation to his community . . . . After all, utility should be the supreme test in education. And this standard should be especially applied in shaping the course of study in the common schools. The statement that the curriculums of the common schools will not generally stand this test may be a surprise to many parents; but such is the lamentable fact."

That these defects exist in our common grammar schools every one familiar with public education knows, although there may be many who would not like to admit it in public. Since these short-comings cannot be remedied by ignoring or denying them, our first duty should be to bring pressure to bear to improve the educational facilities for the children of the masses, the children who must go to work at a comparatively early age; this is of more importance and will be of more far-reaching effect than the effort to enforce academical requirements for the children of the upper classes. It ought not to be difficult to so improve our grammar schools that graduation from them would be more than equivalent to two years' attendance in high school under present conditions.

But, some may say, these defects in our schools are to be found only in the back-woods, or in the newer states and territories!

Are These Defects Found Also in Our Cities?

Let Mr. William J. Shearer, Superintendent of Schools in Elizabeth, N. J., answer this question. I quote from an article on "School Children in Lockstep," in *World's Work*, August 1907:

"The following extract is from an editorial in the *Philadelphia Ledger:* 'There is in the United States a city only 72% of whose children attend the public schools. Of these, only seven-tenths of 1% pass through the high school; only 4.8% reach it. Eighty-four percent leave before they have gone half-way through the grammar school. Sixty-six percent go only through the primary grades; 58% stop at the second reader.

"The city in question is facing a future in which there is no assurance that one-quarter of its population will be able to write their names; or more than half its population be able to . . . . do such simple sums as can be counted on the fingers; or one-eighth possess the merest rudiments of knowledge; or one in twenty-three have mastered the common branches; or one in 143 have availed themselves fully of the education provided by the state. . . . The city is Philadelphia. . . . .

"These facts are well-nigh incredible, but, being beyond doubt, they afford reason for the most humiliating reflections and call for instant resolutions to seek for the cause of a condition so terrifying!"

Every member of this Association should read the article referred to. He will find there some very surprising and humiliating statements regarding another great city and state—New York—which will convince him that there has been too much "hurrah" and too little real worth in much that the public has been taught to believe almost faultless education.

I have, during the past year, directed attention to the educational conditions in various states, and have demonstrated that only a small fraction of one per cent of American children ever get an education that is equivalent to graduation from high school, because either they live where there are no high schools or they have no money to attend them. There is no such thing as "free high school education." High school education, even when tuition is free, is beyond the means of most children because comparatively few can afford to

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pay necessary expenses for four years without earning anything; and tuition is not even free to a very large proportion of American school children.

Why Are Our Common Schools Not Better Than They Are?

It has been a common complaint in most of our high schools of various kinds that the children now coming from the common schools are not as well qualified as when we ourselves were boys and girls. This is not merely our imagination or our self-conceit but it may be conceded to be a truth. In fact, it is the cause for the present unreasoning clamor for a high school prerequisite for colleges of pharmacy.

I say "unreasoning" advisedly; our complaint is mainly that our students come to colleges of pharmacy with too little knowledge of arithmetic; that they are unable to work examples in percentage; therefore we demand "one year in high school." Arithmetic is not taught in our high schools; it is taught in the grades. Therefore it is unreasonable to demand one year in high school to secure better knowledge in a branch that is not taught in high schools! Demand better common school education, and compel the school authorities to sit up and listen!

The editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, in the issue for June 9, 1907, answers the above question:

"The country schools, in fact the primary and the common schools, too, have lost their grip, or at least their quantity and quality are not equal to the demand, and higher education has been fed, forced, coaxed, pushed and philanthropied out of all fair proportion to primary and lower instruction.

"This means that the state and philanthropists have been improving education at the top. We are so overwhelmed with colleges that we are at our wits' end to supply them with pupils.

"Upon the other hand, the need of the masses for primary forms of education, especially out of the cities, never was so poignant or so great.

"The fact that young men and women are fitted for and are about to enter college, is, *ipso facto*, proof that they are people of some means, at least not Children of the Abyss. Therefore the colleges are for the greater part only for the chosen and elect.

"States levy taxes, and philanthropists levy glory, by erecting, establishing and maintaining colleges for the few and fortunate. Meanwhile the many and unfortunate are neglected. . . . . Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller and others have begun wrong. They are cultivating the Tree of Knowledge at the top by spraying the leaves, while the roots are perishing in unfertilized soil. This is contrary to all sound principles of arboriculture. First, a sound root. Then a sound tree. Begin at the bottom."

But this would hardly suit our academic friends, the university professors, because, if the conviction expressed by the editor of the *Republic* should be generally accepted by the public, it would inevitably reduce the appropriations for the "universities" in order to supply the money to the much-needed education for the children of the people.

Are Conditions Improving in our Schools?

They are, mainly because there have appeared educators who have had the moral courage to tell the truth and point out the defects. The "slump" in education, which was so marked a feature of the last decade or two, was produced by the introduction of various fads in our schools, such as Kindergartens, learning to read without spelling (the "phonetic" or "syllable" method), language lessons instead of grammar, etc.

But let Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, tell us about this (from an interview published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, July 7, 1907):

"We have introduced all through our schools a good many Kindergarten methods and a good many studies which are of the nature of play. . . . . When these play studies begin to be valued for their own sake there is trouble. There was a time when we had a good deal of that trouble. There was a generation of boys and girls who could not spell or make a sum come out right, or accept the responsibilities of hard school work of any kind. Fortunately the worst of this period has passed. Our boys to-day spell better and work harder, and have more intellectual responsibility than they did five or ten years ago. . . . .

"There was a noticeable deterioration, however, from about the year 1893 to 1903. It was then that American colleges got their first crops from the Kindergartens of the country. The students were deficient in spelling and the use of English. . . . . The first Kindergartens were extreme in their methods. They are improving, I am glad to say, and are no longer open to serious criticisms."

If we will have patience to wait a few years longer, we will find that conditions in our grammar schools will be so changed that "one year in high school" will not be needed to improve on present conditions.

Do the Universities Serve for the Greatest Good of the Public, or For the Greatest Good of Themselves?

Prof. John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., answers this question in the St. Louis *Republic* for June 23, 1907, as follows:

"There are trusts and monopolies in education as elsewhere. The big universities seek to focus all energies upon higher education (so-called) and to bend all things below them to their own purposes. They are organized and firmly knit together. They know one another well. They are mighty monopolists. We need universities . . . . but they ought not to be in abnormal relation to other things. They make our school system top-heavy.

"In New England and to the north of us the universities exploit all education and force all public schools to become special preparatory schools for the universities. Nearly every university supports a teachers' agency, composed of faculty men, and called the 'committee on positions and recommendations.' One member of the committee is a traveling agent called 'high school inspector.' He represents this bureau. He fixes high school courses of study, watches for vacancies, in a large measure controls the appointment of high school teachers and strives to concentrate the attention of high school students upon the university.

"It is an open secret that the so-called 'small colleges' hitherto one of our main reliances in American education, is to be throttled and driven out."

That some of our formerly independent colleges of pharmacy have been compelled to succumb as independent schools, and to seek affiliation with universities, is to be regretted for the sake of pharmacy itself; but——'tis true; and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Should Colleges of Pharmacy be University Departments?

The majority of our state "universities," even those that are not really universities at all, try to maintain the old academic ideals and traditions that have been handed down to us from generation to generation, from the times when "education" was supposed to be the exclusive privilege of the leisure classes.

A rational modern idea of the relation of schools to each other in a proper system of education, is somewhat as follows:

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Primary Education.	Secondary Education.	Higher Education.
Primary and Grammar Schools.	Manual Training Schools, Agricultural Colleges, High Schools, Academies, Technical Trade Schools, Business Colleges, Corres. Schools, etc.	Normal Schools, Professional Colleges and Universities.

Be it admitted for argument's sake that the way through high school to the academic higher institutions is the best way; as long as high schools are not more generally available, or of more satisfactory educational value than at present, it ought not to be the only way to enter professional colleges or universities. When universities introduce "departments" that really belong to the secondary group of schools, as for instance, departments of pharmacy, the latter do not thereby become real university departments, but should be considered as secondary schools, like the high schools; as equivalents, collaterals or alternatives of the high schools; and it should not be necessary to go through high school, or to go to high school at all, as a preliminary to a business or trade education.

Pharmacy schools for drug-clerks and retail druggists are essentially technical trade or business schools; they rank with high schools and not above high schools; they are alternatives for high schools and not legitimately university departments at all.

Is This a Rational Explanation of the Relation of the Pharmacy School to General Education.

Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, in the interview already referred to, answers this question:

"I certainly do not think that everybody ought to have a college, or even a high school education. But it seems to me a mistake to separate boys into those who propose to go into business or professions as though that were a natural and fundamental division. I believe that every boy whose parents have the necessary money should go on with his general education as long as the opportunities for culture and the ideals of public spirit which it inculcates appeal to him. The instant that appeal ceases to have force let him begin a technical course which will lead him to his work as soon as possible. When the culture motive stops, the money motive must come in. But I know many men in trades who would have gotten the fullest profit out of a college education, and some men in commercial and professional life with whom the time spent in college or in high school was pretty largely thrown away."

In other words, if a boy or girl has taste for academic culture and ambition to go through high school or further, he or she should do so if the parents can afford to pay for it; but if, for either of two reasons, lack of inclination or lack of money, they cannot go to high school, let them go direct to schools that will teach them the trade or business they intend to follow. In this sense, a college of pharmacy or a business college for book-keepers, stenographers, telegraphers, etc., or a manual training school for engineers, mechanics, electricians, draughtsmen, chauffeurs, etc., is not in the ascending line in academic education, but collateral or parallel with the high school.

This does not mean that men who aspire to the highest positions in these respective callings will not do well to complete a full academic course, but merely that the rank and file, the overwhelming majority of those who intend to follow these callings, do not need the academic training to become efficient, competent tradesmen and business men.

Should all Who Want to Become Pharmacists go to Colleges of Pharmacy?

From the selfish standpoint of a professor in such a school, I might be tempted to say "yes" to this question; but from a broader, fairer standpoint of honesty the most that can be said is, that all who can afford to do so would find a college training a great help to success in life. Every boy or girl who enters pharmacy as an apprentice should make it the ultimate aim, to get a college education, if possible. But it should not be made absolutely obligatory.

The president of Yale University said:

"Desirable as it is in all respects, a college education may cost too much. It is not worth the surrender of one's self-regard or self-reliance. A mother and her daughters deprive themselves of the necessaries of life, go hungry, perhaps, as well as shabby, that a son and brother may stay in college four years. An education is too dear at such a sacrifice. The duty of a son and brother is to help his mother and sisters, if they need it. A college course at the expense of their physical welfare is a hardship on them and a positive injury to the student."

Fortunately the boy who finds himself in this predicament can make his way in the world by application to study without going to college. The common-sense question should be: Has he learned to know a certain subject? The academic question would be: Has he learned it in high school in a certain number of academic units of eight months' work of not less than four forty-minute periods each week?

Thousands and tens of thousands of young people who cannot spare the time to learn things in the academic way, have found the correspondence schools the ladders by which they have risen to success. No laws ought ever to make it impossible for such youths to climb.

The Attendance at Our Universities.

In the following table I quote the attendance from the various states at the seventeen most prominent universities of our country, as given in *Science*, July 26, 1907. The list is not quite fair, because it includes some state universities while omitting others, thus making the attendance from some states whose universities are not included unduly small, as compared with that from states whose universities are included. On the other hand, the state universities so included in the list are really universities, with more than local reputations, while many, if not all of the state universities not included are not really "universities" but are only called so.

The first column shows how many students from each state attend the universities; the second column shows the population of the states (1900 census), and the third column shows approximately how many persons out of every 100,000 attended the universities in the year 1906-1907:

STATES	STUDENTS	POPULATION	PER 100,000
New York	7,052	7,268,894	98
Illinois	4,418	4,821,550	88
Pennsylvania	4,281	6,302,115	68
Massachusetts	3,909	2,805,346	139
Wisconsin	3,246	2,069,042	102
Ohio	2,946	4,157,545	72
California	2,788	1,485,053	186
Michigan	2,578	2,420,982	107

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STATES	STUDENTS	POPULATION	PER 100,000
Connecticut	1,423	908,420	158
New Jersey	1,884	1,883,669	78
Rhode Island	671	428,556	134
Virginia	540	1,854,184	28
Indiana	477	2,516,462	19
Iowa	417	2,231,853	19
New Hampshire	407	411,588	102
Missouri	379	3,106,665	12
Maryland	289	1,188,044	24
Maine	250	694,446	36
Minnesota	231	1,751,894	18
District of Columbia	227	278,718	76
Kentucky	226	2,147,174	11
Colorado	222	539,700	44
Vermont	191	343,641	63
Texas	149	3,048,710	5
Kansas	141	1,470,495	9
Tennessee	125	2,020,616	6
Nebraska	123	1,066,300	12
Washington	114	518,103	28
Alabama	113	1,828,697	6
West Virginia	100	958,800	10
Georgia	97	2,216,331	4.4
Delaware	93	184,735	42
North Carolina	93	1,893,810	5
Oregon	93	418,536	23
Montana	88	248,329	33
South Dakota	70	401,570	17
South Carolina	67	1,340,316	5
Utah	67	276,749	24
Mississippi	64	1,551,270	5
Arkansas	50	1,311,564	3.8
Louisiana	49	1,381,625	3.5
Florida	43	528,542	8
Oklahoma	39	398,331	9.5
North Dakota	37	319,146	12
Idaho	18	161,772	11
Wyoming	18	92,531	19
New Mexico	15	195,310	8
Arizona	13	122,931	11
Nevada	11	42,335	26
Indian Territory	10	392,060	2.5

Let it be conceded, that, in a general way, the attendance at universities is a guage of educational conditions in the respective states and it follows from the vast differences shown in the last column of the above table, that it is impossible at present to enforce a uniform rule for admission to colleges of pharmacy, regardless of geographical location or educational conditions.

For instance, if the representatives in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties from New York, with 98 university students per 100,000 inhabitants ($\frac{1}{10}$ of 1%), Illinois, with 88 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{11}$ of 1%), Massachusetts, with 139 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{7}$ of 1%), or Wisconsin with 162 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{6}$ of 1%) really think that colleges of pharmacy are academic schools and that they ought to ask a high school prerequisite for entrance to a college of pharmacy, it would nevertheless have been very unfair on their part to vote to compel the students of pharmacy in Missouri, with 12 university students per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{83}$ of 1%), Kentucky, with 11 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{91}$ of 1%), Kansas, with 9 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{111}$ of 1%), Tennessee, with 6 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{166}$ of 1%), Georgia, with 4.4 per 100,00 ($\frac{1}{227}$ of 1%), or Louisiana, with 3.5 per 100,000 ($\frac{1}{285}$ of 1%) to meet the same academic requirements, and any claims that might be made by the representatives of the latter states that their states are in a position to comply with such requirements would be absurd exhibitions of false pride and false pretense, absolutely at variance with the officially published statistical facts concerning their states.

The main reason why some of the states show such small attendance at the leading universities is not that there is no appreciation of education in those states, but that the states are new, or financially poor, and high schools are not generally accessible to the children of these states; and as the universities demand a high school prerequisite qualification, and some of the states have no high schools, or only a few of them, the young men and women from such states are barred from universities, not necessarily because they are not qualified to profit from university education, but because they are unable to comply with a technicality.

As a rule, also, the newer the state, the more demand for labor, work, business enterprise, and the less leisure is there for gentlemanly loafing (an incentive that accounts for many a student at a university) and therefore the smaller is the number of young people who can afford the *time* for a university education.

Is College and University Education Necessary for Success in Life?

Mr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of August 4, 1907, answered as follows, in an article entitled: "The world is a Schoolhouse:"

"Our age and civilization represent a large school-house, where events are the teachers. . . . . For the boy who knows how to ask questions, every man becomes a teacher. . . . .

"For education is not an accummulation of facts. Culture is not the stuffing of memory with dates and names. Education is an awakening. . . . .

"The college is not the only school-room. The boy with his diploma must not think that the man who has not been to college is of necessity an ignorant man. That standard would make Burns and John Bunyan and Lincoln blockheads, would turn Jenny Lind and Sappho into dunces. The English bard never went to college, but he held a culture quite equal to the polished sentences of Samuel Johnson and Edward Everett. The occasional cad, fondling his diploma and despising every man who is not university bred, justifies the epigram that 'Colleges are places where brick-bats are polished and diamonds are dimmed'."

Will the High School Continue to be Merely a Feeder for Higher Institutions?

Mr. Eugene C. Warriner, Superintendent of Schools in Saginaw, Mich., answers (in the *Michigan Alumnus* for June 1907):

"However true it may be that secondary schools were called into being in response to a demand for students properly fitted to enter higher institutions of learning the community has long since realized that the high school is in reality the people's college. It is not a university, but it may afford to a great mass of young men and women the elements of higher education beyond the absolute needs of the common schools and of every-day life, which shall fit them not only to make the most of life, but to become leaders in their respective communities. The first duty of the high school is always to the community which supports it. This must never be forgotten. The slight feeling which may at times be expressed against the university has no doubt arisen from this thought, that the university authorities were perhaps forgetting this paramount duty of the high school and regarding the high school as solely a fitting school or branch of the university."

The high school will no doubt fit men and women for universities in the future as it has in the past, but

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it will not be conducted with mainly this end in view. The high school will not merely be the means to an end in education, but it will itself be the aim and end of the education of the people, and its relation to the universities will be only an incidental phase. From the grammar schools, when perfected by the many able men who are now laboring with this problem, the pupils will pass to the high schools, academies, seminaries, the manual training schools, the colleges of business and trades, agricultural schools, etc., and the millions of the people will consider their education (as far as schools are concerned) completed when they have gone through one of these.* Only the few will go from the high school to the higher schools, and I am not sure that the way to the latter will always continue to be necessarily through the high schools.

Will Colleges Continue to Depend on High Schools for Students? Will a High School Education Always Continue to be a Prerequisite for Entrance to Colleges and Universities?

I have already stated my belief that technical trade and business schools should not demand such a prerequisite; many of them do not, and others which do so now, will no doubt discontinue to do so, ere long.

Whatever of high school work is necessary for their students to know, for the proper understanding of the trade or business to which they are devoted, these colleges will have to teach themselves.

In a valedictory address to the 1907 class of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the Commissioner of Education for the State of New York answered the above question as follows:

"The American Colleges will be obliged to work in accord with the overwhelming number of universities, colleges and secondary schools taken together. They will have to accept students *who can do their work* and who want to do it, without so much reference to how or what they have studied somewhere else. The western boys and girls say that under the accrediting system, by which institutions are examined more than students, it is easier to get into western than into eastern universities, but that once in, it is hard to stay in a western university, while one who gets into an eastern university can hardly fail to be graduated, if he will be polite to the professors and pay the term bills. And the western people say that their way is best; that everyone must have his chance; that at least his chance is not to be taken away upon a false premise; that he if he 'flunks out' after having had his chance it is his fault and no one is going to worry about it; and that it is better to regard the graduation standards and apply them to four years' work that the faculty must know all about than to make a fetish of entrance requirements and have so much ado about prior work, about which they can know very little at best.

"It is all worth thinking about. I am not a westerner; I am thoroughly a New Yorker. But I am for the open, the continuous and the smooth road from the primary school to the university and for every one having his chance without any likelihood of his losing it upon a misunderstanding or a hazard.

"Our democracy is developing a new kind of civilization; our system of common schools, primary and secondary, has brought forth a type of advanced schools peculiar to the country. Institutions that would prosper may better recognize the fact. The universities that would thrive must put away all exclusiveness and dedicate themselves to universal public service. They must not try to keep people out; they must help all who are worthy to get in. It is not necessary that all these institutions shall stand upon exactly the same level; it is necessary that each shall have a large constituency; . . . .

"*It is imperative that all shall value the man at his true worth and not reject him because his preparation has lacked an ingredient which a professor has been brought up to worship.*" (Italics mine.)

It is to be regretted that the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties thinks of introducing the obsolescent academic prerequisite of high school attendance just when the leading educators of our country are awakening to the newer requirements, finding that the traditional academic prejudices are not as essential as they were once believed to be; just when educators commence to realize that high school attendance may be a meaningless formality and technicality when compared with the worth of the prospective student himself.

Let us cut loose from the fetters and the traditions of the dying past and join in the liberal educational movement so well described by Chancellor Winfield Scott Chaplin, in his address at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Washington University, on June 20, 1907, in St. Louis.

"Entrance to Washington University is easy, the only requirement being that the student is prepared to profit by the instruction of its teachers. Its degree is based neither on age, nor sex, nor time of study, but on work and advancement. Its rules are few, its privileges many. It has but a single aim—to stimulate mental growth."

An Apothecarie's Oath.—The *Journal Medical de Bruxelles* citing the *Gazette de Gynecology*, refers to a case before the criminal tribunal of the Cour de Cassation, in which the point at issue was whether it was allowable for physicians and pharmacists to enter into partnership.

Maitre Momard, representing the affirmative, showed that the profession of pharmacist had been from remote times a dependent of that of medicine, and in support of this view cited a curious oath of the fourteenth century, which used to be taken by the apothecaries in those days. The oath is as follows:

"I swear not to malign any of my former masters, physicians, pharmacists or others, whatever they may be, to uphold as far as in me lies, the honor, glory, ornament, and majesty of medicine, not to disclose to idiots and ingrates their secrets and mysteries, to do nothing rashly, without the counsel of physicians or in the hope of gain; to disown and to avoid, like the plague, the disreputable and penurious methods of practice now followed by charlatans and dabblers in alchemy, to the great disgrace of the magistrates who tolerate them. May the Lord prosper me as I observe these conditions.

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*Editorial from the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* for September 7, 1907.

"To bring up strangers' children correctly is a simple matter. We are reminded of it by seeing the following little problem in domestic economy, which, with some variation in the figures, is receiving the earnest consideration of many American households at this time:

Family income for ensuing year	$1800
Johnny, at college	600
Father, mother, Susie and Willie, at home, per capita	300
Surplus for a rainy day	?

Never having seen Johnny we can solve the problem offhand thus:

Unless for technical training do not send him to college. Four years of an academic course will not add to his earning capacity. When it comes to getting a job, he will still have to begin at the bottom. . . . Put him to work at once."

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PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

By George W. Hague, Ph. G., Hempstead, N. Y.

Protecting Books.—In the busy drug store, the pharmacopoeia and dispensatory are often placed on a wet counter by accident; or something spills on them. The best cover to protect these books is oil cloth.

Selling Postage Stamps.—This is a thankless job which is not appreciated by the public. I have devised a method to make them appreciate it. Buy a book of stamps and carry it in your pocket. When customers ask for a stamp take it out of your pocket and hand them one from it. They consider this a very personal favor, while if you handed them one out from the stamp drawer in the ordinary manner, they would only consider it a general favor to all.

Window Dressing.—Bear in mind the following facts about show windows: A window on a busy corner seldom attracts much attention as the passers-by always have their eye on the corner, they are about to turn and often miss the corner window.

A window should not be too large as it will take too much goods to make a display. In decorating a window with flags, ribbons, pictures, etc., always begin at the top and work down before any of the goods are placed in the window.

In placing goods for sale in a window always begin by putting the goods in the center of the window and then work out. Windows to sell goods should have a slight slant to them. Always note down the results of each window display. Small ten cent articles are always good sellers when placed in a window. Lastly remember, its not always the pretty window which sells goods.

Serving Seidlitz Powders at the Soda Fountain, in the ordinary manner involves much loss of time and material and the mixture, when prepared contains specks, splinters and scum. The writer has devised the following improvement for those who wish to take a seidlitz powder in the drug store:

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1,713 grains.
Rochelle Salts.....3,412 grains.

Dissolve in enough water to make one quart; then filter and label Solution No. 1.

Tartaric Acid.....1,310 grains

Dissolve in enough water to make one pint; then filter and label Solution No. 2.

When a seidlitz powder is desired to be taken in the store, mix one ounce of Solution No. 1, with a half ounce of Solution No. 2, and hand out over the counter. The advantages of this method are as follows:

1. The dispensed mixture is clean.
2. It requires less time to prepare these solutions than to wrap the same amount of doses in their dry form.
3. Less time is required in dispensing to the patient in the liquid form.
4. No waste of blue and white papers like in the ordinary manner; no opening a box of powders to get a single dose.

Package Wrapping.—Instead of having to stop to put up ten cents worth of such offensive drugs as Charcoal, Iodoform, Venice Turpentine, Balsam Fir, Cocoanut oil, etc., take an hour off, and select a few wide mouth bottles, and put up enough of these nasty drugs to last several months.

Package wrapping is now a lost art; the pharmacist has so many folding boxes and cartons that he rarely uses the old-time wrapping paper. While calcined magnesia and powdered charcoal are best dispensed in boxes, there are many things which we can not send out that way.

Razor strops should not be curled, nor bent in wrapping, but should be wrapped lengthwise. Ground and whole flaxseed should always be wrapped in waxed paper. Also such chemicals as carbonate ammonia, salts of tartar and tartaric acid.

Whiskey, malt and liquors should always be wrapped in newspapers, as the customers do not want the public to know what their bottle contains and one wrapped in newspaper looks like a paint store bottle. The objects being, to make the package look unlike a drug store package. Such powders as phenacetine, etc., should be dispensed in envelopes with their corners turned down.

Selecting a Cost Mark is a subject which requires much thought, and the writer has spent much time selecting some good ones. On preparing family receipts; giving out copies of prescriptions; or marking up his goods, the pharmacist usually marks these prices. A cost mark should be changed every five years to keep it secret from outsiders. I have in mind the cost mark of one of New York's largest retail pharmacies which has had many clerks in the last few years. There are hundreds of other clerks and proprietors around this city who know this large retailer's cost mark and if they ever have a copy of a prescription which was ever compounded by this pharmacy they are wise at once.

Take the word Charleston, it works nicely until you purchase an article costing you one dollar; you mark it C. N. N.

Every one can see that when the two last letters are the same, that it usually means two ciphers, and the cost price can be easily guessed. Instead of repeating "N" the second time, replace it by another letter preferably "Y" and thus an article costing you one dollar would be marked C. N. Y. which is more secret than C. N. N. and can not be figured out as easily.

Characters make good cost marks.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 Second Naught.

These characters can be changed, one by one, and no competitor can get a line on this cost mark. The three common ones: candy store, clean shirt and black horse can be changed into good ones, such as candy shirt, candy horse and black store. Keep the letters from spelling any thing distinct, which is more desirable.

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N. A. R. D.

Echoes and Snap Shots from the 1907 Convention.

A Missouri Delegation Sample is shown by the above quartet who are, reading from left to right, Andrew L. Ludwig, St. Louis; William E. Berryman, St. Louis; Charles L. Wright, Webb City and Gustave H. Scheel, St. Louis.

The N. A. R. D. Delegates as they arrived were met at the depot by automobiles as represented in the above snap shot by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The Open Sessions of standing committees, such as those on resolutions, the one on finance and occasionally of special committees, is a plan worthy of emulation by the A. Ph. A.

Parliamentary Problems at times pressed President Mann but he was always equal to the occasion and took care of amendments to the amendments to the amendment in a logical manner.

The Pharmacists in the U. S. employ were not forgotten by the N. A. R. D. An effort will be made to secure legislation bettering the condition of the pharmacists in the army, the navy and the marine hospital service.

Thomas Orchestral Auditorium, Michigan Boulevard, facing the lake, was the headquarters, and the sign of welcome attracted the attention of all who passed that way.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the N. A. R. D. has passed into history and the nature of the 1908 convention will be determined by the fidelity of the retail drug trade of this country to the cause in which they are all vitally interested.

The N. A. R. D. now Depends upon the retail drug trade of this country for support. It has done much to advance the industrial interest as well as the influence and standing of the pharmacists of the country. The trade should be prompt in responding with annual dues.

Impractical Motions.—The N. A. R. D. has a committee on resolutions which takes care of propositions affecting the general policy of the organization. It, however, occasionally happens that some one in a fit of enthusiasm makes a motion and it passes without due consideration. This occurred more than once at the Chicago meeting. The objects of the motions were of a worthy character, but those who made them little dreamed of the expense which would be incurred if the instructions contained in the motions were carried out to the letter.

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The Exhibits were conveniently arranged and very accessible to the Convention Auditorium and attracted considerable attention. Exhibits, however, are more in favor with the retail trade and the committees raising funds than with the exhibitors, and it is not likely that exhibits will become a regular feature of the N. A. R. D. any more than they have with the A. Ph. A.

To N. A. R. D. Veterans.— The Association has from the beginning and through thick and thin placed its confidance in two important officers. These are Secretary Thomas V. Wooten and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Simon N. Jones. It was a foregone conclusion at the very beginning of the Chicago convention that no matter what else happened these two officers would be re-elected.

The Delegates to the N. A. R. D. Convention Were Numbered and a printed list of the names with corresponding numbers distributed on the second day of the meeting. This usual custom of the A. Ph. A. was

President Thomas H. Potts, of Philadelphia, to the left, and Treasurer Louis Emanuel, of Pittsburg, to the right, officers of the N. A. R. D., were caught by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in the above snap shot.

overlooked at the New York meeting but should be again adopted at Hot Springs next year. The plan adds wonderfully to the social features of the meetings. The numbers on the badges should be sufficiently large to be easily read.

The Delegation from the A. Ph. A. to the N. A. R. D. was represented in the address by Wilhelm Bodemann, who closed his remarks by saying:

"As I stated when I began, it is with joy and pride that I convey to you the greetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels I acknowledge my inability to express in suitable words my gratification at the honor that President Searly bestowed on me. In his name, in the name of the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and on behalf of my fellow delegates, I thank you for your cordial welcome, so amicably sincere that we feel no longer as strangers among you."

Lancaster County (Pa.) Pharmacists were caught by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST camera at the N. A. R. D. In the above group, to the right, is George S. Royer, and to the left, W. S. Frailey and wife. The second lady is Mrs. John Hiemenz.

Pharmacists with Voices and the Ability to Use Them in conventions are represented by the snap shot taken by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST at the N. A. R. D. convention. To the right, is Charles Huhn, of Minneapolis, and to the left, Frank H. Freericks, of Cincinnati.

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A MINISTER'S WELCOME.

BY THE REVEREND SAMUEL GARVIN, OF WARRENSBURG, MO.

Address of welcome extended the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Pertle Springs, June 11, 1907, on behalf of the citizens of Pertle Springs and Warrensburg.

This is the third time successively that I have appeared before you to greet you and extend you a hearty welcome. I do not know why they have picked on some member of the ministerial profession. When I received the invitation, I wondered if it was because of some relationship between the two professions. There may be some such relation; as you are compounding prescriptions for the body, while we compound prescriptions for the soul, although I am inclined to think there is a larger revenue attached to compounding prescriptions for the body. This reminds me of a young minister who left his home and went West. After many years he returned, but returned as a lawyer. A friend asked him how it was that he was a parson when he went away and that he returned a lawyer. He said these fellows out West were willing to pay more money to keep out of jail than they were willing to pay to keep out of hell, so he had changed. I haven't, however, heard of any changing from the ministry to pharmacy, or the other way, either. But we are very intimately related to you in a business sense. Very often we are called upon to perform the last rites and ceremonies over the deceased, and we have various things to say about "the mysterious ways of Providence, past our finding out," and I sometimes think if we could decipher some of these Latin prescriptions, we might find that some of the mysterious ways of Providence were due to the mysterious ways of druggists.

We are glad to extend you a welcome. You are people we are glad to have in our community. We honor you because you are purging your ranks of those who are not abreast of the times. The examinations you are subjecting applicants to are becoming more difficult to pass. We honor you because you are setting this high standard, and we are gloriously glad that men are not to be entrusted with our lives and with our health who have come from tramping the clods, without any preparation, to compounding prescriptions for our loved ones. We admire you because you are devoting yourselves to what is highest and best.

It is not yet out of the minds of some that there is an intimate relationship between the doctors and druggists and the size of the cemeteries, yet when we die, we like to feel that we have gone out in the most approved scientific mode; we hate to think that we have been bungled into the grave. In other words, we would rather go into the tomb from the hands of a high-class surgeon than one who would saw us to pieces.

We admire the energy with which you apply yourselves to your business. We know by looking into your faces that you work hard. We know from men in our own city that your hours are long and your work onerous. Throwing all jokes aside, I wish to say that I know of no business that carries the weight of responsibility, day after day, for the 365 days of a year that yours does. How easy it would be to drop a little too much of this ingredient into the prescription, or to pull the wrong bottle off the shelf, which might result in many deaths, yet how rarely we hear of a druggist making a mistake. They are rarer than defaulting bank cashiers. You are hard workers. Your lights are the last to go out at night, and your stores are among the first opened in the morning. Even the seventh day, which is generally devoted to recreation, is given over to business by you. I am not always so certain it is entirely devotion to your business. It may be something like the case of 'Rastus, who had rescued a pickaninny who was drowning, and when complimented on his heroism for saving a child that was no relation to him, stated that his admirer did not understand the circumstances—the pickaninny had all the bait in his pocket. It may be something like that, that causes you to apply yourselves so closely to your business. We take it for granted, however, that you must keep open on the Sabbath, that the trade demands it. But who can tell what the value of a good drink is, or a good smoke. I am sure a good cigar has saved many a home from destruction.

We are grateful to have you come into our midst, because you do like a good time. I think we all need to get away from our business a great deal more than we do. Dr. Johnson said a cheerful disposition is worth a hundred pounds sterling. In looking over your faces I do not know whether a cheerful disposition is worth a hundred pounds sterling, or not, but it is worth many pounds avoirdupois. There is no place at which you would receive a warmer welcome than to Pertle Springs. We have plenty of water, and even if it isn't much good to drink, it is fine to boat on. Then we have Col. Christopher, and I know that no man or woman can be around him without having a good time; he will see that you have plenty to eat and a good time. I am sure his spirit is the spirit of all Warrensburg people. We do not boast of great fame, large manufactories, etc., but we do believe we have a hospitable people.

Now, I do not wish to weary you this morning, but wish to say to you that Warrensburg, with all that she has and is, is yours. If there is anything we can do to add to the jollity of this occasion we will be only too glad to do it. I believe it is part of an orthodox creed to not only work hard, but to play hard. We feel honored that we can look into the faces of so many that are helpmates of your druggists and pharmacists, and I am sure if there are any here who have known the inspiration and power of a good wife or a child in the home that they will never realize what it means until once they have cast their lot and learned to work in double harness. I just suggest to any young men so situated that they improve their opportunities while here.

Gentlemen, we welcome you.

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THE CRESOLS.

A Review of the Cresols.

BY L. E. SAYRE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

It is well known, perhaps, that the official cresol is a mixture of three isomeric Cresols, obtained from coal tar. The mixture consists of various proportions of the meta, ortho, and para varieties of $C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$. Which of these varieties, making up the official cresol is the most powerful in antiseptic property?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Iudustry, has recently issued a bulletin (No. 100) which takes up this question indirectly. The bulletin is entitled, "The Germicidal Value of Liquor Cresolis Compositus (U. S. P.) This bulletin consists of twenty-four pages which contain numerous tables. It would be impossible to give a proper review without occupying an immense amount of space, but it is possible to refer to some points of interest to the pharmacist.

The separation of the three cresols from commercial cresol was affected as follows: 500 C. c. of the cresol were shaken in a separatory funnel with sulphuric acid solution (1.3) and allowed to stand until complete separation into layers had taken place. The lower, aqueous, layer, containing the sulphuric acid, extract of "organic basis" was then removed. The residue was then made alkaline with 25% Na OH solution. Ether was then added and the mixture was thoroughly agitated and allowed to stand over night to separate. The lower layer, containing the tar acids (phenols, cresols, etc.) in solution in soda as phenylates, cresylates, etc., was separated from the upper, etherial, layer containing any tar oil present. The solution of tar acids in soda was made acid by adding excess of sulphuric acid (1.3) and allowed to cool; the tar acids were then extracted by agitation with ether. After evaporation of the ether, the residue was subjected to fractional distillation, recovering (1) a fraction that distilled over constantly between 187° and 189° C. (2) a fraction between 195° and 199° C. and (3) a fraction between 200° and 203° C.

These three fractions, it was assumed, represented the three cresols; for the boiling point of each as given by different observers, taking the average, is as follows: Ortho-cresol 188° C.; para-cresol 198° C.; meta-cresol 201° C.

The merits of these three cresols were determined by their action upon nonspoebearing micro-organisms. The details of the tests are very accurately described in the bulletin. The result of the tests is quite interesting. It appears from the various tests that the germicidal efficiency of the three cresols is as follows:

1.—Cresols which approximate para-cresol and meta-cresol are much stronger germicides than those of lower boiling points, which approximate ortho-cresol.

2.—The least active cresol is stronger in germicidal power than carbolic acid.

3.—The germicidal value of ortho cresol is nearly 1½ times greater than carbolic acid.

Since the mixture of the three cresols (known as tri-cresol) is employed in the preservation of some medicinal substances, such as the serums, used hypodermically, it would be of importance to the medical and pharmaceutical professions to ascertain which of the three cresols is the least irritant to the mucous membrane and whether the three combined have the special merit claimed for the mixture. It is generally accepted as a fact that "tri-cresol," while much more active as a germicide than pheno', is less toxic. Is this true?

The Government Does Not Issue the Only Pure Food and Drug Guarantees.—An itinerant doctor, more familiarly known as "Doc," considers himself sufficient authority, for he has stickers attached to his preparations reading somewhat as follows:

"I guarantee this medicine to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Law. Bill William, Indian Scalp Doctor."

Perhaps we have confused the name, but it will give our readers an idea of the self confidence of some itinerant show doctors. This particular one issues two stickers, numbers one and two respectively. He was surprised when the wholesale drug trade refused to accept his guarantee and handle his goods.

Missouri is becoming world-famous for the amount and quality of its honey.—[St Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

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N. W. D. A.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association held its thirty-third annual meeting at Denver, Colo., September 30 to October 4, with a large attendance, a good business program and plenty of entertainment, peculiar to that interesting section of the country.

Gov. H. A. Butchell delivered the address of welcome. It developed that he, while a young man, was in the wholesale drug business. He is at present chancellor of the Denver University.

Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the *American Druggist*, responded as chairman of the delegation of the A. Ph. A. He pointed out the close relationship between the two organizations.

R. E. Queen, of San Francisco, Cal., reponded for the Proprietary Association, and assured the N. W. D. A. of its continued recognition as the legitimate means of distributing proprietary medicines.

President John M. Carey of Indianapolis, Ind., referred to the satisfactory condition of trade throughout the country, and made the new pure food and drugs law a prominent feature of his address. He favored an amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. Of course, some references were made to the Indianapolis decree.

The death of J. C. Eliel president of the Minneapolis Drug Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., which occurred September 28, was announced in open meeting, and telegrams of condolence sent to the family and the firm.

New members were elected in the several branches provided for by the constitution. Some being active, others associated, and a few complimentary. Among the latter we find the *Rocky Mountain Druggist*, of Denver, Colo., the *Midland Druggist*, of Columbus, O., and the *Pacific Drug Review*, of Portland, Ore.

Secretary J. E. Toms, presented a report which attracted careful attention. The headquarters of this office have been removed from Indianapolis, Ind., to New York City. The report gives considerable insight as to the work necessitated by the Indianapolis decree. The membership numbers 216.

Treasurer S. R. Strong, of Cleveland, O., reported a balance of $3,600 on hand.

The committee on drug market reviewed the prices on a long list of goods.

The committee on fire insurance was pleased to point out that this subject is now being placed upon a scientific and technical basis. Members of the association were urged to install automatic sprinklers.

The committee on trademarks reports an improved condition of affairs, but pointed out that changes in the law should be made on account of the recent pure food and drugs law. It especially recommended increased penalties for violations of the law.

The committee on proprietary goods, through its chairman, Dr. W. J. Schieffelin, had all kinds of trouble to report on account of the confusion caused by placing in operation the pure food and drugs law; also, by the Indianapolis decree. The chairman pointed out the necessity for the manufacturers to constantly keep in view the wholesaler and the retailer.

The report of the committee on standards and tests of the U. S. P. and N. F. indicated the great interest which the jobbing trade takes in the standard works. The chairman outlined the conference held between the manufacturers and the representatives of the trustees and the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia. The passage of the pure food and drugs law caused attention by the manufacturers, chemists and dealers in essential oils, and the manufacturers and dealers in crude and powdered drugs, who had heretofore little occasion to be interested in the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary. The conference which followed resulted in the changes which have been made in the Pharmacopœia, as noted in previous issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The meeting closed with the recommendation that still greater government co-operation be secured in revising the Pharmacopœia.

Retiring President John N. Carey, Indianapolis, Ind.

The committee on adulteration advised hearty co-operation with national and local authorities and with the existing laws affecting the purity of medicines.

The association was addressed by Miss Mary E. Fein, of Little Rock, secretary of the Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association. She invited the N. W. D. A. to meet at Hot Springs the week of September 7, 1908, when the A. Ph. A. will visit that city.

The Illinois law governing peddlers who travel about in wagons was held up as a model for other states.

The members were urged by resolution to use their best efforts to secure uniform pure food and drugs laws in the different states.

Parcel post was brought before the association by Caswell A. Mayo, delegate from the A. Ph. A., but the

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association was not ready to oppose such legislation. It was referred to the executive committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Edgar D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; vice-presidents, W. C. Shurtleff, Chicago, L. B. Bridaham, Denver, F. C. Harrington, Burlington, Ludwig Schiff, Los Angeles, and E. Boyer, Tampa, Fla.; secretary, Joseph E. Toms, New York; treasurer, Samuel E. Strong, Cleveland; board of control, Fred. L. Carter, Boston; Albert Plaut, New York; W. J. Mooney, Indianapolis; Charles Gibson, Albany, and William B. Strong, Milwaukee.

The association next year will hold its meeting at Atlantic City.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Merck's Index for 1907 is now on the market and is one of the most useful volumes of its kind ever placed at the convenience of the pharmaceutical trade. It is published by Merck & Co., New York City.

The Problem of Age, Growth and Death, appeals to every thinking person. The article on this subject by Prof. Charles F. Minot, appearing in the *Popular Science Monthly* for September (The Science Press, Sub-station 84, New York City), is worthy of careful study.

One Thousand Ways and Schemes to Attract Trade gathered from actual experiences of successful merchants. By Irving P. Fox, editor of *The Spatula*. Handsomely illustrated. 210 pp. 7x9. Price, postpaid, $1.00. Boston: Spatula Publishing Co.

Ideas, when properly exercised, are what keep trade coming your way. This interesting volume is a combination collection of ideas which can not help but add money to the till of the retail druggist who carefully reads the volume and acts upon those ideas which are suitable for his locality.

The Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, published at regular intervals by J. U. & C. G. Lloyd of Cincinnati, Ohio. Bulletin No. 9 is just at hand, belonging to the reproduction series of No. 5. It contains a reprint of two interesting documents as follows:

An Investigation of the Properties of the Sanguinaria Canadensis; or Puccoon, by William Downey, of Maryland, Member of the American Linnean and Philadelphia Medical Societies.

Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766, 1767 and 1768, by J. Carver, Esq., Captain of a company of provincial troops during the late war with France. Illustrated with Copper Plates. London; Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Walter, at Charing-cross, and S. Crowder, in Pater-noster Row, MDCCLXXVIII.

To Remove Paint Spots.—Where a house is being done up paint is not difficult to remove. In that case make a strong solution of potash and wash the steps, simply leaving the solution to soak in. In a short time the paint will become soft and then can be washed off with soap and water. Then use cold water. Paint which has been left for some time will yield to this treatment.—[*P. O. & D. Review.*

CUT RATES.

Is Cutting a Thing of the Past?—In an article describing the million-dollar retail drug business of George B. Evans in Philadelphia, published in a recent issue of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, this experienced and successful pharmacist is quoted as believing that cut rates have had their day. More than ordinary heed may be given this statement. Mr. Evans, let it be understood, got his start in the drug business by adopting cut-rate methods; for a quarter of a century he has experimented with one plan after another to bring customers to his stores and keep them, and there can be little doubt that he knows the peculiarities of the purchasing public from long experience.

He believes it would be impossible at the present day to repeat his achievement of a generation ago, and build up a large business as the result of cut-rate offerings. People have grown wise. They have learned that a low price on one article usually means a correspondingly high price on something else, and that Peter is being robbed to pay Paul. Or, where this is not the case, they have gotten suspicious of the character and quality of the drugs sold at low prices, and have developed a hesitancy to have prescriptions dispensed at cut-rate emporiums.

This gradual change in the public pulse has been noted by Mr. Evans, shrewd and resourceful merchant that he is, and he has not been slow to make corresponding changes in his methods. Today George B. Evans is certainly not a cutter. It will be seen from the article to which we have already referred that he gets good prices for prescriptions—realizing a profit of from fifty to 100 per cent on the material used, and charging a dollar an hour for the dispenser's time. Drugs and miscellaneous supplies are made to yield good returns, and advertising emphasis is placed, not upon prices, but upon quality and assortment. "Get it at Evans'" is the slogan—not "Come to Evans' and save money."

With patent medicines, it is true, Mr. Evans occasionally requests the P. A. R. D. to establish a lower price than it had in mind, but he abides by the schedule faithfully, once it is drawn up and adopted, and today his prices on certain patents will be found higher than those of Loder and one or two other Philadelphia dealers.

If Mr. Evans' observation is correct, that cutting, for the most part is a thing of the past, it should be accepted with gratification just at this time, when the N. A. R. D. has found it necessary to abandon its machinery for the prevention of cutting. A full acceptance of his views would lead one to believe that even with all restraints cast aside, the old reign of cut-throat methods will not be re-established, and, indeed, it is a simple fact of history that cutting has no where broken out since the Indianapolis decision. —[*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

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NECROLOGY.

James T. Shinn, best known as Treasurer of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, died of apoplexy October 4th. He was seventy-three years of age. Mr. Shinn was born in Philadelphia, Pa., educated in that city at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1854, and was in the retail drug business until a few years ago. He was President of the A. Ph. A. in 1880 and served as Secretary in 1860. He was a very charitable man and much interested in pharmaceutical education. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

The Death of J. C. Eliel, of Minneapolis, Minn., was announced in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October. A pleasing tribute to Mr. Eliel's life-work is made by the Minneapolis *Journal*, as follows:

"The death of J. C. Eliel removes from the activities of Minneapolis one of those city-builders whose place is not easily filled, because he combined with the elements of success in pushing his own business a comprehension of the needs of the city at large which too few successful men have. He gave time to public work in a measure to which too few successful men attain. He often expressed a maturity of judgment on civic problems of which few men, merely personal successes, are capable. His faith in and work for Minneapolis should be remembered and his example should be seriously considered by the coming generation."

Benjamin Seymour Fahnestock, seventy years old, died Thursday, September 26, 1907, at his residence in Pittsburg, Pa. The immediate cause of death was paralysis, although he suffered for some time from smoker's cancer. He learned the drug business in his father's (B. L. Fahnestock's) store, where he worked himself up from clerk to partner. At his father's death the business was sold and he went into business for himself, that of manufacturing proprietary medicines, which he carried on for over twenty-five years. His business was left to and will be carried on by his three children, Benjamin F., Mrs. Mildred F. Gorman and Miss Retta Fahnestock.

Henry W. Evans, of Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo., whose death was announced in the September issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, was very prominent in public affairs, which benefitted the city. He was President of the Convention Hall Building Association; also at one time of the Commercial Club, and in many ways gave evidence of his sympathy with all that makes a city better morally, more beautiful and more prosperous.

HENRY W. EVANS.

Alexander Bottle died at his home in Dover, England, October 4, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, which, however, was four years younger than occurred the death of his father, who reached the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Bottle became active in pharmaceutical affairs early in life and was looked upon with honor and admiration by the profession in that country. He enjoyed what is commonly termed "perfect health up to within a few days of his death," when like Dr. Holmes' "One Horse Shay," he failed in health and faded away all at once.

Mr. Bottle occupied in England very much the same position among pharmacists as such men as Dr. Enno Sander, Dr. C. P. Candidus, Mr. Ewan McIntyre and Mr. William C. Goodwin in this country.

Mailing Post Cards.—A recent department ruling requires that post cards and postal cards, mailed in sealed envelopes, be paid two cents each (letter rate), and that the stamps must be placed on the envelope and not on the card, even though an opening is left in the envelope over the stamp. When enclosed in unsealed envelopes, the stamp must in all cases be placed on the envelope itself, and not on the card. "Postage stamps affixed to enclosures contained in envelopes cannot be recognized in payment of postage thereon." The above applies to cards addressed for either foreign or domestic mails. Cards enclosed in unsealed envelopes are subject to one cent postage if entirely in print, and to two cents postage if wholly or partly in writing.

Charles Renner, of St. Louis, and J. A. Gallagher, of Newark, N. J., were taken unaware by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST kodak at the N. A. R. D. convention. We surmise that what they were saying for the good of the N. A. R. D. is not for publication, as they are both men of action rather than words.

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ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

What the A. Ph. A. Will See at Hot Springs, September 7, 1908.

U. S. Government Reservation.—All there is at Hot Springs, Ark., is there because of the hot springs. Were it not for the renowned, health-giving hot water, the only residents of the valley would be hoot owls and red foxes. Hot Springs has a permanent population of 17,000 and 150,000 visitors each year and is a substantial, well built modern city and all directly attributable to the hot waters.

Much of the prosperity of Hot Springs is doubtless due to the fact that the hot springs are all owned by the United States Government. They are situated on a Government reservation which was created for the express purpose of controlling the waters and preventing them from falling into the hands of private individuals who might through monopoly use them to the detriment of the sick.

The Hot Springs reservation is the parent of all the numerous Government reservations. It was the first one created away back in 1832. President Jefferson was the first president to take cognizance of the hot springs. He sent an expedition to Arkansas for the purpose of investigating and reporting on them. This was followed soon by an act of Congress creating the Hot Springs reservation, the act specifying that they are to be "A National Sanitarium for all time," and are "dedicated to the people of the United States to be forever free from sale or alienation."

The reservation contains about 1,000 acres and within its boundaries are the Hot Springs mountain where all the fourty-four hot springs are found, the North mountain, the West mountain and Sugar Loaf mountain. The greatest height of these mountains is about 1,400 feet above sea level and some 800 feet above the valley where the City of Hot Springs is situated. These mountains being covered with forests of pine and oak and being but a part of a system of peaks and ridges, rising to an equal height in all directions as far as the eye can see, with large and small valleys between, it not only offers a beautiful and picturesque region to delight the eye, but affords all the conditions for perfect health and a winter climate that has no superior.

Your Uncle Sam doeth all things well and he never did a wiser thing or more beneficient act than when he took possession of these springs. He has not stopped with simple possession of the reserve surrounding the springs, but a generous portion of the public funds has been spent in improving the reservation, Taking advantage of natural conditions, landscape artists, architects and road builders have made one of the most attractive spots in the midst of the Ozarks to be found in all the possessions of our Government.

Much of the lower slopes of the mountains has been beautifully parked and grass, flowers and choice schrubbery planted among the natural tree growth. Entrances and pavillions of granite have been built and the grand climax of all is the fifteen miles of broad mountain drives and half as many miles of foot paths, both of which wind around and up the Hot Springs, North and West mountains, reaching the summits by such easy grades that riding or walking to the top is a pleasure never to be forgotten.

The scenery from the upper turns of the drives is magnificent for miles in every direction. Outside of the hot waters, the Government drives are Hot Springs' greatest attraction, and with the mountain walks, afford a complement to the curative hot waters in the shape of recreation and exercise that is of untold value.

Another wise act of the Government was the location there of the general hospital of the army and navy, where sick soldiers and sailors can be sent to get the benefit of the hot water treatment. Over a half million dollars has been spent in building and perfecting this institution until it has attained fame as the best of its kind in the world. Sick soldiers, sailors and officers are sent there for treatment from every quarter of the earth where the flag floats. The hospital has a commanding position on a plateau some distance up the side of the Hot Springs mountain where a wonderful view is had of the surrounding country.

As stated before, the reservation was created to control the hot waters which have a world wide reputation for curing the sick. The waters themselves and the bath houses and other features of the Government control will be treated in a future issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

Collection of Samples (F. I. D. 79).—(Amendment to Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.) The Board of Food and Drug Inspection recommends that Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act be amended to read as follows, the amendment to become and be effective on and after November 1, 1907.

Regulation 3. Collection of Samples. (Section 4.) Samples of unbroken packages shall be collected only by authorized agents of the Department of Agriculture, or by the health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, when commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

Samples may be purchased in the open market, and, if in bulk, the marks, brands, or tags upon the package, carton, container, wrapper, or accompanying printed or written matter shall be noted. The collector shall also note the names of the vendor and agent through whom the sale was actually made, together with the date of the purchase. The collectors shall purchase representative samples.

A sample taken from bulk goods shall be divided into three parts, and each shall be labeled with the identifying marks.

If a package be less than four pounds, or in volume less than two quarts, three packages shall be purchased, when practicable, and the marks and tags upon each noted as above. When three samples are purchased, one sample shall be delivered to the Bureau of Chemistry or to such chemist or examiner as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; the second and third samples shall be held under seal by the Secretary of Agriculture, who, upon request, shall deliver one of such samples to the party from whom purchased or to the party guaranteeing such merchandise.

When it is impracticable to collect three samples, or divide the sample or samples, the order of delivery outlined above shall obtain, and in case there is a second sample the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, deliver such sample to parties interested.

All samples shall be sealed by the collector with a seal provided for the purpose.

The Use of Labels After October 1, 1907 (F. I. D. 78).—When the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the food and drugs act were issued by the three Secretaries on October 16, 1906, one of the regulations, 17 (i) provided that any labels printed and on hand that day which did not contain a misstatement as to the character of contents, but which were not in strict compliance with other requirements of the Regulations, might be issued without fear of prosecution until October 1, 1907.

Recently the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and individual grocers, wholesalers, and jobbers throughout the United States, requested the Board of Food and Drug Inspection to recommend to the three Secretaries the extension of the privilege until October 1, 1908.

After a careful consideration of the matter the Board has unanimously decided to refuse to recommend such an extension. It is the opinion of members of the Board that sufficient time has elapsed for manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers to adjust their business affairs to the terms of the law and of the regulations.

It is apparent, from the letters received by the Board, that the general impression exists that the use of corrected labels will not be permitted after October 1, 1907. This is an erroneous impression and is evidently gathered from the wording of Regulation 17 (i), and more particularly from Food Inspection Decision 43, which stated that on and after October 1, 1907, the labels must be originally properly printed. This statement was advisory and conveyed a warning that a further extension of the privilege need not be asked. It is desirable, of course, both from the standpoint of the Government officials who have charge of the enforcement of the law and from the viewpoint of the manufacturers, that the labels should be correct as originally printed.

Any person has a right to use a label which is not false or deceptive in any particular, even though this result is arrived at through the use of stickers, erasures, or other suitable means. Attention, however, is directed to the fact that misleading and deceptive statements must be obliterated. In other words, it is not sufficient, in the opinion of the Board, that a deceptive statement should be allowed to remain on one portion of the label with a corrective statement upon another portion of the label. This principle of correction will be waived until further notice in case of decorated sardine tins which were printed and manufactured prior to January 1, 1907. In these cases the corrections may all be made in one label attached securely to one side of the package. Each invoice should be accompanied by a certificate from the exporter, showing the date of manufacture of the tins.

An Unpardonable Sin.—The man who neglects his correspondence, violates one of the first principles of good business. There is nothing by which a man may be more accurately judged than the way he attends to his letters. The man who is dilatory and slovenly in this, will be the same in regard to other matters. The man who is slow to pay his obligations in words is usually slow with his money. The mistake is often made in considering a matter as too small to require immediate attention. It is often the small matters that involve the greatest moment. There is nothing too small in business to warrant laxity or unpunctuality. It is easier and much more satisfactory to dispose of correspondence immediately and it undoubtedly makes a good impression. Courtesy is cheap in this respect—a sheet of paper, an envelope and a two-cent stamp is the limit of cost.—[*Can. Shoe and Leather Journal.*

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LEGAL PHARMACY.

Notes of Recent Decisions of Interest to Druggists and Physicians.

BY L. FRANK OTTOFY, ST. LOUIS.

Vermont.—Physican Held Not Liable, in Damage Suit, for Malpractice.—One Norcross, a physician, treated the plaintiff for an injury to her wrist, and plaintiff complained that he wilfully injured her thereby. In proving her case the plaintiff was allowed to show the uncivil and discourteous treatment by defendant, which began five months after the injury complained of. She was given a judgment against the defendant, but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment on the ground that evidence of treatment five months after the injury should not have been given.

Willard vs. Norcross, 65 Atlantic (Vt.) 755.

South Carolina.—Granting of License Held to be a Matter of Discretion for the State Board.—W. H. Smith, a graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina, Department of Pharmacy, with the degree of Ph. G., applied to the State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners for a license to practice pharmacy and his application was refused. A writ of mandamus was then applied for to compel the board to issue the license. The only question before the court for consideration, upon an agreed statement of facts, was whether or not the board could investigate the standing of a school and if in its opinion the school was not a reputable one, refuse the license. The Supreme Court of South Carolina held that the board has this discretionary power and that its duties are not plain ministerial duties. The court in refusing to grant Smith the relief prayed for said that its action was not intended to reflect in any manner upon the medical college of South Carolina.

State ex rel. Smith v. Matthews et al., 57 S. E. (S. C.) 1099.

Texas.—Issuing Prescription Without Personal Examination Renders Physician Liable.—The prosecutor testified that he told S. H. Weatherford, a physician, that he was not feeling well, was awful nervous, and that he probably had a dumb chill the night before or felt like it; that the doctor then wrote out the prescription and handed it to him asking him how much whisky he wanted. The answer was "a pint" and a pint was obtained on the prescription. The prosecutor further testified that the doctor made no physical examination of him whatever. Weatherford was found guilty in the lower court and appealed. The Appellate Court held that a prescription may not be issued on the mere statement of the applicant, and that regardless of whether or not the applicant is sick, the failure to make a personal examination was sufficient to authorize a conviction. The judgment of the lower court was accordingly affirmed.

Weatherford v. State 102 S. W. (Texas) 1146.

Texas.—Druggists Must Put Prescriptions on File.—Pen. Code 1895, Art. 403, 404, as amended by Gen. Laws 1905 provides that no person shall sell intoxicating liquors in local option districts on prescriptions without filing and cancelling the prescriptions, and on the first of each month filing the prescriptions filled during the preceding month with the Clerk of the District Court, accompanied by an affidavit stating that he had sold no intoxicating liquor other than that named in the prescriptions so filed. Tom Holland was convicted of failing and refusing to file with the clerk on the first day of the month all prescriptions filled by him during the previous month for intoxicating liquors. The case was appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeals. It was admitted in the statement of facts that the prescriptions were lawfully filled and in this respect there was no violation of the law. The important question, therefore, before the Appellate Court was whether or not in failing to timely file the prescriptions with the clerk he was guilty of a violation of the local option law. The majority of the court held that the requirements of the legislature, on the part of the party selling under prescription and license, must file his prescriptions with the clerk is a regulaton which the Legislature had a right to prescribe under the local option law, and to fix a punishment for disobedience.

Holland v State 103 S. W. (Texas) 631.

Missouri.—Purpose for Which Prescription is Issued Controls.—The defendant, Davis, a physician, was informed against by the prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County and was attempted to be charged in the information with issuing a prescription for intoxicating liquors, one pint of whisky, to be used otherwise than for medicinal purposes. The information, however, in substance only charged that the prescription was issued for the unlawful purpose of procuring one Renner to violate the local option law by selling to one Garner one pint of whisky. The Circuit Court sustained a motion to quash the information on the ground that the physician was charged with no offense under the statute. On appeal the St. Louis Court of Appeals emphasized the fact that the gist of the offense denounced by the statute was the issuing of a prescription for liquors in any amount "to be used otherwise than for medicinal purposes." By way of illustration the court stated as follows: "A physician may be in dire straits for an immediate stimulant to administer to a patient who otherwise would be in great danger of immediate dissolution, and could procure the necessary stimulant by issuing a prescription which he knew could only be supplied by applying to one, not a druggist whose sale of the liquor thereon would contravene the statute and operate in violation. Under such circumstances, no one would say the physician in issuing the prescription for a stimulant to be used immediately for medicinal purposes, had violated the statute which only denounces his act when issuing the prescription for liquor "to be used otherwise than for medicinal purposes." The judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

State v. Davis, 102 S. W. (Mo.) 1103.

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THE HEMM ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Prof. Francis Hemm as Teacher of Practical Pharmacy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Francis Hemm as a Man.

BY HENRY M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS.

Response to a Toast at the Banquet.

When I learned the program for this occasion I realized that Francis Hemm will be a well dissected man before the evening is over. We, the speakers are to attack him from every conceivable point of view and at a time when common custom demands that he be on his good behavior. My first thought was to say in a few words that all Francis Hemm has done about which the other speakers comment, he has done as a man so that I need only endorse their speeches in order to respond to my toast "Francis Hemm as a Man." Then came to my mind's ear the thundering oratory of W. C. Bolm, the flowery expressions of J. A. Watkins and the epigrams of J. M. Good, all so foreign to my common place expressions and delivery that I decided to speak for myself. By way of apology to our guest of honor for what may follow I will quote from Sala when he says:

"It is an error to suppose that man belongs to himself. No man does. He belongs to his wife, or his children, or his relations, or his creditors, or to society in some form or other. It is for their special good and behalf that he lives and works and they kindly allow him to retain a certain percentage of his gains to administer to his own pleasures or wants. He has his body, and that is all, and even for that he is answerable to society.

Francis Hemm as a Man.

Height, five feet, seven and one-half inches.
Weight, 122 pounds.
Complexion, brunette.
Temperament, nervous.
Age 50 years, 7 months and 26 days.
Wears a number seven hat and a congenial smile as external evidence of a finely convoluted brain and a kind, warm heart.

In looking over the program I feel particularly thankful to the committee for the favor shown me in the selection of the toast: "Francis Hemm as a Man," for his friends know and admire him for being all that is conveyed by the words "a man." I do not require extraordinary powers in order to fix in the minds of my audience a picture of Francis Hemm, the man.

Of course I am expected to say nice things on this occasion and my task is an easy one, for Francis Hemm is a man about whom many good things can be easily as well as truthfully said. His life thus far has been such a frank one that all who know him at all soon learn of his worth as a man and will agree with me in my analysis.

I speak of his life thus far for he is still a young man as I hasten to admit when I realize that he is but four years my senior. He has a character so well defined that he will continue to mould and polish it towards perfection as long as he lives. He is not a man with all of his bright future behind him and we look forward from this silver anniversary to a golden jubilee for one with so much in prospect. In this respect only is Francis Hemm like the Irishman who was asked by the priest, "Pat have you drank like this all your life?" and who answered "No, father, not yet." He has been, is now and will continue a busy man, for renown is not the child of indolent repose.

Perhaps you think that I should not say too much in praise of our guest of honor to-night for fear that he will remind me of my eulogy in time to come when we may differ on some important subject and I may endeavor to convince him of an error in judgment. If you have any such idea, you do not know Francis Hemm as I do. He never takes undue advantages of either friend or foe. What is more, he realizes that none of us are infallible, not even the youngest.

Fifteen years ago I had the following to say about Francis Hemm as a man when writing a sketch of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy for publication in the September, 1892 issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST (page 360):

"Professor Francis Hemm is a bright, active, courteous and handsome man, which gives him a welcome introduction wherever he goes. Added to these qualities may be easily found a firm determination to make use of his intellectual ability in the defense of the right. He has a love for pharmacy akin to that which makes him such a worthy husband and father. He is a teacher who enters into his work with heart and soul and realizes that,

> "'Not what we give but what we share,
> For the gift without the giver is bare'.

"Those who know him well can imagine him saying:

> "'If I was a tailor,
> I'd make it my pride
> The best of all tailors to be;
> If I was a tinker,
> No tinker beside
> Should mend an old kettle like me'."

The time that has passed since the date I wrote the above has fully convinced me of the correctness of my estimate of the man. His ruling passions are all so exoteric that to know him intimately for a few months is to know him well. Channing says every man is a volume if you know how to read him. Francis Hemm is a volume easily read.

I first met Francis Hemm about the middle of October, 1882. The St. Louis College of Pharmacy catalog announced W. B. Addington as instructor in practical pharmacy but his resignation left a vacancy in the faculty which had been filled by the election of Francis Hemm to the position and I was one of the five senior students who constituted the class taking the optional course in the pharmaceutical laboratory. Of course some busybody had passed the word along that this was our teacher's maiden effort and we were prepared to lay the plot for a revision of the story of the Hoosier Schoolmaster. But we were at once entirely disarmed

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by the frank manner and earnest words of our new teacher. He won our admiration and friendship then and there and while we have often differed sharply in our views, he and I have never quarrelled nor have I ever distrusted Francis Hemm during the quarter of a century which has followed with Hemm still my teacher. I soon learned that he realized that character lies at the base of any profession. I feel that to Francis Hemm as a man belongs all the credit for our twenty-five years of unalloyed friendship. When we associate intimately with friends for a score of years we learn all of their peculiarities and forget all of our own. But Hemm's peculiarities are cardinal principles of a just man.

He has never divulged a word spoken to him in confidence, for he realizes that as a rule such things cannot be repeated without misrepresenting the language and intent of the original speaker. He has always chosen what seems to him to be right with such invincible resolution that I have perforce respected his position. He is tender hearted, ever kind and freely forgiving. I have seen him rush to the assistance of those overtaken by misfortune who had at one time openly persecuted him. He has the paternal instinct developed to a high degree and his three sons have cause to rejoice and be proud of their father.

He is a watchful and appreciative husband as his good wife so often testifies. He is a popular neighbor with civic pride and has given both time and money to further public causes of a worthy nature. He is a christian in the full theological sense without regard to public sentiment or worldly relations. He is in this respect almost akin to "Scroggins." He is never coarse, vulgar nor profane and seems to realize that every man is valued in this world, as he shows by his conduct that he wishes to be valued.

But why continue my comments further, for with his three sons he sits before you in the full vigor of middle life, his head full of mental activity, his face beaming with modest pleasure and he is surrounded by friends who unite with me in paying tribute to "Francis Hemm, the Man."

Price and Purity.—In buying drugs the chief consideration of the pharmacist should be to see that they come strictly up to the standard. To dispense, knowingly, a drug that has been adulterated, that is deficient in strength, or that deviates in any way from the recognized and established standard, is worse than a crime. Such a drug will not only fail to accomplish the results which the prescribing physician expected, and thus cause the patient to continue to suffer, or perhaps, to die, but it will mislead the physician entirely, and compel him to resort to other expedients, under the mistaken notion that the drug he has ordinarily found beneficial in conditions like those existing in his present patient, has, from the idiosyncrasy of the individual or for some other reason, proven ineffectual in the present case. Therefore no conscientious pharmacist can afford to haggle over the prices of the drugs he buys. He should find out their market value, and pay it, for if he goes to shopping around and beating down prices he is apt to find some dealer who will meet his views in prices by selling him inferior goods. Such a case came recently to our notice. A druggist in a city not a thousand miles from St. Louis ordered a package of a certain volatile oil. Looking at the bill, he thought the price charged for it too high. He called up two or three other concerns and asked the price of the product, one of which, probably, understanding the situation and the man he was dealing with, quoted a much lower price. He returned the package he had received and ordered from the dealer who offered to sell it at a lower price. The package came, but it turned out that half of the quantity of the oil had been diluted with alcohol to the original volume. The firm guilty of the fraud was not one of high-standing, of course, and if only the druggist had been concerned in the transaction it could be said that he got exactly what he deserved for dealing with such a house at all. The fact is, since it is impossible for pharmacists to test everything they buy, they should make it an unvarying rule not to trade with any but houses of established reputation; they should be willing to pay these a fair and reasonable price for good drugs, and they should not have any other in their shops; and in making prices to their own customers they should charge accordingly.—[*National Druggist*, September, 1907.

A Drug Clerk's Test.—"It must have been along about 1845," says Reporter Hays, "when Ewen McIntyre, a student at the College of Pharmacy in New York, in putting some of his newly acquired chemical knowledge into use discovered that a sample of precipitated chalk in the store of his employer, George D. Coggeshall, was not calcium carbonate at all, but calcium sulphate. The package from which the sample had been taken was imported from England, as most pharmaceutical chemicals were in those days. When the young man went to his employer with news of his discovery he was met by a 'Tut-tut, my boy; impossible! see what a beautiful white powder this is.' Nevertheless, Coggeshall looked into the matter and found that McIntyre was right."

Ewen McIntyre is today honorary President of the New York College of Pharmacy, and was President from 1877 to 1890. It was his test that brought about the organization of the A. Ph. A. Coggeshall called in his friend John Milhau, and they, with some others, brought the matter before the college. The English dealers were severely dealt with. One replied that the products of his firm were "as good as the Americans would pay for." McIntyre, now an old man, is as active as a cat. He has a drug store in Sixth Avenue, and is there every day. He is chairman of the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A., and looks enough like President Andrew Johnson to make you believe in metempsychosis.—[*New York Press*.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

Too Many Tools.—Among the commoner shortcomings of "Knights of the Mortar and Pestle" is the possession of a superabundance of utensils of special types, for after all the calling is one that requires, to a certain extent at least, the genius of the mechanic and the training of the artisan, both of which are dwarfed and discouraged by a superfluous equipment, which tends to make of the pharmacist a sort of machine, whose duty is the doing of just certain things by a fixed set of rules, which are not always readily adaptable to surroundings, and which therefore limit his sphere of usefulness by locking the wheels of progress. which are wont to run smoothest, at least, along the avenue of inventive genius.—[FRANK E. FISK, Chicago, Ill., 1907 A. Ph. A. meeting.

Solid Opodeldoc.—After experimenting the following formula was evolved.

℞ Sodium carbonate, monohydrated	.5
Stearic acid	2.5
Water	5.0
Alcohol	50.0
Camphor	1.25
Oil of thyme	.15
Oil of rosemary	.3
Stronger ammonia water	2.5

Dissolve sodium carbonate in the water by heat, add to 10 c. c. alcohol and the stearic acid, warm until effervescence has ceased and perfect solution is effected, add balance of alcohol, and when not too warm, the oils and ammonia water, filter into bottles, closely stopper, and set aside to cool.—[H. A. B. DUNNING, Baltimore, Md., 1907 A. Ph. A. meeting.

Liquid Soap, an Economical Formula.—We have devised a formula that produces a uniformly satisfactory product, and one that made from purified cotton-seed oil will not cost more than fifty cents a gallon, buying in quantities such as an ordinary retail druggist would be likely to use.

Sodium hydrate	40 Gm.
Potassium hydrate	40 Gm.
Cotton seed oil	500 c. c.
Alcohol	250 c. c.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make	2500 c. c.

In a suitable container, preferably a glass-stoppered bottle, dissolve the potassium hydrate and the sodium hydrate in 250 c. c. of distilled water, add the alcohol, and then add the cotton-seed oil in three or four portions shaking vigorously after each addition. Continue to agitate the mixture occasionally, until saponification has been completed. Then add the remaining portion of distilled water and mix.

The only precautions that are at all necessary is to use U. S. P. grade of ingredients, and to be sure that saponification is complete before adding the remaining portions of the distilled water. The water used must be absolutely free from soluble salts of the alkaline earths or the heavy metals and for this reason should be, preferably, freshly distilled.

The resulting preparation not being official, the pharmacist is at liberty to modify the formula to suit his own individual taste or the preference of his customers. The soap can, of course, be readily made more alkaline and it can also be made with an appreciably smaller quantity of the alkali.

For general use as a toilet soap it would, of course, be necessary to give it some distinctive odor. This can best be accomplished by replacing a portion of the water with distilled extract of witch hazel, rosewater, or orange-flower water, or, by adding the necessary perfume, spirit or essential oils to suit the individual taste or need. A satisfactory odor, and one that offers a good talking point, might be secured by using the mixture of essential oils used as the flavoring ingredients of the Alkaline Antiseptic of the N. F. or the Liquid Antiseptic of the U. S. P.—[M. I. WILBERT, Philadelphia, 1907 A. Ph. A. meeting.

Arkansas Pharmacists who will help welcome the A. Ph. A. to Hot Springs, September 7, 1907. J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock; Martin A. Eisele, Hot Springs.

National Formulary.—In line with the above and in accordance with my usual custom, I have, during the past year, made notes of the difficulties encountered in preparing some of the official preparations. In regard to N. F. elix. terpin hydrate and its combinations, I find that contrary to my first conclusion it is not the terpin hydrate which crystallizes out on standing, but it is the sugar, and this only occurs when the syrup is made stronger than the official.

Elixir paraldehyde, N. F., requires a larger percentage of alcohol to prevent formation of two layers.

Magma magnesia is rather a tedious preparation to make and somewhat too costly. There should be a foot note to this formula, explaining that the amount of sodium hydroxide is calculated as 100 p. c.

The formula for iron and manganese peptonate solution, N. F., is a very poor one, and the preparation made according to its directions is something terrible, smelling more like decayed eggs than any other organic compound with which I am familiar.

Syrup phosphates comp., N. F., becomes turbid on standing, probably due to the presence of citric acid and a soluble calcium salt.

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Elixir hypophosphites, N. F., directs an insufficient amount of water to dissolve the calcium salt; the formula should read 14 ounces instead of 8.

Solution hypophosphites should contain some sweetening agent, and enough alcohol to preserve.

It is necessary to use the acid glycerophosphate of calcium to make a permanent solution according to formula for elixir glycerophosphates N. F. This preparation is really a solution of acid calcium phosphate, phosphoric acid and a varying amount of glycerophosphoric acid and glycerine according to age.

Although I have not tried the N. F. formula for solution iron peptonate my experience with a similar formula teaches me that it is impracticable. I simply offer this comment to provoke discussion.

A better U. S. P. mercurial ointment could be made, I believe, if anhydrous lanolin should be used as the extinguishing agent.

Syrup orange would probably be better without the addition of citric acid.—[H. A. B. DUNNING, Baltimore, Md., 1907 A. Ph. A. meeting.

Resourceful Hallberg.—It was our privilege to attend the original Hallberg Kommers more than twenty years ago at a meeting of the Ill. Ph. A. and have seen these unique affairs grow from that little gathering of less than a dozen local pharmacists to the "Greatest Kommers Ever" at the home of the German Apothecaries Society during the New York City meeting of the A. Ph. A. at which were present many of the leading pharmacists of America. In reporting the function the *Pharmaceutical Era* says:

"At this stage, Dr. W. C. Alpers surrendered his bowling pin to Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago. It was not necessary to surrender his deep-sounding voice, for Professor Hallberg soon proved himself possessed of a voice all his own—one which could explode in Latin, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Russian, to say nothing of English, French, Spanish and the minor languages.

"Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg presented in turn the pharmaceutical lights who sat at the head of the feast, finding it necessary to use, in introducing them all, the languages of which he is past master and even to improvise a few extra ones on the side. Leo Eliel, retiring president of the A. Ph. A., was able to address the hosts in their own tongue, being second as a language master only to Hallberg.

"Others called upon had to confine their remarks to English. Prof. William Searby, the president-elect, expressed his delight at the entertainment offered, declaring that the affair had been an 'eye opener' to him. Prof. J. Uri Lloyd was 'flashed' as not only a star in the pharmaceutical sky, but as a name familiar to the readers of literature the world over. He complimented the German nation for what it had accomplished in recent years as the leader of the world in science, music and some forms of art. It required Esperanto and six other languages, known and unknown, to introduce Prof. J. P. Remington, who was hailed as the 'very sparkling alkaloid of the pharmaceutical constellation, a mightier power than the Remingtons of typewriter and rifle fame, the maker of the U. S. Dispensatory, a wonderful piece of ordinance which hit the bull's-eye' every time.' Professor Remington declared that while not a German himself, it had been his good fortune to co-operate with Germans in a large part of his life work, and he took great pleasure in recalling his associations with Maisch, Hoffman, Diehl and other great pharmacists of German origin."

The Committee on address of President J. H. Beal of the A. C. P. F., consisted of J. P. Remington, W. C. Anderson and J. A. Koch.

Do Not Discuss past differences between pharmacists and physicians, but look to those of to-day which we can adjust.—[C. S. N. HALLBERG.

The Hallberg Family consisting of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. N. Hallberg and their son Carl are shown in the above half tone as caught by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST kodak.

The Few Boards of Pharmacy that failed to be represented at the N. A. B. P. meeting should see to it that such a mistake does not again occur.

No one ever rendered the A. Ph. A. more continuous and valuable service than S. A. D. Sheppard for forty-two years in the association harness.

The A. C. P. F. Should be Larger.—Both President Beal and the executive committee recommended an increase in the membership of the conference.

Improve the Present Method of revising the U. S. P. is the popular slogan, but do not place it under government control, is the general expression.

H. P. Hynson advocates holding board examinations in the colleges of pharmacy in order to have the use of the laboratories for the practical work.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

The Date of the 1908 Meeting of the A. Ph. A. was the subject of much discussion and the council finally selected September 7 to 12 inclusive. May, June and August were all in favor by active members, but September again won the day.

The Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A.—The following outline program has been arranged for the meetings of the Philadelphia Branch, during the coming year:

October, 1907—U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda.
November, 1907—Official Standards and Tests.
December, 1907—Nostrums and Newspaper Advertisements.
January, 1908—U. S. P. and Foreign Assay Processes.
February, 1908—The Responsibilities of the Retail Druggist.
March, 1908—The Complications Involved in Improving on Official Formulæ.
April, 1908—Adulterations and Their Detection.
May, 1908—Pharmaceutical Associations; Their Aims and Their Uses.

—[M. I. WILBERT, Secretary, 2811 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Citizens of Arkansas are Proud of their State and the pharmacists were in earnest when they invited the A. Ph. A. to meet at Hot Springs in 1908. In a personal letter to a lady friend, Mrs. Mary S. Dewoody, of Pine Bluff, had the following to say:

"We are hoping to get the 1908 meeting for Arkansas, but really feel awed at the thought of entertaining this August assemblage, so recently the guest of New York. If the visitors could look upon the state with my love and enthusiasm—could see her, as I do, a diamond in the rough—they might appreciate a visit to a state that will one day rank among the most brilliant in the cluster of stars. You know we grow (if we do not eat) the finest apples and peaches and the largest melons 'on earth.' We find the handsomest pearls in the world, we have coal (not the best), gas, oil, fine timbers galore and one governor, like of which was never known before, and now in Pike County, just west of Hot Springs, we are finding diamonds that compare with the best. 146 were picked and brought forward for examination. What we cannot grow, we can find. Think of one state having two such resorts as Eureka Springs and Hot Springs—difference money and temperature of the water. My faith in Arkansas is so great, if some one were to tell me that they were digging millions of dollars of gold out of the earth, ready coined, I would be likely to say: 'just as I expected.' I must desist, lest you decide I'm 'boosting' the state at too long range."

A Few Simple Points in Toxicology, which, when remembered, will enable the pharmacist to more efficiently perform his professional duty to the satisfaction of himself and to the honor of his profession.

In the first place be it remembered that poisons are divided into two classes, the *sedative* poisons and the *stimulant* poisons, and that each of these classes has its characteristic symptoms. Secondly, that the treatment used for one of the poisons in a class, can, as a rule, be employed for the other poisons in the same class.

What are the symptoms of poisoning with a sedative drug and what should be the treatment for it?

A patient poisoned by a sedative drug will be either *semi* or wholly *unconscious*.

Face is pallid and perhaps covered with a clammy perspiration.

Pupils are variable; they may be contracted or dilated.

Respiration may be slow and shallow.

Pulse may be feeble and rapid.

Vomiting and Diarrhœa are very characteristic.

Polly at the Zoo was interested in the A. Ph. A. visitors.

Muscular System may have convulsions from the start, but most of the time it is in a state of relaxation and flabby condition. All of these symptoms can be combatted one by one.

For the Unconsciousness: Place the patient in a prone condition, head lower than the feet, in order to allow the blood to gravitate back into the anemic brain from whence it came.

Next we Attend to the Body Temperature. If the skin is cold and clammy we cover the patient with warm blankets or apply hot-water bottles.

For the Respiration: Loosen the clothing to facilitate breathing and administer some diffusible stimulant like alcohol in some form, ether or ammonia.

For the Pulse give digitalis or strychnine; the latter is both a cardiac and respiratory stimulant.

Now, how do we recognize a *stimulant* poison and what treatment should be instituted?

The symptoms of a stimulant poison are just the reverse of that of a sedative poison, and the treatment follows:

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We find the patient in a state of great nervous excitability, probably in a state of convulsions, due to irritation, and contraction of the muscular system to an extent at times, when the body becomes bent like an arch, which is seen in strychnine poisoning and in tetanus.

The *temperature* is at times high and the *respiration* is of a strenuous character, that is, deep instead of shallow. The treatment consists in trying to allay the excitement. This is done with sedatives like chloral and bromides, and if the patient cannot swallow we give him the same in a rectal injection. For the *convulsions* whiffs of chloroform are given to relax the spasmodic condition of the muscles. For the *temperature* apply cold. If the brain is much irritated and delirium is present apply ice packs to the head. In other words, everything must be done to keep the patient quiet and full rest maintained.

Be it though clearly understood that whenever the nature of the poison is known the specific physiological or chemical antidote must be administered. Our colleges of pharmacy give quite an ample course in toxicology and the pharmacist ought to be able to give proper treatment in cases of poisoning with carbolic acid, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, phosphorus, etc. But in the majority of the cases the above outlined treatment will be sufficient to alleviate the suffering of the patient, and even in most of the cases, to save human life, and in all of the cases, to save the pharmacist from the harsh judgment of my well-meaning friend and also of those who do not mean so well, and who are untiringly trying to discover the shortcomings of the pharmacist.—[Jos. WEINSTEIN, Phar. D., New York City, A. Ph. A. meeting 1907.

A. Ph. A. 1907 Convention Items.

Wanted the 1908 Meeting.—Put-in-Bay, Ohio; Cedar Point, O.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Hot Springs, Ark., and the latter won the day.

Three Colleges were added to the A. C. P. F. since the last meeting; to wit: Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University of Notre Dame School of Pharmacy and the New Orleans College of Pharmacy.

The Informal Dinner given President William M. Searby at the New York Drug Club, was attended by Prof. Searby, Dr. William C. Alpers, E. W. Runyon, E. H. Gane, T. J. Keenan and W. J. Evans.

The Pharmacist of San Francisco who stands out against giving physicians a percentage on the prescriptions they write, will have but a small store and poor trade as did Emlin Painter and John Calvert.—[WM. M. SEARBY.

The Members at Large of the nominating committee were Dr. J. H. Hancock, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. H. Beal, Scio, O.; A. M. Roehrig, U. S. M. H. and P. H. S.; Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo., Prof. J. F. Diaz, Havana, Cuba.

The Nominating Committee of the A. C. P. F. consisted of H. H. Rusby, New York College of Pharmacy; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; S. A. D. Sheppard, Mass. College of Pharmacy; Geo. B. Kauffman, University of Ohio College of Pharmacy; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago College of Pharmacy.

The Ark. Delegates were Henry Weimar, Hot Springs, (Chairman); W. L. Dewoody, Pine Bluff; Will F. German, Ft. Smith; E. F. Klein, Hot Springs; J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock; W. R. Appleton, Warren; L. K. Snodgrass, Little Rock; W. H. Skinner, Pocahontas; C. K. Hegarty, Little Rock; Dr. Jno. B. Bond, Little Rock: A. W. Stahel, Little Rock.

The St. Louis Delegation was also the Missouri delegation and consisted of Dr. O. A. Wall, Dr. and Mrs. Otto F. Claus and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Solomon Boehm and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gietner and sister and niece, Mr. Robt. C. Rilley, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Caspari, Mr. Blakleslee, Mr. Lamar, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Whelpley.

The A. C. P. F. Officers for 1907-8 are Dr. J. T. McGill, Nashville, Tenn., chairman; Dr. C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia, Pa., vice-president; J. O. Schlotterbeck, Ann Arbor, Mich., secretary-treasurer; W. A. Puckner, Chicago, chairman executive committee; Dr. H. H. Rusby, J. A. Koch, H. P. Hynson, F. J. Wulling, members executive committee.

Interesting Indeed would it be to know how such men as Sheppard, Remington, Caspari, Godbold, Hallberg, Dewoody and many other prominent members happened to study pharmacy. They could show us upon what slender hinges the gate of a man's life turns, and what trifling things change the tenor of his being, and determine in a moment the direction of a life time.

The *Bulletin* of the A. Ph. A. was issued every month since the last meeting, maintaining the same size and style of last year. Three thousand copies were printed for each of the eleven months at a total expense of $1,102.40, making the expense for each month average a trifle over $100. This is exclusive of the honorarium paid the editor, but otherwise includes the total cost of the publication. Of the pre-convention August *Bulletin* 40,000 were printed.

President Searby's First Official Act was to appoint delegates to the N. A. R. D. and the N. W. D. A. as follows:

To the N. A. R. D.: Jos. P. Remington, Philadelphia; F. W. Meissner, Jr., La Porte, Ind.; Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; W. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, and William Bodemann, Chicago. To the N. W. D. A.: W. A. Hoever, Thomas F. Main, Theodore F. Meyer, Caswell A. Mayo and A. W. Scott.

As Many as Seven Different Degrees are offered by schools of pharmacy, and the requirements for any particular degree vary with the school that confers it. There is consequently great confusion in the valuation of pharmaceutical degrees. It is desirable that the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties agree upon some plan by which the number of different degrees will be diminished and a tendency to harmony be established.—[DR. J. T. MCGILL.

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A. PH. A. CONVENTION.

Hotel Astor, New York City, September 2-7, 1907.

Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

Work for the 1908 Meeting.—The joint conference of P. F. and Boards should poll the boards represented at the 1908 meeting and see how many boards have paid any attention whatever to the resolutions adopted by their representatives in 1907. It is one thing to resolve and another to act.

Boards of Pharmacy, Attention!—The following resolution offered by W. C. Anderson was adopted by the joint conference of boards and faculties:

Graduates of Colleges should be given credit for the theoretical work when they come before a board for registration. Let the board examine them only in practical work.—[DR. OTTO A. WALL.

Resolved: It is the sense of this joint conference that boards of pharmacy should require of candidates for a license to practise pharmacy or register as assistants or apprentices, an educational requirement as high as the powers of the board and educational conditions in the section over which such board has jurisdiction will permit.

Just Think of It.—Chairman Ewen McIntyre, of the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A., startled the audience when he gave facts and figures in regard to the real estate value of New York City. It is one-twentieth that of the entire wealth of the United States. It is 25 per cent more than the entire wealth of Holland, Spain, Sweden and Norway; 50 per cent more than Switzerland, Denmark or Portugal; it is one-third that of Italy, one-quarter that of Austria-Hungary, one-fifth that of Russia, one-seventh that of Germany, one-eighth that of France, and one-tenth that of Great Britain and Ireland. The amount as stated reaches the enormous figure of 5 billion, 800 million, 4 hundred thousand dollars over 1906, and in turn shows an increase of $480,000,000 over 1905.

Do Not Go too Rapidly.—An educator of prominence who is a close observer of pharmaceutical conditions, said in my hearing, "Years ago young men believed that the drug business was a profitable calling; you could sell water for 50 cents a pint, consequently many young men went into the business because they believed that their labors would be financially rewarded; in recent years there has been so much said about cut prices and the consequent financial demoralization of the business that they have been deterred from entering it, consequently there is a dearth of competent clerks, and from one end of the land to the other the cry goes up, "Give us clerks, give us clerks." Do not let us, as an association, advocate a further increase of intellectual standards until our country is able to measure up to those which we have, and by our country we do not mean a few states where conditions are somewhat favorable, but we mean our country as a whole.—[DR. C. B. LOWE.

Microscopy.—This includes among its branches the microscopical examination of the various fluids and tissues of the body. It is the laboratory part of medicine, chemical pathology. Analysis of gastric contents and examination of sputum as well as urine are made here. Its skill depends largely upon a good course in physiological chemistry and bacteriology, a thorough familiarity with the microscope and a knowledge of aniline dyes. Does this not justly belong to the domain of the pharmacist? Let colleges begin by giving courses in the above-named subjects. Let every pharmacist be a thorough chemist and microscopist. These subjects have perhaps all along been given in some schools, but only for examination purposes. As the aspirant for the degree goes to the examination room, he fears to walk too fast lest he shake some of his knowledge out. On leaving the room, however, he cannot walk fast enough in order to more thoroughly rid himself of these "superfluous" sciences.—[DR. B. ROMANSKY, 1907 A. Ph. A. meeting.

Steamer "Glen."

"The Movement to Make Drugs Dispensed Over the Counter what They Purport to Be is one in which we both are interested. I have no patience with the man who asserts that trade is necessarily dishonest. My father was in trade, and every drop of blood in my body boils in defense of his memory when I hear any one voice such an infamous statement. It does not follow because we are business men that we should be guilty of fraud and misrepresentation, or that we should lend ourselves to the service of those whose whole existence is based upon the deception of the public.

"Certainly I should not wish to condemn all manufacturing houses. There is abundant room for the large manufacturing concerns. There is even a necessity for them, for how could we obtain the serums and animals extracts that have become so necessary to modern medical practice without them? Yet, while this is true, there is a place and must always be a place for the individual druggist. No one could be more ready to recognize this fact than the physician. To him the honor and professional integrity of the pharmacist is of the highest importance. This may be easily seen when it is more clearly understood that the

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dependence of the patient upon the physician is reflected in the dependence of the physician upon the pharmacist. On the conscience and expert skill of both the safety of the public depends."—[DR. SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, in an address before the A. Ph. A., 1907.

A New Meritorious External Antiseptic Preparation, by John T. Harbold, P. D., Apothecary, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. The following preparations I have been dispensing for nearly four years at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and they have given entire satisfaction to all who have had occasion to employ them.

Antiseptic Glove Lubricant.—On entering upon my duty as apothecary at the hospital I was frequently asked by the surgeon on duty to procure for him some lubricant that would facilitate the putting on and removal of rubber gloves. As there are numerous preparations of this kind on the market, and as it invariably happened that no two surgeons agreed in their choice of a variety, I was obliged to add to my stock of preparations continually, and encounter annoyance from time to time through the delay of the wholesaler in supplying special preparations when same were not carried in stock. To avoid this inconvenience, I made up the following standard preparation, which we have used exclusively ever since. In the use of this preparation we have overcome the delay and annoyance, made use of our laboratory, and have a far more economical product.

Following is the formula which may be modified to suit the various needs:

Tragacanth	1 ounce.
Boracic acid	4 drams.
Formaldehyde	1 dram.
Oil gaultheria	5 drops.
Oil rose geranium	8 drops.
Alcohol	4 ounces.
Water	24 ounces.

Dissolve the tragacanth in water, in which the boric acid had previously been dissolved. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and add this solution portion by portion, to the mucilage of tragacanth, shaking the mixture after each addition. Then lastly add the formaldehyde.

The value of the above preparation is enhanced by the increasing use of rubber gloves. It is non-greasy, non-irritating, smooth, of perfect consistency, and may also be used to lubricate surgical instruments, catheters and sounds.

Antiseptic Flexible Collodion.—This is a modification of a formula by Dr. Hopkins, and it has entirely replaced the official flexible collodion at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The surgeons find it especially satisfactory in closing punctures, dressing wounds, and as a protective covering after suturing in surgical operations.

Gun cotton	10 drams.
Alcohol	6 ounces.
Tinct. benzoin	8 ounces.
Sulphuric ether	25 ounces.
Mercuric chloride	1-2000.

Dissolve the gun cotton in the ether, shaking until it becomes the consistency of paper pulp; then add the tincture benzoin and shake the mixture thoroughly. To this mixture add the alcohol in which the mercuric chloride has previously been dissolved.

Hand and Toilet Lotion.—This latter is non-sticky, non-greasy, and non-irritating. It is bland and smooth, and of perfect consistency, requiring no shaking before use, and has antiseptic properties as well.

Tragacanth	2 drams.
Quince seed	15 drams.
Borax	6 drams.
Boric acid	8 drams.
Glycerin	10 ounces.
Alcohol	10 ounces.
Perfume, q. s.	
Color, q. s.	
Soda benzoate	3 drams.
Boiling water	5 pints.
Water, q. s	8 pints.

Dissolve the tragacanth in two pints of water, stirring until dissolved, or becomes a homogeneous mixture. Steep the quince seed in the boiling water for four hours, stirring frequently; then strain carefully. Dissolve the borax, soda benzoate, and boric acid in the remainder of hot water. Add the perfume and glycerin dissolved in the alcohol, and finally the tragacanth and quince-seed mucilage, which had previously been mixed, portion by portion; shaking after each addition, in order to get a thoroughly homogeneous mixture. The consistency may be varied by addition of water.

DR. J. F. HANCOCK.

EWEN MCINTYRE.

Veteran A. Ph. A. Members—Dr. J. F. Hancock, Baltimore; Ewen McIntyre, New York City.

This is not only a highly satisfactory preparation, of which we use more than thirty gallons annually; but it can be made more economically than the benzoin, glycerin and rosewater mixture, which even when made with hot water, more or less of the gum is precipitated, making an inelegant and unsightly mixture.

In the above preparation tincture of benzoin may be incorporated with more satisfactory results than can be obtained with the benzoin, glycerin, and rosewater preparation, if done carefully, as there is more body to the preparation in which to suspend the benzoin. However, it must be remembered that if tincture of benzoin is to be added, it should be dissolved in the alcohol, perfume and glycerin before mixing with the mixture of tragacanth and quince-seed mucilage.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DEPARTMENT.

The Highly Profitable Soda Season is about over, for while some fountains are kept in operation throughout the winter, their sales are mostly "morning bracers," hot chocolate, and the like. The demand for "Coco-Cola" and similar drinks has grown astonishingly within the past year.

The problem of "five or ten cents" for ice-cream soda gave the local fountains a great deal of bother this year, the price of ice cream having advanced 50 to 75 per cent. Some stuck to the former five-cent rate, others gave less cream and charged five cents, while still others raised the price to ten cents and gave the same amount of cream as under the old conditions. This last seems, on the whole, to have been the most successful.

The Post-Card Boom, instead of falling off, as many predicted would occur even before now, shows no signs of failing here, but is, on the contrary, a growing trade, and the drug stores get the bulk of it. Tourists, of course, are the largest purchasers, but many residents like to send out-of-town friends cards giving views about the national capital. One establishment has almost lost its identity as a drug store, the post-cards having pushed the drug department into a remote corner. The advertising line which the store runs, "We carry one million post-cards in stock," may or may not be an exact statement of fact, but it certainly looks like it, and it is highly improbable that any doubter would undertake to prove his disbelief. In fact, the proprietor might safely resort to the form of the old circus challenge—"1,000,000—count 'm—1,000,000!"

The Eradication of Yellow Fever.—The Government health officials have been much interested in a report which comes from Cienfuegos, Cuba, and which puts still another problem before the scientists who are endeavoring to find some effective method for the control or eradication of yellow fever. This report does no less than to completely explode the theory that those who have once had the disease are immune.

The case in point was diagnosed by Dr. Delgado, of the Cienfuegos sanitary force, as a genuine case of yellow fever, and gathers its especial interest from the fact that the patient has now had the disease twice in the same place. It has been admitted that a person might have yellow fever twice, if the two attacks occurred in different latitudes, as men have been known to do so, first in Brazil and then in Mexico, but in the present instance the man has lived continuously in Cuba.

The Production of Ammonia is a very important and a growing industry, and importance may be attached to a new process upon which the Department of State has received a report from the American Consul at Birmingham, England. This is known as the Woltereck process, and the raw material utilized is peat, the extraction being accomplished by passing a mixture of air and water vapor over peat kept at a low grade of heat in specially devised furnaces.

By this new method it has been determined on a manufacturing scale that a minimum yield of 5 per cent of sulphate of ammonia is obtained from the peat, calculated as theoretically dry. The chief products of the Woltereck process, namely, sulphate of ammonia and paraffin tar, have a practically unlimited market, and the market for acetic acid, acetates, and their derivative—acetone—is continually expanding, especially that of the latter, of which enormous quantities are required by the manufacturers of smokeless powder. In addition, the ash of peat is salable as a cheap fertilizer, since it contains potassium salts, lime, and phosphoric acid in available form.

A Medical Book Full of Morphine.—Just at this time the subject which is attracting most attention among local pharmacists is the manner in which the recently enacted and stringent "dope" regulations are being enforced. At police headquarters there is a collection of bottles of morphine, cocaine, and other drugs that would rival the shelves of the best-stocked drug store in the city.

The larger portion of the collection has been donated by the prisoners arrested by the special officer whose duty it is to see that the illegal traffic in drugs in the District of Columbia is put to an end. In most cases the drugs are sold by peddlers who go from house to house, calling upon their customers every few days. In other instances, much to be regretted, druggists of good standing have been caught in the act of illegally disposing of various "dopes."

Some very ingenious schemes have been resorted to to conceal the "business" from the police, and in the collection at police headquarters there is found what at first glance appears to be merely an ordinary medical book, but which really served for a long time as a place of concealment for a quantity of drugs. This book was taken from a drug store which for some time had been under suspicion. The proprietor was perfectly willing to allow the police to search the place, and with what thoroughness this was done is evidenced by the book in question. It stood upon a shelf along with a dozen others, and only its difference in weight when picked up betrayed it. The pages had been pasted together all around the edges, and the centre of the book cut out, making a good-sized depository containing several bottles in which were found four ounces of morphine.

The illegal trade in drugs cannot last long at the present rate.

The Cradle of John Quincy Adams has a historic interest for all Americans. It is preserved in the museum in Boston, and is of the type common at the time he was born. It has a wooden box with rockers and hood of the same material, without decoration of any kind.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Pharmacy for Missouri held its regular meeting at St. Louis, October 14, 1907, with the new member of the Board, Mr. Wm. L. Turner, of Springfield, present. Sixty-two applicants for examination presented themselves, of which the following thirty passed:

Q G. Ayars, St. Louis; Fred. Bechtler, St. Louis; Crutcher G. Bryan, Buffalo; Gen. E. Currie, St. Louis; Paul Doenenberg, St. Louis; Abe Fichman, St. Joseph; Eugene M. Gebhardt, St. Louis; Edgar A. Genzler, St. Louis; Robert J. Hyatt, St. Louis; Leonard R. Hoffman, St. Louis; John M. Hawkins, Whiting; Oscar Hassfuther, St. Louis; R. C. W. Kraemer, St. Louis; Cecil W. Long, Advance; John G. Miller, Jr., Kansas City; Arthur L. Muren, St. Louis; Percy W. McHenry, St. Louis; W. A. Mulhall, St. Louis; B. M. Marlow, St. Louis; Marcus Peirroschkovitch, St. Louis; Louis W. Pilgram, St. Joseph; W. H. V. Posck, St. Louis; Jos. L. Puper, St. Louis; John L. Pepkin, Marshfield; O. L. Spencer, Blodgett; G. Francis Smith, Keokuk, Iowa; Frank J. Volkmar, St. Louis; Alf. H. Westphal, Senath; Joseph B. Welsh, St. Louis; L. M. Williams, St. Louis.

In addition to the regular meeting in January there will be a special meeting at Springfield, Mo., Monday, December 9, 1907.

The Board organized as follows:

President—A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.
Vice-President—Wm. L. Turner, Springfield.
Secretary—Chas. Gietner, St. Louis.

Mo. Ph. Bd. Questions, St. Louis, October 14, 1907:

A.—1. How many grains in an avoirdupois pound? 2. How many drams in an avoirdupois ounce? 3. How many milligrams equal one grain? 4. What is a millileter?

B.—1. What is exsication? 2. What is exsicated Alum? 3. What is calcination? 4. How is Calx prepared?

C.—1. What is decoction? 2. Name the official decoctions? 3. What is trituration? 4. Name the official triturates.

D.—The Pharmacopœia directs:

Kino	50 gm.
Purified Talc	10 gm.
Glycerine	150 c. c.
Alcohol	650 c. c.
Water, q. s. to make about	1000 c. c.

1. Give the name of this preparation? 2. State how prepared? 3. What is the average dose? 4. Use?

E.—How are the following prepared? 1. Emp. Plumbi? 2. Emp. Saponis?

F.—What is, 1. Molecular weight? 2. Cohesion? 3. A Monad? 4. A chemical solution?

G.—Give the chemical formula for, 1. A basic carbonate? 2. An acid carbonate? 3. How is hydrogen made? 4. Name five compounds containing oxygen?

H.—Acetic Acid. 1. How is it obtained? 2. The chemical formula? 3. Its molecular weight? 4. What amount of acetic acid is in glacial acetic acid?

I.—Potassium. 1. Give atomic weight? 2. Symbol? 3. How is chloride of potassium made? 4. Give chemical formula for chlorate of potassium?

J.—Give the solubilities of the, 1. Oxides. 2. Bromides?

K.—What part of the following are official? 1. Arnica? 2. Coriander? 3. Guarana? 4. Hematoxylon? 5. Manna? 6. Phytolacca? 7. Quillaja? 8. Squill? 9. Stramonum? 10. Tragacanth?

L.—Translate the following: 1. Ad? 2. Ana? 3. Bis? 4. Bulliat? 5. Cola? 6. Ejusdem? 7. Libra. 8. Misce. 9. Tabella? 10. Vitellus?

M.—Name five of each: 1. Vegetable astringents? 2. Animal drugs? 3. Roots? 4. Seeds.

N.—What are: 1. Antiperiodics? 2. Antizymotics? 3. Cathartics? 4. Myotics? 5. Tonics? 6. Visicants.

O.—Take:

Pd. Aloes.	
Pd. Iron Sulp. Dried	aa 10
Dilute Alcohol	q. s.
Make into 200 pills.	

Give amount of ingredient in the Troy and Metric system required to make 60 pills.

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

If You Want a Clerk see page 1 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed before another issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST reaches its subscribers. We wish one and all many good reasons for being thankful on that day.

Do Not Waste the Forests.—The Forest Service of the Government is now issuing literature intended to make those more careful who have to do with the converting of forest trees into lumber.

The Prohibition Laws in Tennessee are being extended by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. As a rule prohibition regulation means trouble for drug stores. It opens the way for saloon drug stores and casts reflections upon legitimate places of business.

Myopia, is the Right Word in the right place as used by the *Midland Druggist* when referring to the short-sighted druggists of this country to neglect to contribute their share to the support of the N. A. R. D., which organization brings dollars and cents to the cash drawers in all of the drug stores in this country.

The New Label is now required on all medicines coming under the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law. That is, the labels must tell the truth. We are informed that some manufacturers who have large stocks of labels on hand are obliterating or blotting out the reading matter which is in conflict with the law. This seems to be permissible but most manufacturers will prefer to supply entirely new labels.

Read the Advertisements in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. This Journal carries a select line of advertisements and they appeal to the retail drug trade. The thoughtful pharmacist reads the advertising pages of his Journals as carefully as he does the regular reading matter. Advertisers pay for their space because they have something to say and the subscribers profit by lending an attentive ear.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Washington, D. C.—At the regular quarterly examination of the board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia, held October 10 and 11, the following were listed as the successful candidates:

Henry Bussey Floyd, Milton Leon Goldsmith, Carl Forrest Silcott, Andrew James O'Neil, John Robert Jacobs, Alexander Leon Mikules, and Miss Stella Cornelia Nelson.

New York.—At a meeting of the Western Branch, New York State Board of Pharmacy, held September 27, licenses as pharmacists were granted to G. E. Bassage, Penn Yan; P. R. Brooks, Buffalo; R. A. Bush, Buffalo; D. A. La May, Rochester; N. H. Stafford, Buffalo, and Herbert E. Warfield, Lyons. A druggist's license was granted to W. L. Hovey, of Buffalo.—[GEO. REIMANN, Secretary, Buffalo.

Washington, D. C.—Under the new pharmacy law passed by congress, May 7, 1906, and amended February 27, 1907, the following constitute the board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia:

Frank C. Henry, president, term expires June 30, 1911.
S. L. Hilton, secretary, term expires June 30, 1908.
Augustus C. Taylor, term expires June 30, 1909.
Lewis Flemer, treasurer, term expires June 30, 1910.
F. T. Hafelfinger, term expires June 30, 1912.

The S. D. Ph. Bd. consists of O. A. Griffis, Aberdeen, president; James Lewis, Canton; E. C. Bent, Bell Rapids, secretary. The following passed at the October examination:

C. T. Fisher, Ph. G., Groton; William Tollefson, Webster; W. H. Moore, Wakonda; F. C. Paige, Irene; Otto Stensrud, Brookings; R. A. Hunt, Ph. G., Dallas; Earl McPeek, Gary; G. M. France, Worthing; E. E. France, Worthing; R. M. Reader, Sturgis; H. H. Johnson, Lennox; C. E. Holland, Arlington; E. Finnigan, Ottowa; E. L. Milligan, Ph. G., Aberdeen; W. A. Britzius, Aberdeen.

Ky.—At the meeting of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy held in Middlesboro, October 8, the following, out of a class of thirteen; were registered by examination:

M. J. Blythe, Hopkinsville; A. A. Dixon, Louisville; Scott T. McGuire, Berea; D. H. Severs, Cloverport; T. B. Callis, Bowling Green; W. R. Bond, Paducah; W. A. Foertmeyer, Bellevue; W. H. Meek, Louisville; W. E. Wallace, Chicago, Ill.

The next meeting will be held in Covington, January 14. Jas. H. Martin, Winchester, succeeded C. Lewis Diehl, whose term as a member of the board expired.

Florida.—Result of Jacksonville examination, 6-12, 1907:

Jno. Z. Roberson, Kissimee; F. J. Lovell, Sanford; Chas. Monte Orr Gibson, Pensacola; J. N. Tolar, Sanford; M. C. Petermann, Jacksonville; J. P. Ambrose, Gainesville; J. L. McDaniel, Jennings; J. Daniel Boone, Jacksonville; James F. Pixton, Tampa; Frank E. Patten, Jacksonville; D. R. Handley, Jacksonville; Ben R. Leigh, Key West; Oscar Valls, West Tampa; Eduardo Rivero, San Antonio de los Banos, Cuba; Rafael Morera, Key West

Highest general average, Frank E Patten, 83, awarded E. Berger medal for highest general average; prescriptions and doses, J. N. Tolar, 84; chemistry, Jno. Z. Roberson, 84; pharmacy, D. R. Handley, 93, awarded E. Berger medal for highest average in Pharmacy; materia medica, James F. Pixton, 95.

Illinois State Board of Pharmacy.—At the meeting in Springfield, October 22-23, thirteen of the seventeen applicants for registered pharmacist and eight out of a class of ten applicants for assistant pharmacist passed successful examinations. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists.—T. S. Alexander, Decatur; Ella Butler, Carbondale; D. L. Duty, Marion; Menzis F. Gilbert, Jacksonville; G. Gruenewald, Belleville; James Kelley, McLeansboro; C. D. McKinley, Mason City; Walter J. Pfaff, Centralia; Bertha Reisman, Chicago; John E. Rogers, Champaign: B. J. Rozanski, Chicago; S. L. Stevens, Dalton City, and S. Wilhelmy, LaPlace.

Assistant Pharmacists.—A. W. Butterfield, Griggsville; Thos. E. Hennessy, Hoopeston; Henry W. Johnson, Mt. Olive; V. Emmet Kaup, Taylorville; Aug. G. J. Laufer, Mattoon; Frank J. Pfau, Jr., Lincoln; Wm. L. Roberts; Pleasant Plains, and Jos. F. Sondag, East St. Louis.

The next meeting of the board for the examination of assistant pharmacists will be held in Chicago on Tuesday, November 19, at 9 a. m., at 87 Lake Street, and on Wednesday, Novembet 20, an examination will be conducted for registered pharmacists.—[F. C. DODDS, Secretary, Springfield.

Illinois.—At the meeting of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy in Chicago, September 24-26, twenty-eight of the sixty-four applicants for registered pharmacist, and twenty-four out of a class of thirty-five candidates for assistant pharmacist passed successful examinations. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists.—W. B. Barrick, Glen Ellyn; Wm. A. Bennett, Harlem and Albert Buhrman, Nashville; May Camden, John S. Collins, Carl R. Danielson, Edw. DeStefano, Richard E. Dowd, Geo. G. Field, Henry Gerchenson, Jas. H. Hagan, G. A. Hamilton, Jas. Hirschfield, Geo. N. Huard, N. J. Kurt, Michael G. Levinson, A. Mayerson, T. R. Morris, Ewadie Nudelman, Harry W. Ohming, Delson J. Parker, R. H. Phillips, Martin Schupmann, Henry H. Siebke, Rex G. Smith and Christ A. Svano, all of Chicago.

Assistant Pharmacists.—Philip B. Ewalt, Danville; Jos. E. Pixley, Watseka, and Jos. A. Wolf, Quincy, and J. A. Bettin, Ross A. Bloom, Paul A. Brecht, Geo. L, Detrick, John J. Farmer, Homer L. Griest, Fred C. Jones, Otto Korhonew, Otto W. Lukasek, Michele Monaco, Samuel H. McDill, B. E. McGuire, Jos. Nekola, Morris C. Parriott, Boris Plavnik, Herschel E. Potter, Wm. J. Scott, Carl B. Sikstrom, J. P. Skalicky, Leo C. Solomon and John S. Spitzer, all of Chicago.

The next meeting of the board for the examination of applicants for assistant pharmacists and registered pharmacists will be held in Springfield on Tuesday, October 22.

On Tuesday, November 19, a meeting will be held in Chicago for the examination of assistant pharmacists, and on Wednesday, November 20 an examination will be conducted for registered pharmacists.

The November examinations throughout the state for apprentices was held November 1.—[F. C. DODDS, Secretary, Buffalo.

Don't Be Afraid of Wearing Out your show windows by washing them. It has been said that plate glass which has been cleaned on an average of once a week for over eighty years did not show any perceptible wear.—[*Jewel Stove Talk.*

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Lynott-Slevin.—On October 15, Harry B. Lynott and Miss Nan Elzear Slevin were married and are now receiving the congratulations of numerous friends. Mr. Lynott, at one time a student of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is now a popular salesman for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

The Blue Laws of Missouri have been causing some St. Louis retail merchants trouble and expense. It is announced that no further arrests will be made for violation of the Sunday law until the present cases under appeal are decided. This official announcement enables some of the retail druggists to breathe easier.

Protection Against Blackmail.—The medical profession in many sections of the country is well organized against blackmail. It is quite likely that the St. Louis Medical Society will adopt a legal defense system, although a few, perhaps ten per cent, of the members feel that such action will be undignified. But the experience of other societies where ninety per cent of damage suits by patients have been dropped by the plaintiff when the latter found that the member was protected, will serve to convince the practical, thinking physician that it is worth the while to recognize a little business common sense even in professional matters.

Edward J. Gibbons, formerly with the St. Louis retail pharmacists has passed the Ohio Board of Pharmacy and is now with the Owl Drug Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDWARD J. GIBBONS.

Carroll H. Ash, representing Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., of Rochester, New York, made his first visit to St. Louis during October.

B. J. Herman, formerly in business on Easton Avenue, has moved his store to 4700 Virginia Avenue. He will give personal attention to the prescription department, and look carefully after the trade in that section of the country.

John Boss has resigned his position at Seitz's pharmacy after two year's employment and is now at the Lindell pharmacy, St. Louis Avenue and Sarah Street. He is just home from a visit to Bernhard Gockel at Jackson, who was a classmate at the College of Pharmacy.

JOHN BOSS.

Many St. Louis Pharmacists will go to Hot Springs, Arkansas, September, 7, 1908, for the A. Ph. A.

W. P. Toney of Piedmont, Missouri, was in St. Louis during October seeing the balloons and visiting the jobbing trade.

A Veteran St. Louis Pharmacist.

On October 25 Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bang celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the midst of their immediate family; daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchild.

Mr. Bang was, when he retired, the oldest active druggist in St. Louis. He was born January 21, 1832, in Hanover Germany.

After he completed his school and apprenticeship he came to St. Louis in 1850. He attended Pope's Medical College two years, and in 1854 established a drug store on South Broadway.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he joined the Second United States Reserve Corps, and was in the war at the time of the capture of Camp Jackson; he was under General Fremont in the expedition to the South.

At the end of the war he sold his drug store on South Broadway, and established a drug store on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Franklin Avenue, which he had until 1903, when he was compelled to withdraw from business on account of failing of his eyesight.

In 1866, noting the necessity of having a Pharmaceutic School in St. Louis, he and half dozen colleagues of his founded the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, of which he was a member of the directors for eighteen years, and was elected president of the institution three times. Mr. Bang has always taken great interest in the progress and prosperity of this institution. Twenty-five years ago, on his silver wedding anniversary, he was presented by the directors and professors of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy with a beautiful golden headed cane, and was elected honorable member of said college.

On October 25, 1857, he was married to Miss Marie Boessewetter, daughter of Dr. Otto Boessewetter. They had five children, two sons and three daughters, two daughters of whom are living, Mrs. Emelia Walter and Mrs. Johanna Hermann. The three daughters were married on the same night, Sept, 6, 1881.

Mr. Bang is a member of the Grand Army. He and Mrs. Bang both enjoy good health.

If You Want to sell your store, advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

In for Life.—The following St. Louis pharmacists will become life members of the Missouri Ph. A. on payment of their 1908 dues. This is in accord with the by-law which places persons on the life membership list after being twenty-five years on the regular list:

Solomon Boehm, William C. Bolm, Henry Fisher, W. P. Hagee, Francis Hemm, G. H. Chas. Klie, Ernst Riecker, Russell Riley, T. B. Sherer, H. F. A. Spilker, W. W. Thornton, F. A. Uhlich.

Dr. M. M. Glass will open a new store at Twenty-seventh and State Streets, East St. Louis.

E. R. Drace, for many years with Judge & Dolph Drug Co., is now with L. A. Seitz, 736 S. Fourth Street.

Leo K. Solomon, late manager for the Wright Chemical Co., is rejoicing over the arrival of a ten-pound boy in his home.

Oscar Crumley, former manager of the Grand-Laclede Pharmacy, has accepted a position as local representative of the A. D. S. people.

Frank Longgood, manager of Elite Pharmacy, Carondelet, recently opened by Theo. Hermann, reports a steadily increasing business.

Robert N. Johnson, an '06 graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has opened a handsome drug store in the building at Page and Walton Avenues.

ROBERT N. JOHNSON.

A. N. Wuller, has purchased the Edwin R. Snider pharmacy, Thirteenth and Lake Streets, East St. Louis, Ill.

A. J. Farley, recently of Kansas City, Mo., has associated himself with Jas A. Jones, druggist, at Tenth and Cass Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Manley announce the marriage of their daughter, Berdanette, to Mr. Walter Mullen, city representative for Sharpe & Dohme.

The Entertainment Committee of the Retail Druggists Association have decided to give a ball this year at either the Odeon or the Jefferson Hotel.

David Gallant, one of the '07 graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position in the drug department of the O'Fallon Dispensary.

The Committee on Papers and Queries of the Alumni Association have deferred the October meeting until November, when they will have the first scientific meeting of the season.

Chas. F. Merker, the popular East St. Louis druggist, has remodeled his store, installed new show cases, enlarged his floor space and now has one of the prettiest stores on the East Side.

Dr. J. K. Higgins, who represented Eli Lilly & Co., in Cincinnati, O., for some time, is now visiting the physicians in St. Louis, telling them the merits of Waterbury's Cod Liver Oil.

Alumni.—The regular monthly meeting of the executive board of the Alumni Association, was held in the College Building, October 8. Those present were, H. O. A. Huegel, Dr. R. E. Schleuter, Chas. Renner, W. H. Lamont, Chas. Geitner, C. W. and J. H. Hahn.

Edwin R. Snider, who recently sold his drug store at Thirteenth Street and Lake Avenue, is with Edgar S. Roberts, East St. Louis.

EDWIN R. SNIDER.

John C. Thumser, Menard and Russell Avenues, spent a very enjoyable time at the Why-Not Hunting and Fishing Club in Illinois last week, coming home with a string of twenty-five beautiful crappie.

Coombs & Barter pharmacists at the corner of Garrison and Belle Avenues, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Coombs buying the interest of Mr. Barter, who will, after a short visit to his home, return to St. Louis and open a new drug store.

Charles Saul, Ph. B., '07, is located at Ringwald's pharmacy, Chippewa Street and Ohio Avenue. The store was recently removed from Eleventh Street and Geyer Avenue and is doing a prosperous business.

CHARLES SAUL.

Railroad Immigrants was the rather startling title of the subject discussed by the Engelmann Botanical Club, at the October meeting. It seems that plants as well as individuals make use of this modern means of Immigrating.

Dr. A. G. Enderle, who owns the two prosperous stores at Sixth and Chestnut and Broadway and Market Streets, has demonstrated his belief in the Westward trend of the downtown retail district by purchasing the store owned by Albert Nay, Ninth and Pine Streets.

J. H. Scherzinger, of St. Louis, Mo., is an amateur photographer with the usual industry of that class of individuals. He is skilled in this art, as he is behind the prescription case, and his photographs are always good.

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Henry J. Stolle, treasurer of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was away from his desk a week during October, visiting friends in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, where he was entertained by J. K. Lilly.

Cuddy & Black have sold their Warne Avenue Pharmacy to Brinkmeyer & Co., who have placed the store in the capable hands of Chas. Milne, who opened and successfully conducted the Grand-Finney Pharmacy.

J. M. Good, Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street, has purchased the stock and fixtures of the Wright Chemical Company, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Prof. Good will transfer his business to their building, which is opposite his location at the expiration of his present lease.

J. Romeo Isley, is now with H. F. Griesbach, 3300 Easton Avenue.

J. ROMEO ISLEY.

J. R. DeLassus has purchased the Godfrey Pharmacy, Franklin and Compton Avenues.

The North End Druggists have watched the successful formation of the West End Drug Club and the South End Mortar and Pestle Club and they have become convinced that sociability is really a factor in business and the friendly exchange of opinions upon store topics is beneficial, so they have organized the North End Drug Club electing at their first meeting, John A. Fritz, president; C. F. Wm. Busch, vice president and C. W. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

Francis J. Hemm has decided to see the West and will probably spend the winter in Kansas City before going to the coast in the early spring. His many friends regret to lose him, but wish him well wherever he goes.

FRANCIS J. HEMM.

The St. Louis Medical Society was granted a charter January 25, 1837, and has been at work continuously ever since. From the very beginning, many who were at one time pharmacists, have been active in the organization as well as prominent in the practice of medicine.

L. C. Swinnen, secretary of the South Side Mortar and Pestle Club reports a very satisfactory attendance at their last meeting held in the parlors of the South Side Hotel, October 7. The general and growing interest manifested by the druggists of this section in their club indicates a roster that will bear the name of every South End pharmacist.

Wm. F. Kahre, local representative of Eli Lilly & Co., is making strenuous efforts to win the laurel wreath, gold medal, silver plated monkey wrench, first prize, in fact everything in sight in the Cocked Hat Bowling League. His record this season is phenomenal and surpasses anything ever seen on the Pill Rollers' Bowling Alleys, and should he continue his present speed and receive the consistent support of his team he will certainly win the flag for Eli Lilly & Co.

Robt. Thebus, Jefferson and Park Avenues, has in his employ a very ambitious junior clerk who responds to the name of Jerry and who has just enough Celtic blood in his veins to make him hanker for a laugh and long for a joke on any one but Jerry. Mr. Thebus had finished his morning mail and settled down comfortably to read the paper leaving word with Jerry that he was not to be disturbed. A few minutes later there entered a very fashionably dressed fellow with grip in hand and one of those "I am It" expressions on his face. Jerry advanced to meet him and inquire as to his wants, but he couldn't see Jerry—almost walked over him and no doubt would have done so had not Jerry said to him sharply, "Say, no through tickets go here, you have to use a stop-over. Now what do you want?" "Why, boy," haughtily replied the man, "I am the Western representative of the largest manufacturers of my line of goods in the world and I want to see the proprietor." Now if there is anything Jerry detests, it is to be called "boy" and knowing Mr. Thebus dislike to be disturbed and that loud talking is annoying to him he said, "Oh, you want to see the boss; well old man I guess you may see him, but listen, now Mr. Thebus is deaf, very deaf, so deaf he can't hear anything, now if you wish to speak to him you must almost yell." The Western representative stepped over to the desk and taking a good deep breath, announced his presence in tones that could be heard a block. Mr. Thebus was so surprised he couldn't utter a word and the Western representative taking his silence as evidence of his not having heard him the first time, he braced himself against the desk and exerting all possible force, repeated the statement that he had confided to Jerry. Mr. Thebus dropped his paper and arose, and his wrath arose with him, he said, "———! ———! ———! ———! ———! ———! get out" and by this time he had reached the front door with the Western representative, and down the street he went, while Mr. Thebus returned to his paper and wondered what was wrong with the man. The joke was too good to keep so Jerry told the head clerk and, well you know how things travel—it came around to the Boss—and that evening just as Jerry was ready to go home, Mr. Thebus rolled out his big iron mortar and dropping in a handful of corks, instructed the embryo pharmacist to powder them saying, he wished to make a plaster. Jerry worked real faithfully for some time, but failed to make any great impression on the corks and finally growing tired, called the proprietor and said, "Mr. Thebus I can't do this, but tell me who in the world is that plaster for?" Mr. Thebus smiled and said, "For the man who thought I was deaf." Jerry bit his under lip and softly said, "Stung!"

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MARKET REVIEW.

The Financial Unrest starting in Wall Street, spread to the Western cities and the action that was taken by the banks was looked upon as a wise precaution to avert a more serious condition. The situation is daily improving and in this city deposits are increasing and bank clearings are greater than they were prior to the adoption of the "clearing house check."

Business in the drug line has been more or less restricted owing to the above conditions but there is no material recession in prices, the level seems to be equally as high as it was sixty days ago. While the immediate effect of present conditions is largely a matter of conjecture still underlying conditions are strong and we hope there will be a quick recovery of normal conditions and a resumption of business on the scale that has maintained throughout the year, which has on the whole, been the best that the trade in the drug line has ever experienced.

Advances are noted in Mercurials, Alcohol, Glycerin and Strychnine, the more notable declines are on Arsenic, Blue Vitriol, Camphor, Opium and Window Glass.

Advanced.

Alcohol,
Acid, Stearic,
Antimony Sulphide,
Apomorphine,
Balsam Fir, Canada
Bark Sassafras,
Cotton Seed Meal,
Crude Potash,
Glycerin,
Glucose,
Gum Arabic,
Manna,
Mercury,
Blue Mass,
Calomel,
Corrosive Sublimate,
Mercurial Ointment,
Citrine Ointment,
Red Precipitate,
White Precipitate,
Blue Ointment,
Oil, Amber,
Bergamot,
Caraway Seed,
Olive, Malaga,
Linseed,
Sassafras,
Rock Candy,
Root, Belladonna,
Rosin,
Seed, Caraway,
Seed, Poppy Blue,
Santonin,
Sodium, Dichromate,
Nitrate,
Succinate,
Strychnine,
Thymol,
Wax, Brazil.

Declined.

Acid, Citric,
Arsenic,
Bark, Prickley Ash,
Blue Vitriol,
Camphor,
Camphor, Monobromated,
Cocaine,
Collodion,
Formurin,
Gum, Chicle,
Menthol,
Naphthalin,
Oil, Citronella,
Coriander,
Cotton Seed,
Lard,
Lemon,
Peppermint,
Opium,
Sal Glauber,
Shellac,
Silver Nitrate,
Soda Benzoate,
Tamarinds,
Window Glass.

Quinine.—Unchanged; quotations in this market, P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16c; 25-oz. cans, 19c; 5-oz. cans, 23c; 1-oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—Declined, though still firm. Gum, $6.30 to $6.40; Powdered and Gran., M. B., $7.05 to $7.10; Powd., P. & W., $8.75.

Morphine.—Unchanged; quotably in ¼s, $3.65 to $3.70; oz. vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol, *Grain.*—Advanced 5c. The new basis, 10-gal. cans, $2.87; 5-gal. cans, $2.95, with the usual allowance of 8c per gallon for cash in 10 days.

We understand that local houses are requiring a check or draft with orders for barrels and half barrels on the basis of $2.63 and $2.66 net, respectively.

Wood.—Unchanged; bbls., 40c; ½-bbls., 45c, with the usual advances on smaller packages.

Denatured.—Unchanged; bbls., 38c; ½-bbls., 42c; 10-gal. cans, 55c; 5-gal. cans, 60c, packages inclusive.

Acid, *Citric.*—Quotably lower; bbls., 50c; kegs, 51c to 56c to 58c.

Stearic.—Advanced to 22c to 30c.

Antimony Sulphide, *Pure.*—Advanced to 15c to 20c, as to quantity.

Apomorphine, *Hydrochloride.*—Advanced to $4.00.

Arsenic, *White Powdered.*—Quotably lower; kegs, 8½c to 14c to 17c.

Balsam Fir, *Canada.*—Advanced to 60c to 65c.

Bark, *Sassafras.*—Advanced; bags, 15c; resifted, 15½c to 19c to 22c.

Prickly Ash, Northern.—Declined; bags, 13c to 22c to 28c.

Blue Vitriol.—Quotably lower; bbls., 7c to 9c to 12c.

Camphor.—Declined; American bulk; 76c to 88c, as to quantity; 32s, 86c to 98c.

Camphor, Monobromated.—Declined to $2.15; ozs. 27c.

Cocaine.—Quotably lower; in ¼s, $2.85; ozs. 20c less.

Collodion.—Declined; U. S. P. 1900 or U. S. P. 1890, 75c; Cantharidal, $2.10; Flexible U. S. P., 71c.

Cotton Seed Meal.—Advanced; tons, $31.50; ½ tons, $32.50; ¼ tons, $33.00; 100-lb. bags, $1.75.

Crude Potash.—Advanced; bbls., 7c to 10½c to 14c.

Formurin.—Declined to $1.50.

Glucose.—Advanced to $2.72½; to 5c to 8c.

Glycerin.—Advanced; 50-lb. cases, 18c.

Gum Chicle.—Declined; bags, 54c to 62c to 67c.

Manna.—Advanced to 80c to 85c.

Mercury.—Advanced; flasks, 69½c to 79c to 85c.

Blue Mass.—Advanced; 1-lb. cans, 54c; jars, 61c; 1-lb. rolls, 50c.

Calomel.—Advanced to $1.04; English, M. B., quotable at $1.05 to $1.10.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Advanced to 95c.

Mercurial Ointment.—Advanced to 55c; Blue Ointment advanced to 45c.

Red Precipitate.—$1.14; powdered, $1.24.

White Precipitate.—Lump, $1.17; powdered, $1.22.

Menthol.—Declined to $2.95 to $3.60.

Napthalin.—Quotably lower; bbls., 2¾c to 4c to 6c.

Oil, *Bergamot.*—Advanced; Reina M. B., $5.10 to $5.30; Sanderson's, $5.35 to $5.55.

Caraway Seed.—Advanced to $1.80.

Citronella.—Declined; drums, 39c to 57c to 65c.

Coriander.—Declined to $12.00; ounces, 90c.

Cotton Seed.—Declined; W. W., 62c to 75c; W. Y., 61c to 74c; S. W., 58c to 71; S. Y., 55c to 68c.

Lard.—Declined; W. S., 67c to 80c; No. 1, 57c to 70c.

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Lemon.—Declined; Reina, M. B., 5-lb. coppers, $2.20, 1-lb. coppers, $2.30; Sanderson's, not obtainable.

Linseed.—Unchanged, though the market fluctuated since our last issue; raw, bbls., 42c; boiled, bbls., 43c; usual advances for smaller packages.

Olive, Malaga.—Advanced; green, 70c to 90c; yellow, 80c to $1.00.

Peppermint.—Declined; pure, M. B., $2.05 to $2.30; redistilled, M. B., $2.40 to $2.65; Hotchkiss, $3.25 to $3.75.

Sassafras.—Advanced; true, quotable at 85c to 95c; artificial, 47c to 60c.

Root, *Belladonna.*—Advanced to 30c.

Rosin.—Advanced; E grade, $5.75 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

Sal Glauber.—Declined; bbls., 85c, to 2½c to 5c, as wanted.

Seed, *Caraway.*—Advanced; bags, 11c to 13c to 16c.

Poppy, Blue.—Advanced; bags, 9½c to 15c to 17c.

Santonin.—Advanced; crystals, $14.09; ounces, 99c.

Shellac.—Declined; V. S. O. cases 54c to 60c to 63c; T. N. case, 37c to 38c to 42c to 46c; bleached, bbls., 46c to 50c to 54c; ground, bbls., 64½c.

Silver Nitrate.—Quotably lower; P. & W., $8.62; M. B., $7.26; ounces, 54c.

Sodium Benzoate.—Quotably lower; bbls., 38c to 44c to 58c, as wanted.

Dichromate.—Advanced; casks, 8c to 10½c to 15c in a small way.

Nitrate.—Advanced; bags, 4½c to 6c to 8c.

Succinate.—Advanced to $12.59; ounces, 99c.

Strychnine.—Advanced; alkaloid crystals, ounces, $1.30; powdered, $1.25; Sulphate crystals or powd., ounces, $1.25.

Tamarinds.—Declined; 9c to 15c, as to quantity.

Thymol.—Advanced to $2.80; ounces, 25c.

Wax, *Brazil.*—No. 1, 52c to 57c; No. 2, 50c to 55c.

Glassware.—Unchanged; quotable discounts on Pearl Ovals, case lots, 70%; 5 case lots 75%; larger quantities, 75 and 5%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; 5 case lots, 75, 10 and 5%; larger quantities, 80%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25 case lots, 85%; 50 case lots, 85 and 5%.

Window Glass.—Declined owing to local conditions. Single strength, 90 and 20%; double strength, 90 and 25%.

Turpentine.—Declined 2 cents net since our last issue; bbls., 58c; 10-gal. cans, 68c; 5-gal. cans, 72c, packages inclusive.

Oil of Turpentine is Not Only High Priced but growing scarce and likely to pass out of existence as a commercial article if the present destructive methods of manufacture are continued. Among the substitutes proposed are various petroleum products. Oil of turpentine has been in use for so many generations that the public is slow to place faith in the substitutes, but it is likely that gradually painters and other mechanics will learn that the so-called substitutes answer every purpose of the genuine solvent.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Cut Rate Prices ruling in Ft. Smith, Ark. Just as we go to press, we learn that an epidemic of cut rate prices has broken out in this thriving city. One druggist started the cut and others followed in self defense. We hope that before the next issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the pharmacists of that city will have united in restoring business conditions to a normal standard.

Harry O. Woollett commenced his business career about twelve years ago, working for several years in the order department of the DesMoines Drug Co., and after becoming well posted in his line he was promoted to a position as city salesman for their druggists' sundries department. In 1903 Mr. Woollett engaged as general salesman for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., with headquarters in DesMoines and having a territory including Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Cedar Rapids and several other smaller cities.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Woollett.

He remained in the employ of the St. Louis house until this fall when he returned to his former employer that he might be at home all the time.

Mr. Woollett was married in 1902 to Miss Mae E. Loomis, a very charming lady of DesMoines, who enjoys with him a share of popularity seldom equaled anywhere.

Earl Samsel is manager of a store at Orville, O.

Carl Schindler and Louis Hauf are prescription men in Toledo, O.

L. B. Loeb, of Junction City, Kansas, was in St. Louis last month calling on his numerous acquaintances.

Mr. W. M. Jones, of Magnolia, Ark., says he will surely be at the meeting of the A. Ph. A. at Hot Springs, in September, 1908.

Earnest Meyers is preparing himself to take a position as analytical chemist by taking the Ph. C. course at the Toledo School of Pharmacy.

Miss Eva Chilcote has the pleasure of seeing her name on the front of a store and Mr. Art Gillig has the supreme dignity of dictating to three clerks at Elgria, O.

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TRADE NOTES.

When in Need of Advice concerning a hair coloring address Godefroy & Sons, 3504 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. They are experts in this line of business and will be pleased to give information and advice. See page 17.

The Best of All, and, for over sixty years, an old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

If You Have Never Handled Rudy's Pile Suppositories and desire to do so, it will pay you to write at once and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, *free of all charges*, two (2) boxes Rudy's Pile Suppositories, which retail at 50 cents each, with free samples, a neat metal sign, etc. They are now sold and recommended by over 5,000 druggists in this country, so you need not hesitate to place confidence in them. Manufactured by Martin Rudy (registered pharmacist), Lancaster, Pa.

German-American Surgical Co.

Oiled Silk, 5-yd. Rolls	each	$4 50
Oiled Muslin, 5-yd. Roll	each	3 25
Adhesive Plasters or Zinc Oxide, 7 in. by 5 yds	per roll	1 00
Belladonna Plasters, 7 in. by 5 yds	per roll	3 50
Mustard Plasters, 100 Leaves to a Box	per box	2 50
Plain Gauze, 5-yd. Rolls	per roll	25
Borated Gauze, 5-yd. Rolls	per roll	50
Carbolized Gauze, 5-yd. Rolls	per roll	50
Cor. Sub. Gauze, 5-yd. Rolls	per roll	50
Pre-Lief-Lin Anodyne, 1-oz. Bottles	per bottle	55

All subject to 25% discount.

Brown's Bronchial Troches do not contain opium or any injurious substance whatever, the use of which would require a special label on the package.

Known throughout the world for fifty years as a preparation of superior merit. Dealers in medicines and proprietary goods can confidently recommend this article as an efficacious remedy for coughs, hoarseness, bronchial and lung troubles.

Imitations and inferior preparations represented to be the same as "Brown's Bronchial Troches" should be avoided.

Sagacious Dealers who secure and hold a good class of trade, not necessarily by carrying high-priced stock, but by being sure that what is sold has merit, will find their road to success has been well paved. Standard goods are sold twelve months in the year and pays a fair profit, while stock that looks all right, yet does not give satisfaction, may be sold for a while at a big profit, but such sales always prevent the establishment of a permanent and profitable list of patrons. Cremoline, the standard disinfectant, deodorant, antiseptic and germicide, always holds trade; in use by all classes, its merits are everywhere manifest, while it has no faults. At the same time, the price is reasonable, in the various sized containers in which it is offered, and a very fair profit is regularly turned into the cash drawer of all who handle it. The very exacting laws of Texas, requiring strict attention to sanitation, have eliminated a number of so-called disinfectants, but the Health Department of that State have unqualifiedly approved Cremoline. Dealers, everywhere, not now carrying Cremoline, should get prices from their houses of supply. Sole proprietors and makers. The Cremoline Mfg. Co., 2113 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Dealer Writes: "As you know, I have been selling Cremoline Dip for a number of years and I think it fair to you to say that my trade has constantly grown. I am not located in an especially live stock country and I doubt if there are above 5,000 sheep in my county, but I get all the orders for Dip that are going and Cremoline Dip is always demanded. A good many sales are made to farmers, who have found out its value as a healing agent and antiseptic and they tell me of its successful use as curing itch, mange, etc., while chapped hands, or other similar troubles in man or beast, or quickly cured. Cremoline Dip, is sure enough, the best seller of its class I ever knew." Sole proprietors and makers: The Cremoline Mfg. Co., 2113 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

How Often Have You Said to Yourself or to your wife when I go to the city I'll fit out with a new suit of clothes. The Suburban druggist from his very position needs good clothes, must dress well, must look prosperous. The tailors of the small cities are handicapped by lack of diversified stock. The city tailor has everything at his command, not alone big and varied stocks but the advantage of the best cutters. From constant observation he recognizes the needs of his business, and his clothes have a *snap* and a *go* about them not to be obtained by the tailor in the smaller cities. J. C. Miller of 700 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, is a Tailor with a reputation, a man who never turns out a suit that is unsatisfactory. "Miller Made" denotes Style, Quality and Independence. Mr. J. C. Miller does not put out any literature saying his goods or his suits are cheap, for he does not make cheap clothes, he asks reasonable prices, but gives you the *best* in the business. Write him for samples and styles then ask his prices and you will be satisfied.

St. Louis Locals.

Shirts!—Now what have shirts to do with druggists or a drug paper? They have got a good deal to do, and about nine out of every ten men wear shirts that are unsatisfactory. They usually buy the ready-to-wear kind, not stopping to think that all men are not built alike. You get a shirt that fits you around the neck and it is too little in the chest, or too long in the arms, or too short or something; but if you will go to George Diel & Bros., Ninth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., and have them take your measure, they will make your shirts at a reasonable price and they will fit you in every particular.

This most enterprising firm is in control of the largest shirt factory in St. Louis, and they make a specialty of shirts made-to-order, within the pocket-book of all.

If you will drop them a postal card and ask them for particulars, they will send you a line of samples and estimated costs, that will not only be entertaining, but interesting and surprising.

The fact that George Diel & Bros. are enterprising and up-to-date is more than evidenced by their liberal use of various advertising mediums. About the best advertisement which they have is their long list of satisfied customers, and one of the next best of their advertisements is their handsome windows, extending over almost a half block on Ninth Street and the width of their store on Olive Street. The arrangement of these windows and the handsome goods displayed therein is such as attracts the attention of every passer, and if you are at all interested in window decorating, their advertising manager will take pleasure in giving you some very valuable suggestions. Should you write them, please mention this publication.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1907. No. 12.

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Meyer Brothers Druggist

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C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - - - Editor.

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(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.)

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

In the Pharmaceutical Eye is William Frederick Kaemmerer, of Columbus, O., who is taking hold of the movement to better the condition of drug clerks by securing for them shorter working days. Mr. Kaemmerer has been prominent for some time on account of his activity in the Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing Section of the A. Ph. A. He is systematic in all he does and we anticipate his securing good results in his work for the drug clerks.

WILLIAM FREDERICK KAEMMERER.

To the Readers of the Meyer Brothers Druggist:

To wish you a season
Of happiness true
When the starlight of Christmas
Shines down upon you;
And the best of good luck
In the year that is new.

—[CLIFTON BINGHAM.

Dr. John Thomas McGill, president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties for 1907-8 and professor of chemistry in the Department of Pharmacy of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., wishes the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from the frontispiece of the December issue.

OLIVER FRANKLIN FULLER.

Oliver Franklin Fuller, president of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, was represented on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November.

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Arkansas, September 7, 1908.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October, 1907.

Price List, Page 33.
Bulletin for Buyers, Page 4.
Want Advertisements, Page 1.
Index to Advertisements, Page 2.

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Editorial

Alcoholic Medicines That Intoxicate are liable to cause the retail drug trade no end of trouble during the next few months. More than two years ago, the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST gave its readers a word of warning and advised them to act in the best of faith in the sale of such medicines, or take gracefully the penalty which the government is preparing to inflict. Step by step, the internal revenue department has advanced its rulings and prepared for complete eradication of the sale of intoxicating mixtures under the guise of medicine. Hereafter, it will be necessary for all such preparations to pay the regular internal revenue taxes, the same as straight whiskey. The government has proceeded slowly in order to avoid interference with legitimate trade. The commissioner divides alcoholic intoxicants sold as medicines into three classes. First, those that are practically alcoholic beverages but sold under a medicinal name as a disguise in order to avoid the payment of revenue or for the purpose of securing their sale in prohibition sections of the country where straight whiskey cannot be dispensed as a beverage. The second class includes those mixtures which are really medicinal, but contain a much larger percentage of alcohol than is really necessary in order to hold the medicines in solution. This class answers the purpose of medicines for those who buy them as such and satisfies the thirst of those who are after alcohol but anxious to take it as a medicine. In the third and last class, we find medicinal preparations which in their very nature require a high percentage of alcohol in order to hold the constituents in solution. They are stictly legitimate medicines but still may cause intoxication when taken in excessive or very frequent doses.

Dealers who attempt to sell preparations belonging to the first class without paying the internal revenue as liquor dealers are certain of prosecution upon detection, and the infliction of the full penalty. This will stamp out the manufacture and sale of those goods which are intended for prohibition districts. Dealers in the second class of goods may, by proving that the goods were sold solely for medicinal use, receive some consideration at the hands of the government, but here, as elsewhere, ignorance will not permit them to entirely escape the law. When it comes to the third class, the burden of proof will be upon the government, for we have a long list of official and strictly medicinal preparations which can be used as beverages, although carrying with them a larger amount of medicinal substances than the average toper likes to take with his drinks.

The entire situation can be summed up by saying that henceforth it will be necessary for the retail dealer to be honest with the government, honest with himself and honest with the customer, or he will find that the traffic in alcoholic preparations is a very expensive experience. This is a case where a word to the wise should be sufficient.

Ignorance of the Law No Excuse.—Neither judge nor jury have a legal right to excuse the acts of a prisoner on account of apparent or real ignorance of the law which he has violated. A new application of this principle is manifest at the present time when boards of pharmacy are following a well deserved custom of asking about the state pharmacy law when examining candidates for registration. A person may be a skillful dispenser and satisfactory as a salesman without a knowledge of the pharmacy law under which he does business, but he cannot be considered fully equipped unless he understands the special provisions of the state statutes which affect his calling. The pharmacy law of each state is easily secured by writing to the secretary of state at the capital. As a rule, the boards of pharmacy have reprints of the law for distribution and pharmaceutical journals from time to time publish the new laws and amendments to the old ones. Some boards of pharmacy go still further and summarize the laws in such a way that ten minutes' study will give a person an adequate idea of the requirements. We are publishing in the December issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, a special letter of information and a word of warning from the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. We have on several occasions published the synopsis of the Missouri law prepared by the board of that state. We will be glad to hear from other boards of pharmacy that are ready to make use of the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in reaching the retail drug trade of the country. but, meantime, we urge our readers, both registered and unregistered, to secure from the secretary of the state the pharmacy law affecting them and to carefully study its provisions. We again repeat that ignorance of the law is no excuse either in a court of justice or at a board of pharmacy examination.

Artificial Camphor.—The small fraction of the camphor of the market which is used in medicine does not attract the attention of camphor importers on account of the insignificance of this outlet. It is estimated that at present about 90% of the camphor produced is used in the manufacture of celluloid, an article which was unknown but a few years ago. This increase in the demand for camphor on account of celluloid industries has stimulated those who believe that artificial camphor can be made on a commercial scale. Among the most practical patents is one held by an American inventor. All of the processes, however, start with oil of turpentine, generally called spirit of turpentine, as a basis. During the past few years various contradictory statements have been made in regard to the success of the attempt to manufacture artificial camphor. It seems that those who are actually producing the article maintain strict secrecy. This, they are able to do on account of using in their own factories the product of the artificial camphor machinery. It is now intimated that with a

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lower price on oil of turpentine and an increased demand for camphor, the artificial product will find its way into the general market. If so, the drug trade is likely to receive its share. As far as determined, artificial camphor is in every way equal to the natural product for use in medicine. It meets all of the chemical tests with the single exception of its optical activity when examined with a polariscope.

Parcel Post is a Theory in this country but a fact in some of the foreign countries. The post office department of the governnent is openly in favor of parcel post in this country and is making a vigorous campaign with a view of placing our laws on a basis similar to those in other countries. The retail merchants of this country and especially retail druggists, think they see business ruin in the proposition and are of one accord in opposing the movement. To successfully meet the issue when it is before congress, it will be necessary for the retail merchants to show that parcel post is harmful to the retail trade in other countries, or that conditions are such in this country that it will bring direct injury to the trade, even though it does not in other countries. The jobbing trade is vitally interested in everything that affects the retail trade, but the N. W. D. A., at its recent meeting, hesitated in going on record against parcel post. The matter was referred for future investigation and the retailers who are fully convinced of the inequity of parcel post legislation will do well to take up the matter with the proper authorities of the N. W. D. A. and other wholesale and manufacturing interests. If the retail trade depends entirely upon theory and force of assertions unsupported by facts, there is no doubt but that the postal department will succeed in over-riding the opposition of the retail trade and secure a change in the postal laws at the coming session of congress.

Pure Oil of Lemon is likely to be the rule in place of the exception in the drug trade of this country before long. This is one outcome of the enforcement of the National Pure Food and Drugs Law. It seems that this country has been looked upon as a dumping ground for low grade and adulterated oil of lemon. So important was this outcry that a representative of foreign manufacturers visited our government in an effort to have the requirements of the law and recognized pharmacopœial standard modified. Of course, this was without results and shipment after shipment of oil of lemon has been rejected by the government authorities. In some cases, as high as 20% of adulteration has been detected. Of course, some advance in the price of the commercial article is likely to follow when pure oil is furnished but the article will be comparatively cheaper than were adulterated goods.

The North Dakota Paint Law defines paint and furnishes formulas calling for pure lead carbonated zinc, linseed oil, oil of turpentine, Japanned dryers and pure colors. The manufacturers of paints in this country began legal proceedings to fight the law the day it went into effect. At the present writing, the case is in the United States Supreme Court of Appeals and it will be interesting to learn the result of this legal fight. The manufacturers object to the requirement that they should label as impure all paints failing to conform to the formulas adopted by the law. If the Supreme Court holds that the law is unconstitutional, it will affect the legal standing of some of the rulings made by the commissioners appointed to interpret the National Pure Food and Drugs Law.

Alcohol and Whiskey in quantity must be paid for in currency, owing to the fact that the government requires the distillers to pay the internal revenue tax in actual money. Owing to the present financial situation, the jobbing trade is unable to secure the cash necessary to purchase alcohol and whiskey in quantity, thus it is that the goods are sold to the retailer only for cash. Under date of November 9, the large distilleries of the country notified all of their customers of the action of the government so that the jobbing trade would understand what to expect and how it must deal with the retail trade.

Now is the Time to Carefully Watch the want list and see that every item is listed and ordered which is demanded by the trade. It is the retail drug store which promptly and cheerfully accommodates its customers by ordering the goods that will hold its present trade and increases its number of customers. We also suggest judicious advertising in your local papers. Let the community know that you are cheerful, optimistic and prepared to do business as usual. Leave it to your competitor to complain about hard times and grumble about having nothing to do.

A Reprehensible Practice.—The Pure Food and Drugs Law permits manufacturers to place on the market chemicals not meeting pharmacopœial requirements, if labeled in such a way that it is indicated that the goods are for technical purposes. We cannot believe that their use in prescriptions is in any way general, for, it is morally, as well as legally, criminal. Reputable pharmacists should unite in prosecuting to the fullest extent of the law any so-called druggists following such a reprehensible practice.

The Wrong Time To Be Lazy, slack or careless is now at hand. The financial flurry has exercised a depressing influence upon business, and those who will suffer most are the ones who are easily discouraged or are looking for an excuse to avoid hard, constant and well directed work. The condition of the country at large is satisfactory, for crops are good and individual firms are, as a rule, in good shape.

A Complete Index of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for the year 1907 will be published with the January, 1908, issue.

A Bachelor says that marriage isn't a failure because there's always a fighting chance.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

A. Ph. A.—Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October 1907.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada held its annual meeting in the City of Toronto, November 20.

The Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has received from the Potter estate $175,000 in gilt edge securities at the present low market price. It is likely that the legacy from this estate will ultimately reach nearly $200,000.

Linseed Oil reached a high water mark not long ago and is now on the decline. It seems that the prices went higher than was justified by the conditions of the market and the law of supply and demand, so the inevitable result of a "drop" has followed.

The W. O. N. A. R. D., of Chicago, held an interesting meeting October 8, and mapped out work for the coming winter. Mrs. Louise T. Wooten succeeded Mrs. Elizabeth Yeomans, who resigned as chairman of the committee on publicity and promotion.

Oil of Turpentine, commonly called spirit of turpentine is being manipulated by dealers with a view of controlling the market. This accounts for the very irregular changes in prices. It is difficult to predict what the future may bring forth and our best advice is to wait and see.

A Strike in the Distilleries which supply alcohol to the wholesale drug trade caused a shortage in the supply and, for a time, greatly inconvenienced the trade. As a rule, strikers are anxious to find alcohol while they are "out," but, in this case, they returned to increase the supply.

Our Washington, D. C., Department appears in the November issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for the first time. It is conducted by a special correspondent, who is in close touch with local affairs and will give special attention to those matters in the Capitol of this country which are of special interest to the pharmacists of America.

The Uses of Free Alcohol are not fully understood in this country, owing to the long period of high internal revenue on alcohol. The government has just received a report of a commission appointed to examine into the use of alcohol as compared with kerosene and gasoline in what are known as internal combustion engines. The results are very favorable to alcohol. It is expected that the government will favor greater facilities in the use of tax-free alcohol.

American Root Drugs, is the title of Bulletin No. 107 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The work is by Miss Alice Henkel, assistant drug-plant investigator. We advise our subscribers to send for this book and study it with a view of having the drugs gathered in their section of the country and perhaps some drugs placed under cultivation. The teachers in the various colleges of pharmacy should study the pamphlet for the purpose of advising their students on the important subject of drug collection and drug cultivation.

William Mittlebach a True Missourian.—This is evidenced by the following extract of a personal letter, dated October 4.

"President Roosevelt was shown all right, and now realizes the true signification of meeting Missourians. He now knows that to be shown is not a mere idle expression; and that we can show as well as be shown. St. Louis did it right, and I am proud of our great metropolis. Nothing less than fourteen feet to the gulf will satisfy us now. I want to visit Europe some day, and desire to embark at the port of St. Louis in one of those magnificent ocean steamers that will then be running. And then I want to visit our eastern possessions, going by way of St. Louis, Panama Canal, etc. The world do move, as the old darkey said. Your Million Club parade to-morrow will be good too."

The New York Branch of the A. Ph. A. held an important meeting, October 14. It was opened with Jacob Diner's Report as a delegate to the A. Ph. A. He said that New York members did not attend the meeting at their own door as well as those conventions a thousand miles away. He also called attention to the small number of new members from New York, it being less than twenty, about the same as was secured from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Diner called attention to the good financial management, which enabled the committee on entertainment to turn $1,400 into the endowment fund of the A. Ph. A., after paying all expenses.

Caswell A. Mayo said that the New York Branch had made a good showing at the annual meetings of the A. Ph. A., N. A. R. D., and N. W. D. A.

The work of the branch mapped out for the coming season is along U. S. P. and N. F. lines.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. held an interesting meeting in October. The work of the A. Ph. A. at New York City was reviewed by Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg. The formulas of the U. S. P. and N. F., particularly for preparations frequently prescribed, were discussed. Chairman William T. Klenze, of the committee on practice, will follow up the subject at subsequent meetings. Attention was called to the fact that the American Medical Association will meet in Chicago, the first week in June, 1908. The Chicago branch will make an exhibit of U. S. P. and N. F. articles, similar to that made by the Philadelphia branch when the A. M. A. met at Atlantic City. It was announced that the Council of the A. Ph. A. had asked the trustees of the U. S. P. C. to print 200 pamphlets for the collection of statistics for the U. S. P. and N. F. work, the same to be under the direction of the Bulletin of the A. Ph. A.

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Henry A. Johnston, Phar. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1854. He is a member of the National College of Pharmacy, and has served on the Board of Trustees and as chairman of committee on non-official formulas. In 1896 he was vice-president and the following year treasurer of the District of Columbia Ph. A. He was one of the original board of governors of the Wholesale Drug Exchange. He became a member of the board of pharmacy in 1897 and was president in 1902, becoming secretary in 1903. He is prominent in Masonic affairs and a frequent contributor of the pharmaceutial press.

HENRY A. JOHNSTON.

A. Ph. A. Resolutions of interest to our readers were adopted at the 1907 meeting and General Secretary Caspari instructed to furnish copies to the pharmaceutical and medical press, also to the medical colleges of the United States.

WHEREAS, The American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, together with many state and local organizations and journals in both professions have been for some years endeavoring to bring about a return to the practice of medicine based on the Pharmacopœia, and

WHEREAS, The medical colleges are represented on the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and

WHEREAS, It is manifest to the thoughtful men both in medicine and pharmacy that a very large number of medical men might be better informed regarding the Pharmacopœia as a book of reference and standards. Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Pharmaceutical Association in convention assembled, that a great advance in the ethical practice of medicine and pharmacy will be made when the medical colleges make the Pharmacopœia a prescribed textbook or book of reference and require a familiarity with it in their examinations.

Resolved, That we request the governing authorities of all medical colleges in the United States to put into force such a ruling in their respective institutions as will insure in future classes a well grounded knowledge of materia medica and Pharmacognosy, as set forth in the Pharmacopœia.

Resolved, That the general secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each medical college in the United States and to the medical and pharmaceutical press.

The Cotton Plant.—Pharmacists as well as other citizens are interested in the great industries of this country, especially that of cotton which plays an important part in the drug trade and in surgery. More than twenty years ago, the eloquent Henry W. Grady had the following to say about gossypium herbaceum in an address: "What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian Army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when loosing its fleeces to the snn, it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer. That man is marshalled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth. It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own, when he arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from his hand to mortal stewardship."

Federal Regulation of Public Health.—This is a subject attracting quite general attention in this country. The American Association for the advancement of Science has appointed a committee of 100 to devise ways and means of securing more intelligent laws and regulations for the protection of the public health. Among those subjects which at the present time demand the attention of congress are the following:

(a) *The facts* that the Ohio River represents a thousand miles of typhoid fever, and the Hudson River a *cloaca maxima* from Albany to the sea; the prevalence of deadly infection among millions of our people, arising from the contamination of drinking water, and of ice, and the rapid increase of pollution of our rivers, the boundary lines between states, which only federal authority can control; or

(b) *The facts*, that out of 80,000,000 of our people, 8,000,000 must perish from tuberculosis, the white scourge, which with proper regulation enforced by the federal power can be exterminated as completely as the once dreaded small-pox; and that the uniform enforcement of national health regulations in all states is absolutely imperative, because infected persons travel from state to state spreading the disease; or

(c) *The facts*, that the bubonic plague has gained such a foothold in California that national aid was asked: that the plague has behind it a history of devastation more terrible than human words can portray, and should it once gain a foot-hold in a crowded metropolis, and sporadic cases begin to develop, this disease will cost more in life and effort, than the adequate appropriations for a great national organization of health operating over the period of a generation. Only by extending the national quarantine can other states be protected against laxity in the enforcement of health regulations by a single recalcitrant state; or

(d) *The facts*, that the milk-supplies of cities are often drawn from adjoining states over which state control is difficult to maintain; and that infant mortality varies directly with the purity of the milk supply; or

(e) *The facts*, that the public have no means of obtaining reliable health information, and the thousand questions which anxious fathers and mothers ask themselves go unanswered simply because there is no office in Washington equipped for the purpose. If strawberries wilt in New Jersey or lambs fall sick in Arizona the Department of Agriculture gives elaborate instructions as to what should be done. But two millions of human beings die each year—a large proportion, and literally because they cannot find out *how to live*.

A Month Without a Moon.—The month of February, 1866, was in one respect the most remarkable month in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It had not occurred since the creation of the world. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for 2,500,000 years.

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PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

Look After the Illegal Drug Stores in Missouri and accomplish more real good for the drug trade than by giving so much attention to dispensing physicians. This would be of much more benefit to the retail druggists of the State. We have three dispensing physicians, but the unregistered pharmacists cause us more trouble. I wish the State Association would act in this matter.—[MISSOURI RETAIL DRUGGIST.

Artificial Musk.—It seems to me the answer to query 71, page 372, needs a little more explanation. Artificial musk is there stated to be a saturated alcoholic solution of muskoel. Just what muskoel is does not appear, whether the oil of nutmeg or some preparation of animal musk. Artificial musk is trinitro butyl toluene, discovered by Bauer in 1889, sometimes called musk Bauer, readily soluble in alcohol, and extensively used as a substitute for the natural animal musk in perfumery, especially in the soap manufacture. Its odor is remarkably similar to that of real musk, from which it is totally different in chemical composition, and much less in price.—[WM. H. SEAMAN, Washington, D. C.

A Drug Clerk Abroad.—I am just home from a trip through Germany, Switzerland and France. I made my head-quarters in a country town of about 4,000 inhabitants. One store had exclusive right to the drug trade of the place. What is more, this was without telephone or postage stamps or cigar trade; I helped the druggist out occasionally and found the prescription business to be the principal trade. It was interesting to note prescriptions for infusions and decoctions. I had occasion to use elbow grease in running a large drug mill. Prices are fair, as a four ounce mixture brings about seventy-five cents. Witch Hazel sells for ten cents an ounce. Nearly all of the patent medicines come from France and the stock can be placed on a very small shelf.—[CHRIS. G. MUELLER, St. Louis, Mo.

Cotton Seed Oil The Best Fertilizer.—I suggest to you that it would be a good idea to correct the statement copied from an exchange which came out in a late number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST stating the Department of Agriculture had issued a bulletin saying that cotton seed oil is a more valuable fertilizer than cotton seed meal. Cotton seed oil being made up chiefly of three constituents obtained from the air (carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) and not containing such valuable fertilizing materials as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which are contained in the meal. I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the matter and asked him if it were possible that the Department had made such an erroneous statement and if such a statement had been made by them, I would appreciate their sending me a copy of the article. They immediately wrote that no such statement had been made and enclosed me a bulletin on the subject on the value of cotton seed meal over cotton seed as a fertilizer. This thing you know has been threshed by the Southern people many years ago.—[GEORGE F. PAYNE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Snuggs Likes California.—I like this city very much indeed, the climate is certainly delightful now, and it seems to be a very busy place. There are some very fine stores here, both drug and other kinds of business, and they all present a very busy appearance.

STEPHEN G. SNUGGS.

I notice that the retail drug stores have the cut rate problem to contend with, in about as violent a form as in St. Louis, but still the business outlook is very healthy. This is a very beautiful city to live in, and I have no doubt but that the salubrious climate renders it a very healthy one.

I am going to stop here until spring, and if the rainy season does not dampen my enthusiasm too much, perhaps permanently.—[STEPHEN G. SNUGGS, Los Angeles, Calif., formerly of St. Louis,

STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The Northern Ohio Druggists' Association met November 1, with a large attendance and discussed U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

The Cleveland School of Pharmacy has elected Messrs. Wm. Ruess, R. A. Gausby and E. R. Selzer to the Board of Trustees for a period of five years. The officers of the college are: President, L. C. Hopp; Vice-President, A. I. Flandermeyer; Secretary, W. T. Hankey; treasurer, John Krause.

Whiskey Prescribing Doctors in Missouri are likely to have a very hard time of it from this time on. The Missouri Board of Health has announced its determination of entirely exterminating the class of physicians who knowingly prescribe liquor to be used simply as a beverage. This paves the way for the Missouri Board of Pharmacy to look after the registered pharmacists who make use of their certificate as a shield for a saloon. When the board of health revokes the license of the prescriber and the board of pharmacy annuls the certificate of the dispenser, it will bring about quite a change in the pharmaceutical affairs of Missouri.

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QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

What is "Barbadoes Petroleum?" (135)—We are unable to answer this question at present. Who can tell us what is meant by this term?

Tinplate Weed (136).—We are unable to answer your inquiry as to what you mean by this expression "Tinplate Weed. Perhaps some of our readers can help you out.

Missouri Pharmacy Law (137).—General merchants cannot sell Laudanum in Missouri unless they employ a registered pharmacist to look after the drug department.

The National Formulary (138) does not contain the formulas for veterinary remedies. It is not a book of prescriptions but a work of standard formulas for preparations prescribed by the medical profession.

Veterinary Surgeons not Pharmacists in Missouri (139).—There is no special form of prescription for them to follow when prescribing whiskey for a human being. We advise pharmacists to refuse to fill prescriptions for whiskey written by veterinary practitioners.

Iodized Opodeldoc, (140) according to *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift fur Pharmacie*, 1895, p. 487 (*Repertoire de Pharmacie*), is prepared by melting together at a moderate heat:

Opodeldoc	90.0
Ammonium iodide	10.0

And, if necessary, the solution may be filtered into a closed container.

Ask us Something Easy (141).—How will it affect the pharmacists in Oklahoma if prohibition carries?

Answer:—This is more than we can say. Prohibition and local option towns are a law unto themselves as far as the prosecution and persecution of pharmacists is concerned. There is no knowing what can or will be done with a pharmacist doing business under such conditions. The best we can do in answering your question is "Wait and see."

Storm Glass Solution. (142)

Potassium nitrate	30 grs.
Ammonium chloride	80 "
Camphor	120 "
Alcohol	2 fluidounces.

Put the mixture into a bottle 18 inches in length and ¾ inch in diameter, and cover the mouth with a piece of perforated plaster. If the weather promises to be fine the insoluble matter will settle at the bottom of the tube, while the liquid remains pellucid; but previous to a change for rain, the compound will gradually rise, the fluid remaining transparent. Twenty-four hours before a storm or very high wind the substance will be partly on the surface of the liquid, apparently in the form of a leaf; the fluid in such cases will be very turbid and in a state resembling fermentation.

Violating the Mo. Ph. A. Law for Ten Years (143).—What steps will be necessary in order to close a drug store that is run by people who are not registered in Missouri? I am in the drug business and try to comply with the law. I want my competitor to do the same. A man ran a store in this town for ten years without being registered. He has just sold out and the new proprietor is also an unregistered man. How can I stop him?—[REGISTERED IN MISSOURI.

Answer.—Report the matter to your prosecuting attorney, whose duty it is to enforce the law; also write to the Secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, Charles Gietner, 203 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Wood Turpentine (144).—I wish to know if the pines of Northern Arkansas produce resin and turpentine in paying quantities or if in your opinion they may be made to do so? Also if the stumps of turpentine producing trees are utilized for the purpose of producing turpentine and resin?

Answer.—There is no turpentine or resin produced in the State of Arkansas so far as the writer has ever known, but right across the line, however, in Louisiana, turpentine is produced and a number of stills are in operation. The turpentine and rosin is produced from the crude taken from the long-leafed yellow pine tree, and what is known as "wood turpentine" is produced from stumpage and limbs of the long-leafed yellow pine timber. There is also no resin produced in the wood turpentine process of treating this timber, and I may add that the process of producing turpentine from the crude taken from the pine tree is entirely different from that of the wood turpentine. —[W. H. CLARK.

Chloroforms of Aconite and Belladonna (145).—There are preparations used in England and an improved process has just been suggested by Robert Wright, of that country. The formulas are as follows:

Chloroform of Aconite.

Aconite Root, in No. 60 powder	100-00
Solution of Ammonia	25-00
Absolute Alcohol, Chloroform	of each a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the aconite root with the solution of ammonia and set aside for twenty-four hours. Transfer to a percolator, and percolate with a menstruum consisting of one of absolute alcohol to seven of chloroform until 100 of percolate is obtained.

Chloroform of Belladonna.

Belladonna Root, in No. 60 powder	100-00
Solution of Ammonia	25-00
Absolute Alcohol, Chloroform	of each a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the belladonna root with the solution of ammonia and set aside for twenty-four hours. Transfer to a percolator and percolate with a menstruum consisting of one of absolute alcohol to seven of chloroform until 100 of the percolate is obtained.

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SILENT SALESMEN.

BY J. W. GAIN, PH. G., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

A good sign-card well executed and put in a conspicuous place will certainly sell some goods. A liberal number of them will also give the store in which they are displayed a lively and progressive appearance. If they accomplish anything at all, causing inquiries and an occasional purchase, the effort is well rewarded and the returns more than ample for the trifling expense of the ink and card-board.

Sign-cards have their value in the ratio of their artistic appearance to their commercial effect or selling power. Above all they must announce something in which the customer is expected to be interested, which might be some timely remedy or useful novelty or staple articles at special prices.

The sign-card has in several respects decided advantages over numerous advertising ideas. Up on the wall or suspended from the shelves, just where the patron is sure to gaze upon it while making a purchase, or he will read them while waiting for the prescription. He may only be in your store buying a stamp or use your telephone and feeling under obligations thinks of buying some trifle and there is your sign suggesting the purchase to the well meaning patron.

While you are busy with the evening paper or a handful of prescriptions your sign-cards are doing some strong talking for you and your goods if you are thoughtful enough to place a number of them among the articles displayed in the window. The passerby is thus often innocently converted into a regular customer of your store.

Results are most certain if the cards are attractive enough to impel the patron to look up and read; sensible enough to suggest to the reader your ability as a merchant, as well as the honesty and general character of the firm. Your character may be reflected in these cards very much as your letters reflect your personality to your distant jobber or mauufacturer.

Printing these cards and writing them are two considerably different propositions. Some druggists are very clever writing the matter but fall down when putting their ad. into print. There are a greater number however who are naturally inclined artists with a brush or type but a dismal failure when called upon to write a brief "talk to the heart" advertisement.

To the latter class I would suggest that they have lots of company in their misery. They might also seek encouragement from this brief writing. Keep on trying, and you will make some catchy signs. As for the composition I would advise the liberal use of scissors and clip every good ad. you see and paste into an old book. Consult it and also your drug journals which you no doubt file and bind (you ought to) and change those ads. to suit your case, space and conditions. Use taste and judgment, print carefully and, if interested in the work, you will soon develop into a very good ad. writer and sign-card printer.

FOR thin or fat men, short or tall!
Use our shaving soap
it pleases them all
OUR CONDITION POWDER
will keep your stock healthy.
big package 25c
OUR toothache drops are unsurpassed for quick results.
10c

There is nothing too good for the baby
Why not get the best talcum powder the kind we sell!
CHILDREN 25c
suffering from
WORMS, biliousness or
sour stomach should be
given Gain's WORM Syrup.
Gain's Worm Syrup
Our flavors are all made from the best and purest fruits, the very best vanilla and the finest chocolate in the market.
Fountain Soda 5c
Ice Cream Soda 10

The cards we use are obtained from the wholesale stationers and cost from twenty-four to ninty-five cents per dozen, according to tint and quality. The size is 22x29 See Bristol board. This can be cut into suitable sizes. Our favorite is 7x24 which fits within the frames of the doors of the patent side where they not only keep clean but also screen the vacant space between the shelves and the packages.

The first important thing to do is to use clean type, good ink and a perfect inking pad. All must be kept clean. The rubber type can easily be wiped with a small piece of cheesecloth saturated with benzine. Not only ink accumulates but also an exudation of sulphur which is part of the composition of the soft rubber used in its manufacture.

To produce that nice clear effect and to avoid blurring you must impress your type several times, being careful to use the guide and to hold the type at the

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proper angle. The guide which is included in most of the sign printing outfits is of metal and of such dimensions that it can be used as an accurate spacer between the words as well as a guide for the distance between the lines. Judgment must sometimes dictate different distances to bring out different effects.

The printing done, proceed then to border your work with a series of light or heavy lines as the body of the printing may suggest. Some work needs a heavy border others may look best with a light line. In all cases it is best to leave a wide margin. Some cards look very pretty with a border of a different color. In that case draw the outlines of the border with black or red ink and then fill in with the desired color. A wide shading pen is also very handy, but you must use shading ink to make a successful line.

Too much can not be said in favor of the modern idea of using an abundance of white space to frame a nicely set composition. We can't help but notice the big ads. in the daily newspapers when that form of attraction is employed. A sign card must for the same reason be tastefully bordered to bring out the artistic effect.

It is necessary, to catch the eye of the passerby and the trade, to resort to a little extra effort and your wits must ever be at work to produce something novel. Avoid monotony. A nice idea is to use a large initial letter for your first word of the sentence. That may be drawn or cut out of some nicely printed circular, trimmed, pasted in the right place, shaded and then proceed with the printing.

Another way to embellish the sign is to use a good picture appropriate to the ad. bordered tastefully with the general frame work of the sign. Use a pretty girl face with the toilet cream ad., another smiling countenance revealing a pretty set of teeth would certainly be strong for the tooth powder ad. Use "Snoozer" for the tired feeling medicine, Weary Willie for the foot powder or the corn cure, etc. There is no end to the ideas in that line of decorating or illustrating an ad. The supply is unlimited too, for in every mail you receive some very attractive printing with superb illustration, which is at your disposal. The comic papers with the Newlyweds, Buster Brown, Father, all have some rich purpose if given a chance to illustrate one of your sign cards.

Freak Prescriptions.—A New York druggist is preparing a unique scrapbook. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that were copied from the original.

"I have an acute pain in my child's diagram; Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Dochtor, ples gif bearer five sense worth of Aundie Toxyn for gargle baby's throat and obleage."

"My little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a grown-up adult who is sick."—[*Home Herald.*

OHIO DAIRY AND FOOD LAW.

Pharmacists and others concerned in Ohio have received the following circular letter from Commissioner Renick W. Dunlap. The information which it contains appeals strongly to those pharmacists in other states where similar laws are in force.

Use of Obsolete Formulas.—The results of numerous analysis of samples of Tincture of Iodine and Spirit of Camphor taken up by this department indicate that many druggists are using formulas which are no longer official. Your attention is called to the fact that the Eighth Decennial Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which became official September 1st, 1905, is the edition recognized by the law and that all drugs and medicines sold under or by a pharmaçopœial name or title must conform to the requirements of this Revision. The edition of the National Formulary at present official is the Third Revised Edition. Druggists and manufacturers who are not already provided with the latest edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary should immediately procure them, and conform to their requirements in the future.

Mistakes in Translating Formulas.—Several cases have come to light where mistakes have been made in transposing formulas given in metric weights and measures into apothecaries weights and measures, with the result that the preparations thus made were not up to the standard. The possession of an inexpensive set of Metric Weights and Measures would remove this source of error.

Lime Water From Tablets.—The examination of a number of samples of lime water prepared from tablets indicates that lime water so prepared generally does not correspond to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. The pharmacopœial process should therefore be exclusively followed.

Tincture of Nux Vomica.—Samples of Tincture of Nux Vomica have been taken which have been found to be materially deficient in alkaloid. Inquiry into the origin of such samples has generally revealed the fact that they had been prepared from a fluid extract, or from an inferior quality of solid extract. This important tincture should be prepared from the official solid extract of full alkaloid strength.

Tincture of Opium.—Since the great advance in the price of opium, numerous samples of the tincture have been found to contain much less than the required amount of alkaloid. Your attention is called to the fact that a preparation sold as Tincture of Opium or as Laudanum must conform to the specifications laid down in the Pharmacopœia.

Proprietary Medicines and Beverages Containing Alcohol.—Proprietary medicines and beverages which contain alcohol in sufficient proportion to render them intoxicating, and do not contain a sufficient proportion of medicinal agents to prevent their being used as intoxicants are deemed to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of the law.

The sale of such preparations, except for medicinal purposes, upon the written prescription of a regular physician engaged in the practice of medicine, renders the seller liable to the payment of the Aiken Liquor Tax, and to all other restrictions placed by the laws of Ohio upon the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Beers, ales and porters, spirituous or vinous liquors, whether sold under their true names or under other names used as a disguise, should be sold in the manner prescribed by law.

Evidence received by this department indicates that the following preparations come within the class of intoxicating liquors as above defined, to wit:

Duffey's Malt Whiskey, Pabst Malt and Hops, "Swankey," Rye Phosphate, Prima Tonic, Hop Tonic, Ideal Tonic, "Beverage," "Rikk," "Schlitz Malt Extract "Ritz," Hard Cider, or cider artificially fortified by addition of alcohol.

Other preparations will be added to the above list when evidence is obtained sufficient to show that they should be classed as intoxicating liquors.

I trust that I may receive your co-operation in the enforcement of the laws under the jurisdiction of this department.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Comments on the Report of the A. Ph. A. Committee on Drug Market at the New York Meeting.

BY CHARLES E. CASPARI, CHEMIST FOR THE MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

Reports from all over the country have shown that the passage of the Food and Drugs act has had a very wholesome effect on the purity of drugs and chemicals in general. This was especially apparent from the report of the Committee on Drug Market of the A. Ph. A., presented in September at New York, but there are still several articles which it is extremely difficult to procure of the standard fixed by the U. S. P.

Too much attention can not be paid to the difference between adulteration and variation from standard. It is manifestly unfair to brand as guilty of adulteration a man whose goods vary only slightly from the official standard. In a case in Massachusetts a man was fined $100 and his reputation as an honest dealer ruined because his distilled water contained a few more parts of solids per 100,000 than the Pharmacopœia permitted. Such an administration and enforcement of law is *pro bono publico* worse than no law. In laws which are as far-reaching as food laws are, and which are capable of working tremendous hardships and injustice to honest dealers, it is unquestionably the spirit and not the letter of the law which should be enforced. The usually ignorant minions of the law whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced, must make some showing in order to earn their salaries, and hence their one object is to obtain evidence, however insignificant it may be, which might assist in a prosecution. To show how hairs may be split, the United States Government, which *a priore* is infallible, refused recently to accept a lot of Syrup of Iodide of Iron which differed from the requirements of the U. S. P. only in that it contained 4.91% of ferrous iodide instead of 5%, a difference which was well within the limit of experimental error, especially of the average Government chemist. It seems strange that the party offering that lot of Syrup of Iodide of Iron was not prosecuted for misbranding.

Another matter which requires attention is the correct labeling of such articles which, while far from being adulterated, do not possess the physical constants which the Pharmacopœia has fixed for them. This refers especially to essential oils. How should an oil be labeled, the specific gravity of which falls slightly below that required? It is not permissible to label it U. S. P., nor is it sufficient to express its true gravity on the label. The label must state that it is "for technical use." This is so evidently wrong that it seems ridiculous to consider it at all seriously, and yet it is a condition which must be met. The Government will be right in its ruling only when it has improved upon nature in growing plants which will yield oils possessed of physical constants identical with those required by the U. S. P.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, who has been appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to assist in the inspection of drugs for the port of New York, reported that the quality of imported drugs has improved wonderfully, and he spoke especially of asafœtida. The report of the committee above referred to touches on asafœtida and it was found that out of 142 samples examined, 15 only met the reqirements of the U. S. P. as to solubility in alcohol. My own results, as chemist for Meyer Brothers Drug Co., show that a U. S. P. asafœtida can be obtained, though the market is flooded with inferior grades. If these poor varieties of asafœtida do not enter this country through the port of New York, then they must certainly enter by way of some other port and steps should be taken to prevent their entrance. The same is true to a less extent perhaps of jalap.

A great deal has been said and written about the standard of the U. S. P. being too high in the case of many drugs containing alkaloids, especially in the case of aconite root, belladonna root and leaves, ipecac and jaborandi, and the report of the committee of the A. Ph. A. shows that many samples of each drug were found to be deficient in alkaloid, but at the same time many were found which exceeded in alkaloidal content the standard of the U. S. P. It is all a question of cost, and I have found that whenever one is willing to pay the price for it, the superior article can always be found, and there is no excuse for using a drug which is below standard strength.

MATRIMONIAL.

Godbold-McFerran.—Louis Arny Godbold and Miss Ruth McFerran were married in New Orleans, October 22. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Godbold, prominent in the A. Ph. A. and other national pharmaceutical affairs.

Holzhauer-Dohme.—Mr. Charles W. Holzhauer, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Ida Louise Dohme, of Baltimore, were married November 29. The engagement of this couple was announced in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, about a year ago. The groom is in business with his father at Newark. He is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and of Princeton University. The bride is one of the charming, accomplished daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dohme. Both of the young folks have grown up in the A. Ph. A. and their state pharmaceutical associations, and it is seldom that any newly married couples start life with such a host of pharmaceutical friends to wish them well.

Busy People Are of Two Kinds.—One are those who are constantly pushed by their business, and the other are constantly pushing their business. The latter class bring results.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

The California Pharmaceutical Society held an interesting meeting at San Francisco, November 14. Many papers were presented and most of them of a very practical nature.

The Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A., held its first meeting, October 24. The annual meeting of the parent association was reviewed. The local branch is in close touch with the medical profession.

The Northern Ohio Branch of the A. Ph. A. met November 15. The U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda occupied the attention of the members the greater part of the evening. In January, a joint meeting will be held with the local medical profession. Among those taking part in the discussion were President Lewis C. Hopp, Professor H. V. Arny, Dr. Sollmann and Mr. LeMasters, of Akron.

The Cause of Baldness has troubled original investigators for many generations and the explanations made are almost as numerous as the individuals who have endeavored to solve the problem. Among the most recent cause brought to public attention is the announcement of a French investigator, who claims that a microbe found in prunes, figs and other dried fruits is also found in the hair of those who are becoming bald.

The Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A., held an interesting meeting in November. The U. S. P. and N. F. were the main subjects discussed. Professor Joseph P. Remington stated that Essential Oils seem to be more frequently adulterated than any other class of medicinal substances. M. I. Wilbert pointed out that retail druggists buy for their prescription department chemicals that are fit only for technical use and are so labeled by the manufacturers.

Boards of Pharmacy Entertained.—There is a growing practice of local pharmacists' entertaining the members of boards of pharmacy in the locality in which examinations are held. The drug fraternity of Western Pennsylvania gave the state board of pharmacy a banquet in Pittsburg, November 21. An exceptionally pleasant evening was had and a better understanding between examiners and the proprietors of that section of the state was brought about.

The N. A. R. D. Reports of Officers and committees were printed for distribution as they were read. Before the association adjourned these documents were collected in sets and furnished by the general secretary to all who desired them. This was much appreciated and some similar arrangement could well be followed in the A. Ph. A. In that organization the various sections could arrange for the distribution of sets of the papers and reports submitted for consideration.

The New York Branch of the A. Ph. A. met November 11, and a total membership of eighty-one was reported. Professor H. J. Lohmann, of Jersey City, illustrated with specimens his instructive talk on the different types of silicates in pharmacy. The treasurer reported about $40.00 on hand. Dr. William Muir opened the discussion on U. S. P. and N. F. work, which is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Dr. Joseph Weinstein said that one of the first difficulties to be overcome is that of familiarizing the druggist himself with the National Formulary. He regretted to admit that some druggists do not even understand what is meant by N. F. The subject was discussed by C. O. Bigelow and J. C. Gallagher.

The Jobbers' Social Club, consisting of the members of the jobbing firms of Missouri River, met in St. Louis, November 15, and discussed denatured alcohol, internal revenue and other matters of interest to the general drug trade. As the name of the organization indicates, the social feature was prominent and the out of town visitors will long remember the recent gathering which gave attention to luncheons, sight-seeing and auto trips. Those present were:

Cyrus P. Walbridge and Theo. F. Meyer, St. Louis; President Weller and Secretary C. E. Bedwell, Omaha; A. S. Raymond, Lincoln; L. M. Smith, St. Joseph; F. A. Faxon, W. T. Bland and George W. Evans, Kansas City; W. A. Hover, Denver; H. I. Fox, Wichita; W. J. Walding, Toledo; F. E. Holliday, New York.

Ill. Ph. A.—The semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held at the office of the Secretary in Chicago on Friday, November 22.

The city members were nearly all present and quite a number of out of town members were in attendance.

After conference with the representatives of the Travelers' Association the date for the annual meeting was fixed as Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9, 10, and 11.

Nomination for the voting cards were made as follows:

Board of Pharmacy.—C. A. Storer, Chicago; Ewald Weber, Chicago; H. P. Sandkoetter, Chicago; V. H. Chantler; Chicago; Emanuel Komie, Chicago; E. H. Ladish, Chicago; C. H. Avery, Chicago; I. M. Light, Chicago; J. E. Murbach, Chicago; J. P. Crowley, Chicago; H. J. Baumann, Dundee; C. S. Trowbridge, Senaca; Wm. Jungkunz, Freeport; J. C. Dunbar, Monmouth; C. A. Webster, Canton; Fritz Lueder, Peoria; J. F. G. Helmer, Paxton; John Stallings, Danville; B. F. Garver, Farmer City; W. A. Saylor, Greenfield; Frank Milnor, Litchfield; J. W. Gain, East St. Louis; P. O. Martin, Effingham; C. E. Webber, El Dorado; Thos. Rixleben, Jonesboro.

Advisory Board.—S. C. Yeomans, Chicago; W. P. Knoche, Chicago; H. E. Cain, Chicago; John Novak, Chicago; W. T. Klenze, Chicago; John A. Lambrecht, Chicago; Lee N. Pedigo, Chicago; Andrew Scherer, Chicago; Herman Fry, Chicago; J. H. Wells, Chicago; Edwin Hall, Elgin; Chas Nadler, Peru; Herman Hollander, Galena; W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell; A. B. Clark, Galesburg; Albert Zimmerman, Peoria; J. L. Bonnett, Bloomington; Edwin S. Owen, Danville; W. W. Davis, Bement; R. A. Kuechler, Jacksonville; Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville; A. O. Kring, East St. Louis; J. J. Pfaff, Centralia; L. L. Smith, McLeansboro; W. M. Parks, Du Quoin.

—[W. B. DAY, Secretary.

Get on the other side of the street when you see a man approaching who never fails to inform you that the world is daily growing worse.

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STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

If It Is a Drug Clerk You Need advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

A More Prosperous New Year will follow 1907, if you carefully read and follow the suggestions made by the advertisers in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

From Saloon to Drug Store.—Of course the recent prohibition movement has greatly disturbed saloon keepers in the section of the country where prohibition sentiment prevails. We have just learned of one saloon keeper, however, who saw his way out of the difficulty. The day after the election in which the town went dry, he placed on the front door of his saloon a sign which read,

Never mind, little saloon, don't you cry,
You will be a drug store by and by.

Perhaps the board of pharmacy of the state will have the opportunity of looking after the new "drug store."

Conrad Lewis Diehl.—Upon his retirement by expiration of his term of office as a member of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy—terminating a service aggregating more than twenty years—Prof. C. Lewis Diehl was presented by his associates with a handsome sterling silver loving cup, tastefully inscribed:

"To
Conrad Lewis Diehl, Ph. M.,
from his associates on the
Kentucky Board of Pharmacy
1907."

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The term of office of Professor C. Lewis Diehl has just expired, aggregating a service of more than twenty years as a member of this Board, and

WHEREAS, During this time he has by his constant interest and exceptional ability rendered the pharmacists of Kentucky inestimable service; and by his endearing personal qualities deeply attached himself to his associates on the Board, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy in regular annual session, this the 8th day of October, 19 7, that while in this capacity his term of service to his fellow-pharmacists has been long and well spent it is hoped that for many years yet he may be permitted to continne the work of usefulness for which he is so admirably fitted; and, that as an expression of the high appreciation of the unfailing devotion and invaluable service thus rendered to the material advancement and uplift of pharmacy in this state it is ordered that this preamble and resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy thereof be furnished Professor Diehl by the Secretary of the Board.

Drug Clerks Scarce at the Lovers' Meeting.—A St. Louis woman charitably inclined has decided that a new field is open for her. She explains that when the usual age arrives that lovers will be lovers is just as natural as "boys will be boys" and girls will be girls. She feels that large cities have a class of population which lacks the opportunity for young people to meet under favorable environments. This philanthropist opens her parlors Sunday evenings for the use of young people who do not have access to other parlors. She hopes in time to raise a fund with which to erect a building suitable for the work which is becoming her life's ambition. Some of the St. Louis drug clerks interviewed on the subject were quick to endorse this good woman's statement that "it is natural and proper for young ladies to have sweethearts and that no girl's life is complete without a lover." They, however, explained that drug clerks have the opportunity of meeting young ladies in the store, and they are not backward in making use of it. They also find the theater and social public gatherings attractive for the few evenings that they have off from store work, so that drug clerks are not likely to take advantage of the Lovers' Home when it becomes established in St. Louis.

NECROLOGY.

Harrison D. Harle, treasurer and manager of the Harle-Haas Drug Co., at Council Bluffs, Ia., died suddenly at his office, November 8. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He had suffered from a previous attack about four years ago. Mr. Harle was born at Mt. Vernon, O., sixty-four years ago. He went to Council Bluffs with his father while a mere boy. He learned the drug business and worked his way up in that city. He was a man who made many close friends during his years of business activity. His employes were especially devoted to him, many having remained during an ordinary life-time of service. He is survived by a widow and one child, Miss Cora.

Col. Dan Y. Wheeler.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Mr. Dan Y. Wheeler. He died at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, at 3 p. m., Wednesday, October 30. Mr. Wheeler had just returned from a business trip to Salt Lake City and other Utah points. He had had a successful trip and was feeling unusually well. He remarked to some of his friends Tuesday evening that he never felt better in his life. On Wednesday morning at 10:30 while on his way to his office in the Charles Block, at Fifteenth and Curtis Streets he was struck by an automobile, thrown violently to the pavement and suffered a concussion of the brain, which resulted fatally a few hours later. He was conscious for a short time after he was injured, but soon lapsed into an unconscious state from which he did not recover. Mr. Wheeler was fifty-eight years of age. He was one of the best known drug men in the West. For the past fifteen years he was the western representative of the Richardson Drug Co., of Omaha, with headquarters at Denver. For five years prior to that time he was in the employ of Meyer Bros. Drug Co. For twelve years prior to that he was in the employ of the Richardson Drug Co., St. Louis. He left them to go with the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. after the fire which destroyed the Richardson Drug Co.'s building in 1888. Mr. Wheeler was a widower, his wife having died some fifteen years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. O. Shattuck, of Greeley, Colo., and Miss Margaret Wheeler, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Wheeler was born in Berea, Ohio. He was a graduate of the Baldwin University. Was also a graduate in pharmacy. For thirty years he had been actively engaged in the drug business as traveling salesman.

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ST. LOUIS IN 1868.

BY JAMES M. GOOD, PH. G., ST. LOUIS.

A record of the retail drug business of St. Louis from 1668 to recent times, read at a reminiscence meeting held under the auspices of the class of 1875 of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Druggists in business in St. Louis in 1868, and the years immediately following were: Eugene L. Massot, Fourth and Spruce Streets; Enno Sander & Co., Fourth and Walnut Streets; Enno Sander & Co., Second and Walnut Streets, succeeded by Habicht & Co., Fourth and Walnut Streets; Habicht & Co., Second and Walnut Streets. At Fourth and Market Streets was M. W. Alexander, who afterward opened a second store at Fifth (Broadway) and Olive. He moved later to 518 Olive Street, succeeding the Mellier Drug Co.

The latter firm for a number of years had a retail and wholesale store on Washington Avenue. About a square east of Mellier's was Merrell's wholesale and retail establishment, the foundation of the present J. S. Merrell Drug Company. Catlin's in 1868 was located at Sixth and St. Charles Streets. The store was afterward moved to Sixth Street and Washington Avenue. The career of the establishment since it passed out of their hands is recent and familiar history.

Among the old down-town stores was Sennewald's at Third and Market Streets, Theo. Kalb's at Second and Poplar Streets, and that of Chas. L. Lips at Second and Myrtle Streets. Mr. Lips was for many years the treasurer of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Alex Leitch, a popular man, who did a large business and got good prices, was located at Seventh and Olive Streets. Arthur Leitch & Hendel were at Fourth and Olive Streets, and Hendel alone at Sixth and Market Streets; Jones & Sibley were located at Fifth and Market Streets. They had a good business but they later complained that the west end stores cut off a great deal of their trade. The stores mentioned included Kirkbride, Rohlfing and myself.

One of the old school druggists was J. H. Barnard, located on North Fourth Street near Christy Avenue, or Green Street, as it was then called. The name was changed for the same reason that a portion of Chestnut Street was changed to Lawton Avenue.

Prominent among the Washington Avenue druggists and in the College of Pharmacy affairs was Wm. H. Crawford, located when I first knew him at the northeast corner of Eighth Street and Washington Avenue, afterward at northwest corner of Seventh Street and Washington Avenue, and later at the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Washington Avenue. A branch store was started by him at Seventeenth Street and Lucas Avenue, in the building which had been Dr. O'Reilly's stable which was converted into a drug store. The prescriptions from the office, by force of gravity, found their way into the store. Mr. Crawford opened the store at Twenty-eighth and Olive Streets, which was afterward purchased by Royston and later by Schweickhardt. In the late sixties, a druggist by the name of Swann was located at Twelfth and Olive Streets. It was an excellent location on account of the proximity of Lucas market. Swann's cologne water had an enviable reputation among the "first families." Many of them were then located on Lucas Place. A Mr. Brown had a drug store on the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Olive Streets. For a while he had the sympathy of the Lucas Place people when C. K. Jones opened a store on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Olive Streets, but Jones was the more enterprising man and it was not very long before Brown moved out. Jones afterwards sold his store to Russell Riley and purchased another at Twenty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue. At Fourteenth and Market Streets were two stores running in competition, one owned by Hollister, the other by Schroeder, both excellent men and earnest in their support of the College of Pharmacy.

Among the down town druggists were the Dimmitt Brothers of "Cough Balsam" fame. They were located at Seventh and Olive streets, southeast corner. The store was afterward owned and conducted by Albert Merrell, now well known as Dr. Merrell.

Down at Second and Olive Streets was the store of J. and C. Maguire of Benne Plant notoriety. "Con" Maguire as he was called, was mixed up with McKee in the "whiskey ring" business.

On Washington Avenue and Sixth Street, was located the retail drug firm of Primm & Marthaler. Primm afterward opened the store at Fourteenth Street and Washington Avenue. He is gratefully remembered by the class of '75 and others who preceded them.

Hoelke, at one time at Sixth and Market Streets, later at Park and Mississippi Avenues, was much interested in the College of Pharmacy as well as in Ethical Pharmacy in general.

Contemporary with Chas. Bang, McBride and O'Gallager was our staunch friend, F. X. Crawley, located at Twenty-second and Carr Streets. He was handicapped physically with two little club feet, but he was a good pharmacist, interested in the advancement of the art of pharmacy and faithful in his devotion to the college and to his duties on the Board of Pharmacy for the City of St. Louis. Geo. Ude and H. E. Ahlbrandt deserve remembrance for their faithful adherence to the interests of the College of Pharmacy. Other old-time druggists, not to be forgotten were Henry Foerg, Seventh and Spruce Streets; Francis Brothers, Broadway and Wash Streets; O. W. Heyer, Broadway and Franklin Avenue; E. E. Shendal, Fourteenth and Market Streets, and Thomas Tanton, who was located at several down town points.

There were groups of pharmacists in both North and South St. Louis, who were better known to others present than to myself, who are deserving of conspicuous mention. We are all proud of the ability and accomplishments of our old friend, G. H. Chas. Klie, now Dr. Klie. A man of more than local reputation among pharmacists at one time; he now rarely mingles with them and seems to be devoting himself entirely to the practice of medicine.

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A TRADITION.

The Silver Plate in His Head.—This sounds well to the average person and perhaps would look well if it could be accomplished. But the superstition that surgeons remove a portion of the skull and replace it with a silver plate survives all efforts to outlive and out-educate the existence of such a fallacy. We are reminded of this by the large head lines on the first page of a leading St. Louis daily which announces that as a last resort the surgeons are likely to remove a portion of a man's skull and replace it with a silver plate. The case is described in such details that we cannot blame the average person for believing the statement to be a fact. Some years ago, the St. Louis daily papers, or one in particular gave account after account of burglaries where it was claimed that the victims were chloroformed in order that the burglars might work unmolested. After securing statements from the chiefs of police and detectives of St. Louis and East St. Louis to the effect that never in their experience had they known of such a case, the daily papers finally gave up the sensational feature of their criminal reports. As a matter of interest to our readers in general and for the information of some newspapers in particular, we copy the following from the Stories of a Country Doctor, by Willis P. King:

Many People Have a Tradition about a Silver Plate being put in the skull in place of bone lost in injuries to the head. In every neighborhood that I have lived in there has been some person who either believed or affected to believe that he was wearing a silver plate. I knew two or three of those silver plated fellows in my boyhood, and so I grew up a strong convert to the silver plate theory, which I strenuously held until it was lectured out of me by an eminent surgeon. So strong is this belief with most people that many a country doctor loses his popularity in cases where he must remove large portions of fractured and detached skull in recent injuries. The bystanders will insist that he ought to do it, and, if the patient dies afterward, they are apt to attribute the death to the fact that the silver plate was omitted. The local papers in my town a few years ago, in giving accounts of accidents to different persons in whom the skull was fractured, repeated the statement that "the doctor skillfully inserted a silver plate to replace the lost bone."

They finally stated that I had performed this wonderful operation on one of my patients who had suffered from a fracture of the skull with the loss of a large amount of bone. I had my fears, that, perhaps the profession had lent itself to this fraud by not denying it. Many doctors are willing to take the credit of having done brilliant things, whether they have done them or not. I presume that I am as willing as any one to take credit to myself for what I actually do. I think that it is both laudable and defensible, but I never saw the day when I desired to profit by a falsehood and by the propagation of an unreasonable and lying theory. Feeling that the truth about this thing, as about all things, ought to be known I wrote an article for the paper denying that I had done such an operation, and stating positively that no such operation had ever been successfully performed, giving scientific reasons as to why it could not succeed, and concluded by offering one thousand dollars for the production of a single case where the fact of the successful performance of such an operation could be demonstrated.

My office was besieged for a week with people of all grades of society, learned and unlearned, claiming the reward. They all knew people with silver bearing crania, but they neglected to bring them along.

An intelligent minister, with a collegiate education, knew three persons who had silver in their heads. They all wanted the reward, but no one could bring a patient with a quarter in his skull. Of course, I sat back and read my terms from the paper and said, "bring on your man, demonstrate the fact and get your money."

Nobody could do it.

A most ridiculous circumstance happened to me about a year after this.

Coming out of my office one afternoon I met one of those self-conceited and trifling sort of fellows who hang about the street corners on pretense of awaiting employment and run at the first approach of an employer; who hang about saloons and salute all respectable looking men who approach the bar with friendly recognition and effusive compliments with the expectation of a treat, while their poor slabsided wives take in washing. This fellow had the deeply imprinted lines about the corners of his mouth of an egotistical ass, and natural born liar written in an indelible hand all over his face. He introduced me to his fellow lounger, much like himself but not quite so talkative.

"Ef ye ever want a doctor," said he to his friend, "here's the man that can raise ye from the dead. He can come as near to it as the next 'un. Jest as soon cut yer leg off as to look at ye. I've seed the Doc. in blood up to his eyes, and you bet, he never flinches. I seed him take out a hull lot of a feller's skull onst, an' put in a big silver plate in its place. The Doc. tho't I wusn't lookin', but I seed 'm when he done it. You bet he's sly, if he ain't afeard."

This compliment was too much; I didn't deny it and went away feeling like a sneak.

I think popular prejudice in favor of this standing falsehood springs from this fact. In injuries to the skull where a part of the outer table is lost it is frequently the case that the periostium (the covering of the bone) is not destroyed and from this, and also from the bone itself, new bone is formed. The friends and neighbors stand by during the operation and see a large portion of the outer table removed and may, perhaps, keep the bone. When the person recovers, with the lost substance replaced by a growth of new bone, and they find that there is no depression where they think there ought to be, they can not account for this unexpected condition of things on any other hypoth-

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esis than that "the doctor slipped a piece of silver in when we wusn't lookin'." They know nothing of the reformation of bone, and they would as soon expect to see his great toe grow out again, after being amputated, as to see bone re-form. The neigborhood liar, who is always present at an accident, a circus or a dog fight, takes advantage of the occasion and says he "saw the Doc. when he put the silver in the hole. He tho't I wusn't lookin', but I seen him when he done it." This lie is accepted as evidence, as it seems to explain what they do not otherwise understand, and hence the delusion. The man with the injured skull hears the story, feels of his head, and says, "Yes, I guess it's so," and soon begins to exhibit himself as a man with a silver plate in his skull and ever after he is a living lie.

Give Old Mother Nature a Chance.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Escape from your shop for a little,
No matter just where it may be.
Go out in the green woods and whittle,
Or wander along by the sea.
Fly forth from the turbulent city
And all of its clangorous ills,
And list to the jovial ditty
Of birds on the burgeoning hills.

No matter how much you enjoy it,
Drop work for a moment and dance.
Go out for a little and "boy it"—
Give old Mother Nature a chance.
Be noisy and fresh, and be jolly;
Build castles of nothing but air;
Drop worry and black melancholy—
Escape from vexation and care.

Go lie in the grass and just holler;
Go laze by the babbling streams.
Forget there's a thing called the dollar,
And live in your visions and dreams.
Like mists of the night, like a bubble,
Will vanish unquiet and fear;
And out of the sea of your trouble
Will rise the warm sunlight of cheer.

—[*Critic and Guide.*

F. The Latest Picture of James Reed, of Nebraska City, Neb., whose death is recorded in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, is shown in the above snap shot by F. H. Dort, of Auburn. The picture was taken at Seward during the annual meeting of the Neb. Ph. A., last June. The parties, reading from left to right, are: S. C. Wilson, C. R. Dunavan, Dr. Charles E. Caspari, James Reed, J. A. Schall, C. C. Stombaugh.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

Celluloid Combs Dangerous.—Prof. Peajack is drawing attention to the very explosive and inflammable nature of celluloid hair combs.

Turbid Cider is said to be the best clarified with catchu solution, 21 pounds, dissolved in 2 gallons of water, for 352 gallons (imp.) of the cider.

India Rubber Adhesive Plaster is also a very useful article for mending clothing, furniture and a thousand and one articles of the household. For the repairing of India rubber articles, nothing is equal to it. Water bags, syringes, hose, waterproofs, mackintoshes, boots and shoes, in fact anything made of rubber can be repaired or patched and made serviceable by the use of this material.

A Quick Filter.—A quick filter is appreciated in every well regulated pharmacy.

Take a clear piece of chamois skin free from thin places; cut it off to the desired length; wash it in a weak solution of sal soda or any alkali, to remove the grease, and rinse thoroughly in cold water before using. Tinctures, elixirs, syrups and even mucilages are filtered rapidly. A pint of thin syrup will run through in four or five minutes. By washing thoroughly after each time of using it will last a long time. —[*Practical Drug Topics.*

To Prevent Rusting.—A patented process to prevent rusting of wrought or cast iron consists in applying with a brush a strong solution of potassium bichromate and drying in a stove or over an open fire. Drying at ordinary temperature is not sufficient. To ascertain if the heat is strong enough, the iron is moistened with a little water. So long as this takes up any color the heat must be increased. When the proper degree of heat is reached, a fine deep black layer results, which is not acted upon by water, and protects the surface from the action of the atmosphere.

Silvering Pills.—The following tip from an old dispenser may be useful to readers who like to turn out silver-coated pills in good style. I very seldom use any mucilage or syrup to stick the silver on. The method I adopt is to make the mass hard enough so that it will roll comfortably. This I cut and round well, then roll the pills off from the side of pill-machine into a four ounce earthenware covered ointment-pot, hold the pot over a lighted spirit-lamp, and warm slightly; then add silver-leaf in proper proportions, and rotate the pot gently until pills are properly coated. It is necessary to keep up the rotary motion and warm over the spirit-lamp during the process. A good chip-box answers as well as an earthenware pot, but, of course, chars by constant use. This method of silvering pills requires a little practice, as too much heat must not be used, and the constituents of the mass must be taken into consideration.—[*Chemist and Druggist.*

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WORKING FORMULAS.

Rami's Compound Syrup of Bromoform.—Bromo form, 2; tincture of aconite, 2; codeine, 0.5; alcohol (90 per cent.), 47.5; syrup of balsam of tolu, 700; syrup of red poppies, 250 parts by weight.—[*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1906, 51, 1,043.

Perfumes for Hair Oil.—(1) Heliotropin, 8 grains; coumarin, 1 grain; orris oil, 1 drop; otto of rose, 16 minims; bergamot oil, 30 minims. (2) Coumarin, 2 grains; clove oil, 4 drops; cassia oil, 4 drops; lavender oil, 15 minims; lemon oil, 45 minims; bergamot oil, 75 minims.—[*Druggists Circular.*

Carbolic Liniment.

Liquid carbolic acid	2 drachms.
Camphorated oil	2 ounces.
Cedar wood oil	1 ounce.
Cottonseed oil	5 ounces.

Mix.

Hair Curling Liquids.—(1) Resin, 12; alcohol (90 per cent) 1,000: perfumed with bergamot and musk. (2) Potassium carbonate, 15; solution of ammonia, 5; glycerin, 30; rose water, 750; orange flower water, 200. (3) Potassium carbonate, 7; solution of ammonia, ⅜; glycerin, 15; alcohol, 42; diluted to 600 with rose water.[*Pharm. Zeit.*, 46, 286.

In Dandruff.

One of the simplest washes for dandruff is the following:

Chloral hydrate	3 drachms.
Glycerin	5 drachms.
Water	8 ounces.

—[*Critic & Guide.*

Handkerchiefs for Colds in the Head.—An English patent directs that the handkerchiefs be exposed to the vapour obtained by heating a solution of—

Menthol	10 parts.
Terbinol	20 parts.
Eucalyptol	20 parts.
Creolin	5 parts.
Alcohol, 96 per cent	45 parts.

Extract Curry.

Oil Black Pepper	2 drachms.
Oil Coriander	2 drachms.
Oil Caraway	1 drachm.
Oil Cloves	1 drachm.
Oil Cardamon	30 drops.
Extract Ginger	6 ounces.
Extract Capsicum	4 ounces.
Tincture Turmeric	6 ounces.

Mix and filter.

To Prevent Caterpillars Ascending Tress.

Venice turpentine	10 ounces.
Resin	50 ounces.
Turpentine	7 ounces.
Tar	4 ounces.
Lard	25 ounces.
Rape oil	12 ounces.
Tallow	10 ounces.

The composition should be painted on the trees in the form of a complete belt, an inch or two wide, about a yard from the ground—D. & C. D.

Improved Formula for Cold Cream.—White soft paraffin, 26 Gm.; paraffin ointment (hard paraffin, 1, soft paraffin, 4), 14 Gm.; hydrous wool fat, 10 Gm., distilled water, 20 Ml.; glycerin, 30 Gm., oil of geranium, 2 drops; or oil of neroli, oil of bergamot, of each 8 drops; lemon oil, 4 drops. The soft paraffin, lanoline, and paraffin ointment are thoroughly mixed, the water is then gradually incorporated, finally the glycerin and the perfumes.—[E. CRUSE-HALLE (*Pharm. Zeit.*,1906,51,906).

To Clean a Cask that has become fusty is difficult, but the "Revue de Chimie Industrielle" states that it can be successfully accomplished. The following things are put in the cask—

Common salt	1½ oz.
Manganese dioxide	1½ oz.
Sulphuric acid	1½ oz.
Hot water	40 oz.

well shaken, and the cask allowed to remain for a few hours. The final stage is to rinse out the cask with several changes of water.

Paste for Parchment Paper.—The following paste will fix parchment paper to glass or almost any other polished surface:—Macerate in separate vessels gum arabic, 120, and tragacanth, 30, each in a small quantity of water. When the tragacanth has swollen and is quite soft it is stirred until homogeneous, and the gum acacia solution is added. The mixture is then squeezed through linen, and the strained mucilage is incorporated with glycerin 120 fluid parts. Water is finally added to make the volume 1,000.—[*Druggists Circular*, 1906, 50, 441.

Polishing Soaps For Silverware.—Neueste Erfindungen und Eefahrungen give the following for "approved silverware polishing soaps."

White or yellow soap, shaved thinly	80 parts
Burnt magnesia	18 parts
English red, very finely pulverized	2 parts

Heat the soap in as little water as possible to dissolve the same, and when dissolved add the other ingredients, stirring or rubbing them well up. Properly used, this soap, will keep silverware in the best possible condition. Another.

White or yellow soap, shaved thinly	80 parts
Tartaric acid	4 parts
Tripoli	4 parts
Ammonia alum	4 parts
Lead Carbonate	4 parts
Water, sufficient.	

Mix as in the first instance. Finally, the following is given as a "vortreffliche" silverware soap, "if one is only careful with his powdered chalk."

White or yellow soap, finely shaved	100 parts
Tin ash (putty), pulverized	4 parts
Chalk, precipitated, finely powdered	16 parts
Ammonium carbonate	18 parts

Mix, as in first case. For the hartshorn salt, ammonium carbonate (the pyro-oleosum) may be substituted.

"Just as Good," is seldom good and never just.—[POOR RICHARD, JUNIOR.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Are You to be Examined in South Dakota?—If you are seeking the registration by examination in that State it will be necessary to give evidence of your preliminary education. The following is a set of questions used for that purpose by the Board at the October meeting.

I. What bodies of water are connected by the Suez canal? What bodies will be by the Panama canal?

II. Locate the following cities: St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Hamburg, Moscow, Yokohama, Atlanta, Melbourne and Cape Town.

III. Trace a journey by water from Duluth to Boston.

IV. How many acres in a field 24 rods long and 333⅓ feet wide?

V. If articles cost 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents respectively, for how much must I sell them to gain 20 per cent?

VI. In the sentence "Large bodies move slowly" state the part of speech of each word and its use in the sentence.

VII. Write a letter to some druggist stating your education and experiences and offering him your services as a drug clerk.

VIII. Trace the circulation from heart to lungs and back, and state the changes that take place in this pulmonary circulation.

IX. What important events took place in 1492, 1607, 1775, 1776, 1783, 1789, 1812, 1845, 1860 and 1898?

The next meeting of the board will be held in Canton in January, 1908.

A Prescription Examination.—The following was suggested by Prof. H. P. Hynson in his address before the N. A. B. P.

(*a*) Write the following prescription in the form you would use in making copies, if requested to furnish same to customer. It being understood that the prescriptions were originally written in the form usually employed by physicians.

(*b*) Write under each, *full* directions for preparing and dispensing the prescription. Make the directions so clear and complete that they might be understood by an untrained person who knew the names of the medicines and utensils to be used. Be careful to emphasize important points and to warn against the use of improper methods or procedures.

4690. Prepare one fluidounce of a spray solution containing five per cent of campho-menthol and two per cent of guaiacol in white petroleum oil. Direct it to be used in a nebulizer as required.

4691. Prepare twenty-five capsules, each capsule to contain one-sixteenth grain of arsenic trioxide, three grains of asafetida, one grain of reduced iron and one-fourth grain of extract of nux vomica. Direct one capsule to be taken three times a day.

4692. Make an ointment of extract of opium ten grains and bismuth subgallate two drams with sufficient cocoa butter and expressed oil of almonds to weigh one ounce. Dispense in collapsible tube and direct it to be used as an ointment twice a day.

4693. Make a solution of four grains of morphine sulphate, six drams of potassium bromide and one dram of hydrated chloral in enough water to make four fluidounces. Direct one-eighth to be taken as directed.

4694. Make fifteen pills each containing two grains of quinine sulphate and one thirtieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate. Direct one pill to be taken three times a day after eating.

(*c*) Give directions for making three one-grain opium suppositories by hand.

(*d*) Give directions for making and moulding six one-fourth grain extract of belladonna suppositories.

(*e*) Give essential points in filling konseals.

Pharmacy Questions for Medical Students.—The following set was submitted by Dr. F. M. DeLorme, in the Long Island College Hospital.

If all medical students were required to become proficient along similar lines, the problem of better relations between the physician and pharmacists would be much more readily solved.

Long Island College Hospital. Examination in Pharmacy.

1. How many teaspoonful doses in 100 c. c.?

(B) Define the following abbreviations: U. S. P., Gm., N. F., aa., Cong.

(C) A three ounce mixture contains 3. iij of Laudanum; how much opium does each teaspoonful contain?

(D) How much Phenol necessary to make one liter of 2% solution?

(E) Define following terms: Menstrau, Percol etc., Filtrate, Excipient.

2. Mention distinguishing differences between following: Fluid extracts and Tinctures, Infusions and Decoctions, Ointments and Cerates, Mixtures and Solutions.

(B) Define following: Suppository, Emulsion, Syrup, Solution.

3. Write a prescription for ten one gramme powders of bismuth sub-carb.

(B) Arrange the following prescription in correct form, dosing for adult:

(C) Bromide of potash, Syr. Ginger, Chloral hydrate, Peppermint water.

(D) Po. Red pepper, Ext. Nux Vomica, Pepsin.

(Order this in both pill and capsule form; order twelve doses.)

(E) Order six suppositories containing ext. Belladonna and ext. opium, adopting dose and size for ten year old child.

4. State percentage drug strength and official titles of the following: Paregoric, Dover's Powder, Donovan's solution, Sp. Nitroglycerin, Tr. Belladonna, Tr. Strophanthus, Lugo's Sol. Inf. Digitalis, Syr. Hydriodic acid Solution of Hydrogen peroxide.

5. Give official titles in full of all, and indicate with a cross (X) those drugs in the following list that are soluble or miscible with water:

Strychnine sulphate, Syr. Iodide of Iron, Acetate of Potash, Phenacetin, Bismuth sub-carbonate, Bicarb. Soda, Tr. Cannabis Indica, Sugar of Lead, Comp. Licorice Po., Balsam of Copaiba.

(B) Mention two substances incompatible with each of the following: Iron salts, Tannin, Iodides, Alkaloids, Alkalies.

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THERAPEUTICS FOR PHARMACISTS.

Masking the Taste of Quinine.—Borde (L'Union Pharm.) recommends suspending quinine sulphate in olive oil to disguise its bitter taste. One part of the quinine is triturated with eight of oil and the dose is given in a little milk.

Application For Ear-Ache.—Camphorated chloral, 1; glycerin, 6; oil of sweet almonds, 2. The region round the painful ear is rubbed with the mixture. It is claimed that pain is relieved "as if by magic."—[*Bull. Gen de Therap. 145, 720.*

For Ringworm.—Dr. Jackson (*Med. Record*) advises, as an application in the treatment of ringworm, goose grease, containing crystals of iodin in the strength of one dram to the ounce. It is to be applied to the affected parts twice a day until some reaction is produced, then once a day.

Ice and H_2O_2 in the Rectum.—Do you know that a piece of ice introduced into the rectum is a most excellent means of "waking up" a patient in coal gas or narcotic poisoning? And an ounce of peroxide of hydrogen thrown high up into the rectum is also highly beneficial for the purpose.—[*Critic and Guide.*

Non-Bitter Solution of Quinine.

Sulphate of Quinine	15 gr.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	15 min.
Saturated Solution of Saccharine	3 fl dr.
Spirit of Peppermint	2½ fl dr.
Water	qs. 6 oz.

We would like to try it before publishing the formula. If convenient please have a bottle made up for examination.

To Treat a Cold.—Dr. Charles H. Shepard (*Jour. Amer. Med. Asso.*), makes the assertion that the practice of administering quinine to break up a cold is to be condemned because of its debilitating effect on the nervous system and heart. Let the patient abstain from food for at least twenty-four hours. He should drink freely of water and take brisk open air exercises, which may be followed by the Turkish bath and an oil rub.

To Take Castor Oil, if prepared according to a correspondent in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, the oil will please the most fastidious. His directions are: "Take of pure

Castor oil	1 pint.
Alcohol	½ ounce.
Saccharin	10 grains.
Oil of wintergreen	10 drops.

Dissolve the saccharin in the alcohol and add to the oils, shaking well."

Fissures of the Breast.—Lepage states that he has found solutions of boric acid on compresses excellent, but he offers this formula:

℞ Menthol

Cocaine hydrochloride, aa	7½ grs.
Powdered salol	80 grs.
Lanolin	
Petrolatum, aa	6½ drs.

M. Make an ointment.—[*New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal.*

Unna's Corn Cure.—Unna, the great skin specialist, according to the *Chemist and Druggist*, treats a corn as follows: A ring of glycerine jelly is painted round the circumference of the corn, to form a raised rampart. A piece of salicylic plaster mull is then cut to the size and shape of the central depression, and applied to the surface of the corn. This is then covered with a layer of glycerine jelly, and before it sets a pad of cotton-wool is applied to the surface. This process is repeated as often as is necessary, until the horny layer separates and is cast off.

Egg Albumin and Castor Oil in Burns.—A mixture of castor oil with the white of an egg allays the pain more quickly and causes the wound to heal more rapidly than any other application. The eggs are broken into a bowl, and the castor oil gradually and slowly poured in while the eggs are beaten. Enough oil is added to make a thick, creamy paste, which is applied to the burn with a feather. The applications are repeated often enough to prevent their becoming dry or sticky. It is best to abstain from any dressings, leaving the surface uncovered.—[*Med. Fortnightly.*

Camphor for Ulcers of the Leg.—Schulze (quoted in *New York Medical Journal*, July 19, 1902) says that camphor gives the best results in ulcer of the leg. The following are his prescriptions:

Triturated camphor	½ dr.
Zinc oxide	7½ drs.
Lard, to	6 ozs.

M.

Or,

Triturated camphor	½ oz.
Zinc oxide	3 ozs.
Olive oil	3 ozs.

M.

You Will Scarcely Taste It.—The *San Francisco and Pacific Druggist* says, the best way to give quinine is to add one grain of tannic acid to each three grains of quinine, giving them in a vehicle of syrup of tolu. In case copaiba and turpentine are not given in gelatin capsules, an emulsion flavored with gaultheria comes next in order. For chloral hydrate, peppermint water is perhaps better than cinnamon. Equal parts of peppermint-water and simple syrup make the best vehicle for sodium salicylate. A few grains of table salt placed upon the tongue will produce a copious flow of saliva and then if swallowed with medicine which has an objectionable taste it may be in a measure, disguised. Care should be taken, however, that no chemical incompatibility exists. Medicines should not be taken into the mouth when the secretions are inactive or the membranes dry and parched. Simple water or lemon juice will obviate a part of this trouble. A combination of syrup and red raspberry and glycerine makes an unusually palatable vehicle.

If You Want a Drug Clerk advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis R. D. A. will give a select ball at the Union Club, December 6. Tickets are $3.00.

The N. A. R. D. has not as yet established a Woman's Organization in St. Louis. Is it not about time?

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year is the wish of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for its thousands of readers.

The Death of Col. D. Y. Wheeler brought grief to many St. Louis people who had learned to love that whole-souled individual.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy will hold a special meeting at Springfield, December 9. The secretary is Charles Gietner, 205 South Broadway, St. Louis.

Congratulations are still being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bang, whose golden wedding anniversary was announced in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November.

The Question of Rebating Clerks on certain sales as explained on page 468 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November is being discussed in a number of St. Louis drug stores.

Echoes of the Hemm Anniversary marking the completion of a term of twenty-five years as teacher in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy continue to reach Professor Francis Hemm.

The Government Inspectors under the Pure Food and Drugs Law are busy in St. Louis, but as yet have not reached the retail stores. They find plenty to keep them busy in other lines.

Some St. Louis Pharmacists remarked that the "Minister's Welcome" on page 478 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November saved them the necessity of a Sunday forenoon at church.

Leo Suppan, assistant in chemistry at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has been secured as Editor of the *National Druggist*. He is eminently fitted to discharge the new duties which he assumed December 1.

Prof. James M. Good now occupies two buildings at Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street. He has purchased the drug store across the way and will soon move his entire stock into the new location at the northwest corner of these streets.

The January Meeting of the St. Louis R. D. A. will be largely attended and an interesting occasion. If we mistake not, Theo. F. Hagenow will be the new president. This will in no way perturb him, as he is accustomed to being president of one organization after another.

Dr. Otto A. Wall, Sr., was on the program of the St. Louis Medical Society for their special smoker, November 30. The doctor does not smoke, but he had an interesting paper on "Our Medical and Pharmacy Colleges," which presents food for thought and reflection, even during the recreation of smoking.

A. R. Scheu, who for many years conducted a drug store at Waggoner Place and Easton Avenue, has opened a new store at Kenwood Springs, a new subdivision opened recently by Herman G. C. Luyties, of Sanitol fame.

To Promote the Resumption of Normal Business Conditions.—At a meeting of the board of Directors of The Merchants' Association of New York, Thursday, November 21, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York submits the following views and recommendations concerning the present financial situation for the consideration of its members and others, hoping thereby to promote the common welfare and to accelerate the resumption of business under normal conditions, viz.:

1. The chief present difficulty is stringency caused by the hoarding of the circulating medium of the country.

2. All financial leaders and practically all banking institutions have united in urging the people to cease this hoarding and to restore the circulating medium to its customary channels and uses.

3. The banks, above all others, should set the example thus implied; some of them have done so, but many are alleged to be doing just what they condemn in others. For example, some are known to be holding cash reserves ranging from two to five times the normal ratio.

4. The purpose of a surplus or cash reserve is for use in time of need; to withhold it from such use is to defeat its true purpose, tends directly to intensify the condition which it should alleviate, and is a selfish effort to protect the individual bank at the expense and to the injury of the banks collectively.

5. Checks payable "Through Clearing House only" are useful for local settlements, but do not pay non-local debts. The business of all large manufacturing and mercantile concerns is chiefly non-local, and cannot go on if local funds are everywhere tied up. Interstate exchange is essential to the conduct of interstate business, and this constitutes the greater part of our domestic exchanges. Provision for the settlement of local indebtedness is helpful, but provision for the settlement of non-local indebtedness is essential, and, therefore, still more helpful.

6. If all concerned, and in all parts of the country, will recognize and act upon these self-evident conditions which underlie our commercial and financial system; if each corporation, bank and individual, instead of hoarding currency, will pay it out or deposit it in bank, and, instead of deferring settlements, will pay every account as promptly as possible, then, as predicted by Secretary Cortelyou in his notable address to The Merchants' Association on the 14th inst., there will be "within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations," and the present stringency will become a thing of the past.

7. Our crops are large, our mining, manufacturing and commercial facilities greater than ever before, our transportation facilities overtaxed to handle the business which is offered to them, our population is larger and its consuming power greater than at any previous period, and no undue accumulation of merchandise is known to exist.

8 No comparison can fairly be made between the sound basic conditions prevailing today and the unsound conditions which obtained in 1893. We are now firmly on a gold basis, with an overflowing National Treasury. The recent trouble has been attributed to an "excess of prosperity." Wise legislation by congress to make our currency elastic enough readily to respond to business conditions may confidently be looked for this winter. With all of these favoring conditions the onward march of our national prosperity will surely be resumed without delay.

9. Let every good citizen, solicitous of the welfare of our country do his best to accelerate the return to normal conditions by continuing his business operations without alarm and by assisting in the present movement to bring all the money now lying idle into active circulation, and all will be well.

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TIMELY TOPICS.

BY DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS.

Read at the 1907 meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

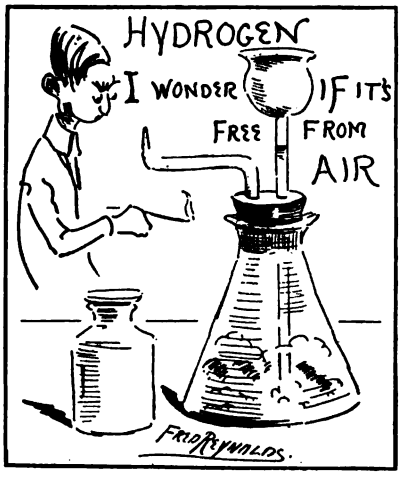
The State and Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law.—Since our last meeting the national government passed one of the most important acts in the history of this country and Missouri promptly followed the example with a similar state law. It is primarily and broadly a law against fraud or deception of any kind in labeling foods and medicines. The definition of a medicine is so broad and the regulation of the label so specific that it behooves every law-abiding pharmacist to carefully study the law and the official regulations for its enforcement.

The A. Ph. A.—This organization has been a timely topic for fifty-five years but perhaps never before so much so as at the present moment when the medical profession of the country is looking to the retail pharmacist for its materia medica. During the past half century no movement of a scientific or professional nature has gained headway in pharmacy without A. Ph. A. influence: No individual has arisen to pharmaceutical distinction outside its ranks since the organization began in 1852. It deals with the timely topics pretaining to scientific, educational and legislative pharmacy and the progressive pharmacist should consider it a privilege to join the association.

The U. S. P. and the N. F.—A year or more ago the medical profession began to take a new interest in these works of authority. Then, as if by act of Providence came the new pure food and drugs law making the U. S. P. and N. F. the legal standards and giving them a new significance and importance. Now it is timely for the pharmacists of the United States to provide themselves with the books and study them with painstaking care. I have been chagrined to find so few druggists prepared to dispense the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. Some do not know the difference between a Pharmacopœia and a Dispensatory, much less the significance of N. F. III. This is certainly a timely topic.

The N. A. R. D.—As the initials indicate, this is an organization of retail druggists and its gates are open only to those of us who are in active business. But once a pharmacist, always a pharmacist, and we all feel a keen interest in the recent federal decision which enjoins the N. A. R. D. in some of its work and gives yellow journals the opportunity of exaggerating the profits of the drug business. The next few months will test the metal of the retail drug trade. Strength of character is required to hold together and maintain living profits on medicines. I trust Missouri will in no way swerve from the straight and narrow path of rectitude but stand by the organization which has done so much for the business interests of all associated with pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Legislation.—The meeting of October 29, 1879, which gave birth to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association was called for the purpose of securing a state pharmacy law. This result was accomplished at the following session of the Missouri Legislature. In spite of innumerable attempts to change the law, it stands to-day practically as passed almost a generation ago. Last year we as usual discussed at length the law and gave expression to ideas, but the pharmacists of Missouri took little or no interest in the proposed amendments when they came before the legislature. The law can be made more efficient by adopting reregistration and up to the standard of the best in the land by providing for apprentices and assissant pharmacists. When will Missouri be ready for a step forward?



Books.—Books are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferrules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you.—[RICHARD DE BURY.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

Important to Every Illinois Pharmacist.—At the last session of the General Assembly in Illinois the sections of the pharmacy law in regard to renewal fees were materially amended. The renewal fee for registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession remains the same as heretofore, namely, $1.50 for the former and $1.00 for the latter, provided payment is made by the first day of March of each year.

If the renewal fee is paid between the first day of March and the first day of April, the amount is $3.00 for registered pharmacists and $2.00 for assistant pharmacists. If the fee is paid between the first day of April and the first day of May, it is $5.00 for registered pharmacists and $4.00 for assistant pharmacists. If payment is not made before the first day of May of each year, certificates become null and void, and the only way the holders thereof can be reinstated is by passing a successful examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

Under the old law, if payment was not made within a specified time, the delinquents were liable to a fine of $20.00. Under the present law, the holders of certificates who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession, are given until May 1st, of each year in which to pay their annual renewal fees.

Registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession can renew their certificates on the same basis as heretofore, the fee being $1.50.

All of the Pharmacists of Illinois were furnished with a copy of the amended pharmacy law shortly after it was passed by the General Assembly, but in order that they may again be fully advised as to changes in the law in regard to renewal fees, Secretary Dodds, of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy has sent out the following letters.

To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:

Please read the following carefully and if you do not understand it thoroughly write at once to the nudersigned for instructions.

The Forty-Fifth General Assembly passed an amendment to the Pharmacy Act which provides that:

"Every registered pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed $1.50, if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor $3.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor $5.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate. If the renewal fee for any certificate, the holder of which is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, be not paid by the first day of May of each year, such certificate is hereby declared null and void and the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist only by passing a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy."

The certificate you now hold for 1907 will expire December 31, of this year. If you are actively engaged in the practice of your profession the fee for its renewal for 1908 is $1.50, if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March, 1908. If paid between the first day of March and the first day of April, 1908, the fee for its renewal is $3.00, and if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May 1908, the renewal fee is $5.00. If your renewal fee is not paid before May 1, 1908, your certificate will become null and void and you cannot be reinstated as a registered pharmacist except by passing a successful examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

You will observe that it will be greatly to your interest to pay your renewal fee before the first day of March, 1908, and you are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of January, 1908.

Registered pharmacists who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession can renew their certificates on the same basis as heretofore, the fee being $1.50, but all are urged to make remittance on or before January 1, 1908.

To the Assistant Pharmacists of Illinois.

Please read the following carefully and if you do not understand it thoroughly write at once to the undersigned for instructions.

The Forty-Fifth General Assembly passed an amendment to the Pharmacy Act which provides that:

"Every assistant pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed $1.00 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor $2.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor $4.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate. If the renewal fee for any certificate, the holder of which is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, be not paid by the first day of May of each year, such certificate is hereby declared null and void and the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist only by passing a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy."

The certificate you now hold for 1907 will expire December 31, of this year. If you are actively engaged in the practice of your profession the fee for its renewal for 1908 is $1.00 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March, 1908. If paid between the first day of March and the first day of April, 1908, the fee for its renewal is $2.00, and if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May, 1908, the renewal fee is $4.00. If your renewal fee is not paid before May 1, 1908, your certificate will become null and void and you cannot be reinstated as an Assistant Pharmacist except by passing a successful examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

You will observe that it will be greatly to your interest to pay your renewal fee before the first day of March, 1908, and you are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first day of January, 1908.

Assistant pharmacists who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession can renew their certificates on the same basis as heretofore, the fee being $1.00, but all are urged to make remittance on or before January 1, 1908.

Why She Needed a Physician.—The following is a copy of a letter received by a St. Louis physician, evidently by mistake made by some one who intended to answer a newspaper advertisement.

Lewisport, Ky., 9-25-07.

Dr.

In answer to your advertisement, I will give you some of the symptoms, I am forgetful, meloucholy, don't care for society, my flesh is light, I am 5 ft. 3 in., weight 110, complexion bad. Would like to hear from you before I give you any more symptoms of my disease, age 28. Will close hoping to hear from you soon,

Miss ———, Lewisport, Ky.

Box ——

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

Falls Before Cupid's Darts.—George Edward Smith, a member of Arnold & Smith, pharmacists, at Clark and Baymiller Streets; was quietly marred October 10, to Miss Jeannette Brown, a pretty lass of Sedamsville.

Wiebold Father of Twin Sons.—Charles Wiebold, the popular druggist at Eighth and Baymiller Streets, is one the happiest and proudest men in all Cincinnati. He is a "papa" now, two fine baby boys having arrived at the Wiebold home October 22.

It is Now "Senator" Wilhelmi.—Druggist George Wilhelmi, of Newport, Ky., is now State Senator in that commonwealth, having been elected by a majority of over 300 votes November 5, in Campbell County, on the Republican ticket. The county is Democratic, ordinarily, by a large majority, and his election is a compliment to his popularity.

Eminent Chemist Dies.—Alexander Fries, 87, founder of the firm of Alexander Fries & Bro., manufacturing chemists, of this city, died a few days ago at the home of his nephew, Dr. Alfred Springer, in Montgomery Road, Nordwood. He had been in poor health for some time. He was in business here over fifty years. He was well known in New York as a chemist, and, before coming to this country, was given the rank of chevalier by the King of Spain, for chemical researches which he made over a period of ten years in Spain. His body was cremated.

Woman's Organization Kaffe-Klatch.—Queen City Chapter, Woman's Organization of the N. A. R. D., gave a very enjoyable kaffe klatch Thursday afternoon and evening, November 7, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Otto Greenland, 178 Rockdale Avenue, Avondale. The affair was a decided success socially, the members of the organization being present with their families. Many of the husbands of the women found time to steal away from their drug stores, and enjoyed the affair immensely. The entertainment committee consisted of Mrs. A. O. Zwick, president of the organization; Mrs. Kistner, Mrs. Kisker, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Kotte, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Lutterman and Miss Rapp.

O. V. D. A. Will Give Big Euchre Dance.—The members of the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association in Cincinnati are planning to give a big euchre and dance on the night of January 30, 1908, in the Odd Fellows' Temple, this city. Committees have been named, and work has already been begun. The O. V. D. A.'s euchre and dance last year in the same hall was one of the biggest social events of the winter in Cincinnati, and a handsome sum was realized. Practically all druggists in the city and suburbs were present, and the door receipts showed there were over five hundred paid admissions. The euchre and dance this year will be equally as large, and it is hoped, equally as successful socially and financially as was its predecessor.

Dr. Miles Sues John D. Park & Sons Co.—A suit was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., November 4, against John D. Park & Sons Company, of Cincinnati, by the Dr. Miles Medical Company, of Elkhart, Ind. The bill sets up allegations that the Dr. Miles Company introduced a form of contract, both with the wholesalers and retailers, by which it was agreed to maintain a standard price for its various remedies. Those refusing or failing to sign the contract were to be prevented from securing the drugs, and, in order to effect this, serial numbering was resorted to. The Park company is alleged to have failed to sign this agreement, and it is claimed it has "conspired unlawfully and fraudulently" to secure the goods from dealers who were in the contract, scratching off the serial numbers in order to prevent the discovery of the origin of the goods. The present suit is to enjoin the Park Company from securing the medicines in the manner in which it is alleged to have secured them. It is also asked that the court order it to stop scratching off serial numbers, and that it pay damages to the Dr. Miles Medical Company. A temporary injunction is asked for, pending the hearing of the case, after which it is asked that the injunction be made perpetual.

Receiver for Merrell Chemical Co.—On application of Rufus Cowing, a creditor, Judge Ferris, November 19, appointed the Union Trust and Savings Company, of this city, receiver of the William S. Merrell Chemical Co., of this city. This concern was organized in 1881 with $150,000 preferred stock and $500,000 common stock, most of which has been subscribed. George Merrell as its president. Inability of the firm to meet outstanding paper is given as the cause of the failure. It will be continued as a going concern. The plant is located at Fifth, Pike and Butler Streets. The firm employs 150 hands. This is the first large Cincinnati concern to capitulate to existing money conditions. Its assets are said to be double its liabilities, and no fear is expressed by interested banks that the company will not be able to emerge from its difficulty without loss to itself or those holding its paper. The course was decided upon as the best means to protect the company and its creditors, William Merrell, father of William S. Merrell, the present president of the firm, organized the firm in the sixties. After the appointment of the receiver, Mr. and Mrs. George Merrell filed individual bills of assignment in the insolvency courts, placing their assets at $40,000. They are both on paper outstanding against the company, and their action is only a legal step toward righting the company's affairs. They assigned to Edward Rawson. About $100,000 worth of the company's paper is held by banks outside of Cincinnati. The appointment of a receiver is a direct result of the stringency of the money market, its officers say, the firm being unable to secure cash with which to pay off debts as they came due. It is one of the largest manufacturing chemical houses in this part of the country.

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ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

What the A. Ph. A. Will See at Hot Springs, Sept. 7, 1908.

The Hot Springs.—These springs are one of the great natural curiosities of the Western Continent to the general public and they were doubtless regarded in that light alone by the first white discoverers. It, however, is a pretty well established fact that the Indians knew of their curative powers and were using them at the time of their discovery for the cure of their sick, although it is quite hard to think of the Red Man as we know him today as indulging to any great extent in the luxury of bathing.

Taking them from the standpoint of a natural phenomenon, they have excited the wonder of the world and have puzzeled the scientists of two continents. Unlike the geysers they have no directly perceptible volcanic origin, and their source can only be a matter of speculation and conjecture.

There is abundant evidence to prove they have been in existence for untold centuries in the great ridge of deposits along the lower slope of the mountain which in places shows a bluff formation twenty feet in height. This tufa formation is a slow process and reveals the centuries the hot waters have been flowing here in this vale in the Ozarks.

The water reaches the surface through forty-four crevasses on the side and at the foot of the Hot Springs Mountains. Some come from the bed of the creek and from that to a distance of three hundred feet up the mountain slope. On a tract two or three acres in extent all the springs are found.

The system of collecting the water by the government starts at the springs. They are inclosed in masonry and the water is piped away to large reservoirs and direct to some of the bath houses. What is not taken away direct is distributed from the reservoirs to the other bath houses.

The flow from the springs, 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, supplies the twenty-three bath houses and a half dozen drinking fountains on Central Avenue in front of the Reservation. The temperature of the water at the drinking fountains is above 140 degrees Fahrenheit, too hot to be drunk except by sipping like hot tea.

The nature of the water is not unlike that of any pure spring water, except it is heavily charged with gases. Its thereaputice qualities, it is quite generally agreed, lies in its natural heat and its gases. There is a noticable difference between this water and other waters when used for bathing and drinking while hot. Its effects on the system are very highly eliminative. It stimulates the skin, blood, kidneys, liver and all organs of the body to greater action, thus causing them to throw off all foreign and detrimental matter. For these reasons, also, medicines and particularly those of the absorbent kind can be given in greater quantities while taking the baths and drinking the water than can be done anywhere else.

Therefore, generally speaking, it would be expected that diseases of the blood, skin, digestive and respiratory organs, rheumatism and gout would be benefitted or cured at the Springs, and it is precisely for such troubles that Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly of the U. S. Army in his circular to his subordinates recommends that they send the sick of the rank and file to Hot Springs.

A Merchant can get along without advertising, and so can a wagon without grease, but it goes hard.

This is a scene on the mountain side in the midst of the Hot Springs with a side view of the Grand Entrance to the Reservation.

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ALBERT ETHELBERT EBERT.

Born, December 23, 1840; Died November 20, 1906.

(Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December 1906, pages 880, to 895, 892, 893 and 419; January, 1907, pages 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; February, pages 72, 73; March, pages 102, 103, April, page 149; May, page 197; June, page 253; September, page, 878; October, page 447.

The Ebert Memorial Fund was remembered by the Cleveland School of Pharmacy at the October meeting by a donation of $10.00. The school has a junior class of forty, which is the second largest in the history of the school.

Photogravures of Ebert.—The State Pharmaceutical Associations of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and, perhaps, a few other States are publishing photogravures of the late Albert E. Ebert in their annual volumes of proceedings. It seems that the passing of time only increases the interest taken in paying tribute to the life of this exceptional retail pharmacist.

A. Ph. A. Ebert Memorial Resolutions.

WHEREAS, This association has, during the past year, suffered a severe loss in the death of one of its oldest and most devoted members, Albert E. Ebert. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire to place on record our expressions of appreciation, esteem and affection for our departed friend and co-worker.

That we bear testimony to his great ability, energy and unselfish devotion to the interests of pharmacy.

That we mourn his death as the loss of a warm friend, an earnest worker in all affairs that make for the welfare of pharmacists, whether commercial, educational or scientific.

WILLIAM SEARBY,
OTTO F. CLAUS,
HARRY B. MASON.
Committee.

Ebert Memorial Fund.—The committee on Ebert Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association desiring to supply such druggists and other friends of the late Mr. Ebert who are not members of the Association with the Ebert Memorial Volume, has obtained permission of the Council to offer a copy of the book to those who subscribe one dollar or more to the Ebert Memorial Fund.

Since the number of volumes printed is limited subscriptions should be received not later than December 25, 1907.

Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Committee or to the chairman, care of the *Bulletin* of the A. Ph. A. to whom remittances may be made payable, or to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. O. F. Fuller, of Fuller & Fuller Co., of Chicago, President of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the *Bulletin* of the A. Ph. A. and the pharmaceutical journals.

Fraternally,
JAMES H. BEAL, Scio, Ohio.
C. LEWIS DIEHL, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN F. HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.
LEWIS C. HOPP, Cleveland, Ohio.
EDWARD KREMERS, Madison, Wis.
CASWELL A. MAYO, 68 W. B'way, N. Y.
J. P. REMINGTON, Philadelphia. Pa.
WM. M. SEARBY, San Francisco, Cal.
S. A. D. SHEPPARD, Pinehurst, N. C.
H. M. WHELPLEY, St. Louis, Mo.
LEO. ELIEL, South Bend, Ind.
C. S. N. HALLBERG, Chairman,
86 East Twelfth St., Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 14, 1907.

Ebert-Calvert.—The closing months of the year 1906 witnessed the taking off of two prominent pharmacists, who occupied somewhat similar positions in their respective places of abode. For forty years both of them exerted an influence on pharmaceutical matters in the cities of their adoption; both aided in securing the recognition of pharmacy by appropriate legislation, both favored advanced education for pharmacists, both filled for a time chairs in colleges of pharmacy, both stood out against oppressive legislation affecting the drug trade, and both were at times unpopular with their associates because of frank expressions of opinion in opposition to the views of others. In addition to this both were men of more than common attainments in the scientific and literary world, Ebert being a Doctor of Philosophy of a German university, and Calvert well versed in literature, especially that of France. Ebert was known beyond the confines of his own State, having for many years been an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, whose meetings he always attended. While Calvert was a loyal member of the Association for twenty years, he was prevented by time and expense from attending its meetings, which were generally held in distant eastern cities.

All the drug journals of the country vied with each other in doing honor to the memory of Albert E. Ebert. While we feel that the half has not been told that might have been said in his praise we will content ourselves at this remote day in recounting a few of the facts in the life of our late friend, Professor John Calvert, because we think his memory deserves more than a passing mention. * * * *

So, as we stated at the beginning, Calvert and Ebert were conspicuous in the ranks in two important centers of pharmaceutical movement, Chicago and San Francisco, and for what they did and their unselfish devotion to the cause of their fellow druggists, we do well to do them both honor.—[*The Pacific Pharmacist.*

The New U. S. Envelopes and postal cards are beginning to show up in the mails. The envelope stamps remind one very much of the old designs of 1864. The one cent card is plain but compares well with the older issues.

High Denomination Stamps.—Among the countries that have issued stamps whose value exceeds one hundred dollars are the United States, Great Britain, British Guiana, Buenos Ayres, Hawaii, Mauritius, Ceylon, Canada, Roumania and Switzerland.

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NECROLOGY.

Hamer H. Green died at his home in Bloomington, Illinois, November 3, of Angina Pectoris. Death came unexpectedly and during apparent good health. He was born in Robinson county, December 31, 1854. His father, a Methodist minister, survives him and lives at Southerland, Florida. He was married in 1875 to Miss Belle Barnes. He graduated in law at Ann Arbor, Michigan. After a brief time in the practice of law he purchased a drug store at Bloomington continuing until the fire of 1900. He had previously become interested in other enterprises. In 1889 he was elected president of the Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He was trustee of the new Provident Annuity Life Insurance Company, and also interested in the Bloomington Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was head of the Business Men's Association. He was particularly active in "The Home-Coming Week" of last June. He was proprietor of the Hills hotel and much other valuable property. He was a prominent Mason of the state. As a Republican he was a leader in local affairs and a power in state politics. Mr. Green was a member for some years of the State Board of Pharmacy. He was long active in the State Asssciation. As a pharmacist he always worked for higher ideals. Mr. Green was a man of great dignity of bearing, but this was forgotten by his intimate friends, who found in him warm social qualities.

James Reed, of Nebraska City, Neb., familiarly known to thousands of admiring friends as "Jimmy Reed," died suddenly of heart disease at the Koehler Hotel, Grand Island, Neb., October 22. He had just reached Grand Island from St. Paul, and retired to his room for the night. The next day he was discovered dead in his bed.

James Reed was born in Birmingham, Eng., July 26, 1845, and with his mother and brothers located in Nebraska City in 1858. He learned the drug business in that place and for years was in business on his own account. For a time, he enjoyed a flourishing jobbing trade. A few years ago, Mr. Reed disposed of his store and has since been on the road as one of the most popular salesmen in his territory.

Mr. Reed leaves a widow and three children. Norris is located in Chicago, while Dwight is a traveling salesman. The daughter, Lulu, is at home.

Mr. Reed was one of the organizers of the Neb. Ph. A., helped secure the passage of the state pharmacy law, was a member of the first board of pharmacy and, for years, a leading spirit in pharmaceutical organization of the state. He was congenial almost to a fault and cared far more for the comfort and pleasure of others than his own interests. He always looked upon the bright side of life and brought smiles to the faces of many disheartened friends. His life was, indeed, a useful one and his death is mourned by all who knew him.

George H. Hambright, who came to Chicago from Pennsylvania many years ago and purchased the store of the late Albert E. Ebert at Twelfth and State Streets, about 1877, died October 2, at Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

Mr. Hambright was a member of the faculty of the Chicago College of Pharmacy during the early seventies and again from 1881 to 1884, when he resigned from the faculty, sold his drug business and returned to Lancaster, Pa., where he resided until a few months ago.

For some weeks prior to his death he was engaged with the Whitfield Drug Company of this city. The following resolutions, drawn up by the Dean of the faculty of the Chicago College of Pharmacy now the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, were adopted at the October meeting of the faculty of the school:

WHEREAS, The announcement of the death of our former coworker, George M. Hambright, comes as a great shock and surprise to the members of the faculty of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, who were his colleagues in the days of the early history of the old Chicago College of Pharmacy and who are aware of the unusual interest displayed by him in maintaining and raising the status of professional pharmacy; his true worth as an earnest worker and seeker after truth; his dignified attitude in trying to overcome the commercialism of pharmacy; his ethical sociability; his probity and the profound concern shown by him in the welfare and advancement of the younger element when the spirit of inquiry and earnestness were manifest to him, marked him as one of intelligent seriousness and whose understanding of genius and ability would lead him at times to lose what seemed to be his innate opposition to real sociability, and

WHEREAS, We learn that he had returned to Chicago, owing to the pressure of adverse circumstances, to again enter upon the arduous duties of professional life, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, his companions of years, express sorrow for our friend who so severely felt the oppressive hand of an inexorable nature at a time of life when his pathway should have been smooth and bordered with beautiful emblems, prosperity and success befitting an honest, moral, just and well spent life.

Resolved, further, That we cannot remain passively conscious or insensible to the fact that but a few of our old associates now remain, who by their foresight and profound application, succeeded in lifting pharmacy from the almost purely mechanical to a broadly scientific level and who so successfully laid the corner stone of the structure that has become the source of inspiration to many others,

Resolved, further, That in our sorrow and sympathy we reverently hope that the guiding hand of the past will still continue to lead us in the pathway of true advancement as was his effort. His work was steadfast, true, noble and unselfish, his desires most humanitarian, and his life's labors serve only as a source of encouragement for those who follow, to emulate his efforts. With profound regret we bid an everlasting farewell to another coadjutor, and feelingly inscribe his name on our roll of honor with those of Garrison, Bastin, Martin, Sargent and Ebert.—[F. M. GOODMAN, Dean.

Cold Fresh Air.—At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Bovaird, Jr., contended that it was not only fresh air which was needed in the sick room, but cold fresh air. He mentioned the fact that if children with ileocolitis could be kept alive until October, a cure could almost be guaranteed.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DEPARTMENT.

The Sale of Poisons to persons without physician's prescriptions is being rigidly controlled in Washington just now, so that when an Irishman went into a pharmacy the other day and asked for "tin cints worth of strychnine," the drug clerk asked suspiciously:

"What do you want ten cents worth of strychnine for?"

The son of Erin looked up with surprised eyes.

"For a dime, sure," he said.

The Seventh Public Sale of Quinine, reports the American Consul at Batavia, Java, occurred there on August 28, last, with the following results: There was put up 3,016.44 kilograms, or about 6,636 pounds, of Government quinine, all being sold at $4.62 per kilogram (2.2 pounds). There was also put up 3,029.64 kilograms, or about 6,665 pounds, for private account, this selling in small lots at $4.62 and $4.92 per kilogram.

Oriental Plague is prevalent in San Francisco, according to the idea of the Norwegian Government, to such an extent as to warrant the enforcement of quarantine regulations against vessels arriving from that port. This quarantine will continue until publication appears concerning the cessation of the plague at San Francisco. All oriental countries and certain ports of South America and Australia are included in the royal decree establishing the quarantine. This information is furnished to the Department of State by the American Minister at Christiania.

Government Scientist Joins College Faculty.—Dr. Perley G. Nutting, assistant physicist of the Bureau of Standards, has been appointed assistant professor of physics of the George Washington University under the faculty of graduate studies. Dr. Nutting was graduated from Stanford University in 1897 with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of M. S., from the University of California two years later. He was assistant professor of physics in both institutions between 1897 and 1901, and in 1903 received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Cornell.

Army Medical Supplies are among the most important of the Government's purchases, and in order that the best may be obtained at the most reasonable rates, a board of officers has been appointed by the War Department to experiment with vari us types of medical material so as to select that best adapted to the needs of the army hospital corps. A complete test will be made of ambulances, medical wagons and transport wagons. Attention will also be paid to hospital tents, methods of pack transportation for medical supplies, and means for transporting sick and wounded men. Colonel Valery Havard, assistant surgeon general, is at the head of the board.

Radium as a Curative.—The American Consul at Chemnitz reports to the Department of State that the growing importance of radium as a therapeutic agent has led the management of the Imperial Uranium Works, in Bohemia, to construct a special laboratory for the industrial production of radium compounds. The uranium ores in the vicinity of St. Joachimsthal contain higher percentages of this mysterious element than any other known deposits. Until recently the ores have been treated at Paris, where the method of extracting the minute traces of radium was perfected by Madame Curié and her late husband. In view of the enormous quantity of rock required to produce even a tiny particle of radium, the advantage of local handling is obvious. An extensive sanitarium is being erected in the same locality, where patients can take baths in the water pumped from the uranium mines.

The First Birthday Meeting of the woman's organization of the District Retail Druggists' Association, held at the National College of Pharmacy, showed that branch of the organization to be in a flourishing condition. Addresses, and a musical and literary program took up the evening.

Dr. Kalowowski, of the Department of Agriculture, spoke upon the evil effects of patent medicines, and told the audience that it was within its members' power to help suppress the sale of such things. Dr. H. W. Wiley said that many of the popular "soft drinks" were unwholesome. Dr. Kebler, chief of the drug laboratory of the Agricultural Department, advocated the passage of inter-state anti-narcotic laws.

The officers of the association are: Mrs. W. S. Richardson, president; Mrs. Albert, first vice-president; Mrs. W. C. Thompson, second vice-president; Mrs. A. C. Taylor, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Evans, recording secretary; Mrs. Hurlebaugh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. L. Henry, chairman of the entertainment committee.

The Winter Tuberculosis Campaign will be pushed with all the vigor possible, the plans having been fully discussed and agreed upon at a recent meeting of the committee on prevention of consumption held at the home of Dr. D. P. Hickling.

The problem of providing sufficient dispensary service for patients was considered, and the possibility of having one special clinic a week for the examination and treatment of tuberculosis patients established in four of the large free dispensaries of the city, was discussed. The Instructive Visiting Nurse Society is at present supporting one nurse who devotes her time to visiting tuberculosis patients. The committee decided to employ another nurse, who would work in connection with the four hospital clinics.

Provision was made whereby car tickets could be furnished at the discretion of the nurse to patients unable to reach the dispensary otherwise. It was also decided to give the patients milk upon their arrival at the dispensary, since they are so often worn out from the effort of getting there, and need refreshment.

A Woman should acknowledge the financial allowances made her by her husband by making an allowance for his shortcomings.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society.—The society at present is in a very prosperous condition. The following letter has been mailed to every drug clerk in this city:

To the Registered Drug Clerks of St Louis.

Greeting:

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society was organized for the purpose of bringing the clerks together in one common cause. For the cultivation of a greater degree of social harmony and development of pharmaceutical knowledge, the correction of unjust legislative bills, the enforcement of state pharmacy laws, congenial conditions in regards salary and hours of service, employment of its members, entertainments, etc., etc.

The law in this state forbids any but legally qualified persons from selling poisons or filling prescriptions or otherwise dispensing for the sick. We intend to see that every violator of the above statute is prosecuted.

Every registered drug clerk in the city is requested to exhibit his certificate in the front of the store in which he is employed. See that your certificate has been properly recorded with the City Registrar (Twelfth and Market).

If you have neglected to register before the State Board see to it that you attend to this matter at next meeting (Second Monday in October in St. Louis.)

Our efforts are entirely for the betterment of the trade and trade conditions. We are conscious of the fact that the clerks of today will be the proprietors in the future. We are not a union and do not intend to become one.

We want every registered clerk in the city as one of our members. We need your influence. We invite you to join us in our efforts.

The initiation fee is $1.00 and the annual dues $1.00. Sign the enclosed application blank, enclose $2.00 and mail it to the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, Membership Committee 3947 Cleveland Avenue.

If there are other registered clerks in the store have them also send in their names and fees along with yours. Don't neglect this matter—attend to it to-day. NOW!

We expect to do the Drug Clerks of St. Louis a great deal of good but we must have your support.

Respectfully,

ST. LOUIS DRUG CLERKS' SOCIETY.

P. S. If you are in need of a situation or if you know of a vacancy call up the Employment Bureau and register your name. —KINLOCH PHONE, VICTOR 884.

The employment bureau of this society has been very active, and also very successful.

During the last two months the membership of our society has also increased 25%.

In regards to our social entertainments we expect to have one of our most successful seasons in the history of this society.

Two thousand invitations for our first informal given at the Westminster Hall, 3860 Olive Street, on November 27, have been mailed and I am having calls for more every day.

The date for our second informal is December 31, New Years Eve.

Meetings of this society are held at Bollman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust Streets, every third Thursday of the month. The officers are:

Wm. J. Easley, Secretary, 1434 South Broadway; J. G. Gibson, Treasurer, 4344 North Market Street; Leon A. Philibert, President, 1202 Elliot Avenue; E. H. Kurtz, Vice-President, 2000 South Broadway; A. Kolkmann, Chairman of Entertainment Committee, 2000 South Broadway, care E. H. Kurtz; O. L. Wright, Chief of Employment Bureau, care of Hoeffken Laboratory Co., 412 South Fourth Street.

—[ST. LOUIS DRUG CLERK'S SOCIETY, E. H. KURTZ, Vice Pres., Ass. Secretary, 2000 S. Broadway.

G. R. Gruenewald, Jr., Ph. G., passed the Illinois Board of Pharmacy at the October meeting and is now fully registered in that state.

Teaching Chemistry to Medical Students was the subject of the paper by Dr. Cassius M. Riley, presented at the November meeting of the St. Louis Chemical Society.

A. W. Peterson, Nineteenth and Wright Streets, took a much desired vacation, leaving his store in charge of Maurice Cooley, and going to the country for two weeks.

George Supernosky, who is taking his senior lecture course at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is selling Roberts' Veterinary Remedies to the East Side horsemen.

John Meyer, formerly in the laboratory of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., has been appointed chemist by the Illinois Powder Co. and will assume his duties at once, removing his residence to Grafton Ill.

Chris Mueller, who sold his store at Spring and Cottage Avenues and visited his relatives and friends in Darmstadt, Germany, has returned and is now with Russell Reilly, Fourteenth and Olive Streets.

George McCoy, of the '07 crop of graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has turned the prescription case over to his employer and shouldered his trusty rifle and gone hunting near Rose Bub, Mo.

The Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis will have their annual ball at Union Club, Jefferson and Lafayette Avenues, December 6. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady may be procured from L. A. Seitz, 736 South Fourth Street.

The Embalmers Examination Board for Missouri held an examination in St. Louis recently that attracted the attention of some of the candidates who failed to pass the October examination given by the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. One of the unfortunates said: "I could pass the embalmer's examination for such an examination must be dead easy."

Thomas A. Bucklin, Then and Now.—The above half-tones represent the St. Louis city chemist as he appeared March 4, 1883, when he received his diploma from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and as he appears today.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The North End Druggists held their regular monthly meeting at Twentieth Street and East Grand Avenue on November 11. The price of prescriptions was carefully and fully considered. Mr. G. H. Tubbesing, Twenty-third and Madison Streets, introduced the subject and delivered an interesting address upon the prices to be charged.

The South End Mortar & Pestle Club have adopted the unique method of a change of meeting place every month, believing if the druggists will not come to the meeting they will take the meeting to his front door. The November meeting was held at Gillick's Hall, 6200 Michigan Avenue, which was attended by Messrs. Judge & Dolph. The December meeting will be called for Jefferson and Park Avenues, or near there. This idea is to be applauded, as it demonstrates the real interest and zeal of the officers and members.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy had their first scientific meeting and smoker in the college building November 26. The Committee on Papers and Queries, of which Mr. Bretscher is chairman, deserves much credit for the manner in which the affair was handled. The lecture on the "Beauties of France", by Dr. Willard Barlett, was interspersed with some beautiful lantern slides and was much enjoyed. Although Dr. Bartlett was unable to attend Dr. Thompson handled the slides and delivered a very interesting discourse. Mr. Lamont presented an outline of his course of Commercial Pharmacy as is taught in the college and much interest was manifested in this new addition to the already very complete course of study.

E. M. Youngbluth, 2613 S. Broadway, has removed his store to Eleventh and Lami Streets.

Wm. R. Warner has placed a stock of goods with the Van Arsdale Co., brokers, of St. Louis.

B. Robinson, of Paducah, Ky., has entered the employ of Eli Lilly & Co. as stock clerk in their St. Louis branch.

George Stiehl has been installed as manager of the Eighth and Pine Streets store recently acquired by the Enderle Drug Co.

Ghas. Reusch, for many years with Nelson-Baker & Co., is now representing the American Druggists Syndicate in St. Louis.

The Owl Drug Co., owned by John Hickelheim, has moved from Twenty-first and Olive Streets to Garfield Avenue and Sarah Street.

L. J. Zerse, manager for the National Drug Co., Eighteenth Street and Washington Avenue, reports a steadily increasing business.

Walter Schneider has disposed of his shoe dressing business and is now employed by A. S. Ludwig, St. Louis and Newstead Avenues.

The Burgess Drug Co. will open a new store about December 15 in the Marquette Hotel Building, Eighteenth Street and Washington Avenue.

C. F. Hanson has resigned his position with the Beethoven Pharmacy and joined the ranks of relief clerks. He may be reached by calling Kinloch Delmar 2248.

Keim & Mayes have dissolved partnership, Mr. Mayes taking the Hogan and Cass Avenues Store, and Mr. Keim retaining the Sixteenth and Biddle Streets store

L. E. Baumeister, of East St. Louis, enjoyed a few days hunting in Phelps county last week, returning with plenty of Thanksgiving turkeys for himself and friends.

Mr. Medairy, who has represented John Weyth & Co. in this section for a number of years, is now with Sharpe & Dohme calling upon the North and West End trade.

Harry E. Parker, one of the popular young pharmacists who left St. Louis some time ago to accept a clerkship in Fort Smith, Ark., has returned to his first love and is now dispensing drugs and smiles at the E. A. Bernius Pharmacy, Semple and Easton Avenues.

HARRY E. PARKER.

Leo. K. Solomon, former manager of the defunct Wright Chemical Co., is now selling Pit-Pat to the local trade.

Albert J. Funsch has harkened to the "Call of the Wild" and has gone to his club house near St. James, Mo., where he will be joined by Charles Fritz to hunt for turkey, squirrel and ducks. Both Mr. Fritz and Mr. Funsch are ardent sportsmen and never fail to return without a well filled hamper of game.

Much Has Been Written concerning the lot of the poor drug clerk, but Ralph Hopkins, clerk at Enderle drug store, Eighth and Pine Streets, wishes to refute the statement made and had his picture taken in five different poses to show his brother clerks that there is one happy clerk and contented pharmacist in St. Louis.

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ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Dr. Kenneth W. Millican, for three years editor of the *St. Louis Medical Review* and now associate editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, was tendered a banquet by seventy-five members of the medical profession of St. Louis as an evidence of the esteem in which the local fraternity hold the editor. Among the toasts in the evening were addresses made by O. A. Wall, Sr., and Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

Hemm-Gottschalk.—On November 3, Dr. George P. Hemm and Miss Edna Gottschalk, of St. Louis, were married, and after a trip East and North will be at home to their friends in St. Louis. The groom is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hemm. The young couple have long been intimate friends and the wedding announcement was no surprise.

November St. Louis Visitors.—D. J. Hofbauer, Hannibal, Mo.; J. W. Hendrix, New London, Mo.; George Gose, Shelbine, Mo.; G. W. Tate, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.; J. H. Furman, Memphis, Tenn.; W. J. Blythe, Centralia, Ill.; R. F. Buckham, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Ira. A. Marshall, Ironton, Mo.: D. Van Matre, Springfield, Mo.; D. R. Meyer, Vinita, Ind. Ter.; James Alexander, Sparta, Ill.; Lee McAuley, Brussels, Ill.; Geo. P. Craig, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.; H. E. Curry, Baker City, Ore.; W. L. Rogers, Palmyra, Mo.; W. C. Beggs, Senath, Mo.; Dr. T. T. O'Dell, Ellington, Mo.; J. S. Dorsey, Columbia, Mo.; F. D. Stichter, Louisiana, Mo.; H. A. Durst, Little Rock, Ark.; H. P. Long, Paris, Mo.; E. C. Lindley, Stansberry, Mo.; R. E. Newsome, Coffeen, Ill.; V. Rice, Carterville, Ill.; H. A. Dinges, Red Bud, Ill.; J. G. Rafter, Huntsville, Mo.; G. C. Allen, Lebanon, Ind.; W. J. Walding, Toledo, Ohio.

The St. Louis R. D. A. held an interesting meeting in November. As a special feature, the Hon. Harry M. Cowdrey, a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., was present as a guest. After the usual luncheon, Mr. Cowdrey addressed the association and Dr. H. M. Whelpley responded on behalf of the organization. The local branches of the St. Louis Association are looking carefully after the work in their respective districts, that is, the South End, the West End and the North End. Preparations are being made for an unusually interesting meeting in January. The feature of the November meeting is the outcome of a plan matured by Theo. F. Hagenow.

St. Genevieve and St. Louis.—St. Genevieve, the oldest town in Missouri, was the first permanent settlement west of the Mississippi River. In 1735 this first settlement was made by emigrants from France and French Canadians. In the year 1785, the remarkable overflow of the river drove them from their homes and they located the town a couple of miles north on higher ground where the town now stands. Many of the first settlers were some of the inhabitants of a French colony across the river in Illinois, which colony was located first at Kaskaskia in 1718 and Fort Chartres in 1720. Among the original settlers of St. Genevieve were the ancestors of many well known residents of the town and state to-day, as may be evidenced by the names of some of the first settlers:

Jean Baptiste St. Gemme, J. B. T. Pratte, B. N. Janis, Joseph Govreau, Jean Baptiste Valle, Joseph Bequette, Jacques Boyer.

The real "original settlers" of St. Genevieve were a tribe of Indians, the Peorias, who made their more or less permanent homes on the bluffs overlooking the old town site in the low land bordering the river. St. Genevieve is well and largely represented among the pharmacists and physicians of St. Louis. We call to mind the following:

Proprietors of Drug Stores.

Joseph Geiler, Ph. G., Cottage and Warren Aves.
Oliver Baum, Ph. G., Grand and St. Louis Aves.
A. W. Peterson, Ph. G., Fifteenth and Chambers Streets.
Walter Koehler, 1828 S. Jefferson Ave.
H. E. Meyer, M. D., Cottage and Spring Aves.

Physicians.

Martin Glaser, Ph. G., City Hospital.
Conrad Baumgartner, 2108 Russell Ave.
John C. Falk, 2701 Stoddard Street.

Drug Clerks.

Justin Girardet, Ph. G., Easton and Taylor Aves.
John L. Bogy, Ph. G., 5919 Theodosia Ave.

Now Attending St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Andrew Gettinger, (Senior.)
John Gettinger, (Junior.)
Phil Papin, (Junior.)

Dr. A. G. Enderle, is the new president of the National Cocked Hat Association. This is very much to the liking of his many friends.

Otto Hauser, the secretary of the Alumni Association and Ben Spaeth, night clerk at Enderle Drug Co., slipped away from the cares of the drug business and rusticated for two weeks on the shore of Lake Michigan.

Those Twins.—Theodore A. Klipstein, Ph. G., 1600 Franklin Ave., was a mature bachelor when he married, but of a domestic turn of mind, and he was pleased with the pair of twins that came to his home. Take a good look at the twins and if you do not believe they are the most wonderful in the city, just ask the father about them.

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MARKET REVIEW.

The Present Financial Situation develops some anomalous business conditions, that it is reasonable to believe will now soon be corrected by the unrestricted resumption of currency payments by associated banks. Resumption is urgently needed to take care of the legitimate business that can be transacted.

The public is urged to evince confidence in the situation and are doing so. Still it is a notable fact that while one Federal department adopts a liberal policy toward banks, another lays on a restriction on the tax payment of Spirits that works a hardship on manufacturers, drug jobbers and retail druggists, and greatly reduces the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department. This embargo should be raised. It would tend to restore normal conditions to the trade in our line, and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, etc., could proceed uninterruptedly, and the "public" that is engaged in the drug and allied trades would be benefited thereby. We believe a return to normal banking conditions is in sight, at any rate a more liberal attitude on the part of the Revenue Department is desirable and should be maintained.

Many declines have taken place since our last issue, chief among which are Citric Acid, the Citrates, Blue Vitriol, Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Bromides, Linseed Oil and Turpentine. Advances are noted on Grain, Denatured and Wood Alcohol, Aloin, and Potassium Permanganate.

We append a list of the principal items affected, together with local market quotations thereon.

Advanced.

Aloin,
Alcohol,
Denatured,
Wood,
Berberine, Hydrochloride,
Berries, Cubeb,
Gum, Amber,
Gambier,
Gamboge,
Hemlock,
Herb, Catnip,
Leaves, Skull Cap,
Belladonna,
Oil, Cubebs,
Erigeron,
Olive, Malaga,
Wormwood,
Potassium Permanganate,
Seed, Fennel,
Caraway.

Declined.

Acid, Citric,
Iron, Citrate,
Iron and Ammonium Citrate,
Iron Phosphate,
Iron Pyrophosphate,
Potassium, Citrate,
Sodium, Citrate,
Acid, Oxalic,
Ammonium, Bromide,
Balsam, Peru,
Blue Vitriol,
Borax,
Buds, Cassia,
Camphor,
Chrysarobin,
Cocoa Butter,
Codeine and Salts,
Flowers, Calendula,
Menthol,
Morphine,
Naphthaline,
Oil, Cloves,
Almonds,
Bergamot,
Lemon,
Lemon Grass,
Linseed,
Spearmint,
Tansy,
Wormseed,
Opium,
Potassium, Bromide,
Shellac,
Silver, Nitrate,
Sodium, Bromide,
Turpentine.

Quinine.—Unchanged, and at present there is no indication of an advance. Quotations in this market, P. & W., on the basis of bulk in 100-oz. cans, 17c; M. B., 16c; 25-oz. cans, 19c; 5-oz. cans, 23c; 1-oz. vials, 28c.

Opium.—Declined due to lack of demand rather than any weakness in the statistical position of the item in primary markets, which is still strong. Gum, $5.90 to $6.00; powd. and gran., M. B., $6.75 to $6.85; powd., P. & W., $8.75.

Morphine.—This staple declined 20c per ounce. Quotable in ¼s, $3.45 to $3.50; ounce vials, 25c per oz. less.

Alcohol.—Grain, advanced; owing to the premium for currency, and the demand made by the Internal Revenue Department that spirits must be tax paid with currency, the trade has been greatly inconvenienced. Not only do local houses require that currency be advanced for the taxes, but this requirement prevails throughout the country. The usual credit extension is given on the balance, but the taxes are required in advance. The new basis in this market for bbls. (currency with order) is $2.67; ½ bbls., $2.70, and 10-gal. cans, $2.83. Net.

Acid, *Citric.*—Declined. Quotable in bbls., 48c; kegs, 49c to 54c to 57c as wanted.

Iron Citrate, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Iron Phosphate, Iron Pyrophosphate, Potassium Citrate and Sodium Citrate, in sympathy with the decline on Citric Acid, have been reduced 1c per lb.

Oxalic.—Quotably lower. Casks, 8c; bbls., 9c to 12½c to 15c in a small way. Powdered, 2c higher.

Aloin.—Advanced to $1.39; ounces, 15c.

Ammonium, *Bromide.*—Quotably lower. 28c to 32c, as to quantity.

Balsam, *Peru.*—Declined to $2.75 to $2.85.

Berberine, *Hydrochloride.*—Advanced to $2.74.

Berries, *Cubeb.*—Advanced. Seamless in bag lots quotable at 27c to 30c to 35c.

Blue Vitriol.—Declined. Bbls., 6¾c to 9½c to 12c.

Borax.—Declined. Bbl. lots, 6c to 7½c to 8c in a small way.

Buds, *Cassia.*—Declined to 37c to 40c.

Camphor.—Quotably lower. Bulk in 50-lb. lots, 72c to 81c to 86c in a small way; 1-oz. tablets, 86c to 91c; 48 to the lb., 94c to 99c. Flowers of Camphor in 1-oz. airtight cartons, a U. S. P. article, is offered at 78c to 86c, as to quantity.

Chrysarobin.—Quotably lower. Lb. bottles, $6.10; ounces, 46c.

Cocoa Butter.—Declined. M. B., ½-lb. cakes, 12-lb. boxes, 55c to 60c, as wanted; fingers, ounces, 59c to 65c.

Codeine, *Alkaloid.*—¼s, $5.50 per oz.; Hydrochloride, Nitrate and Sulphate, $5.25; Phosphate, $5.00.

Flowers, *Calendula.*—Declined to 55c; powdered, 60c.

Gum, *Amber.*—Advanced to $1,25; powdered, $1.40.

Gambier.—Advanced. Bales, 7¾c to 13c to 15c, as wanted.

Gamboge.—Advanced to $1.20; powdered, $1.25.

Hemlock.—Advanced to 90c.

Herb, *Catnip.*—Advanced to 30c; powdered, 35c.

Leaves, *Skull Cap.*—Advanced to 55c; powdered, 60c.

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Belladonna.—Advanced to 21c to 27c; ground, 23c to 29c; powdered, 24c to 30c.

Menthol.—Quotably lower; $2.55 to $3.60, as to quantity; ounces, 32c.

Naphthaline.—Quotably lower. Bbls, 2½c to 4½c to 5c, as wanted.

Oil, *Almond.*—Sweet true, U. S. P.. M. B., declined to 62c to 70c, as to quantity.

Bergamot.—Reina, M. B., declined to $4.75 to $4.95; Sanderson's, 25c higher.

Cloves.—Declined to $1.25 to $1.40, as to quantity.

Cubebs.—Advanced to $2.05 to $2.25.

Erigeron.—Advanced to $2.50.

Lemon.—Quotably lower. M. B. Reina, 25-lb. coppers, $1.85; 5-lb. coppers, $2.00; 1-lb. coppers, $2.10.

Lemon Grass.—M. B. declined to $2.35 to $3.00, as to quantity.

Linseed.—Quotably lower. Raw, bbls., 41c; boiled, 42c, with the usual advance for smaller packages.

Olive, Malaga.—Advanced. Green, bbls., 75c; yellow, 85c to 95c to $1.05 in a small way.

Spearmint.—Declined to $2.75 to $2.85.

Tansy.—Declined to $5.00 to $5.25.

Wormwood.—Advanced to $5.75 to $6.00.

Wormseed.—Declined to $3.25 to $3.50.

Potassium, *Bromide.*—Quotably lower; 22c to 30c, as to quantity.

Permanganate.—Advanced to 16c to 30c, as to quantity and packing.

Seed, *Fennel.*—Select in bag lots, 14c to 18c to 21c, as wanted; powdered, 3c higher.

Caraway.—Advanced. Bags, 10c to 14c to 16c.

Shellac.—Declined. Orange V. S. O. case lots, 53½c to 60c to 63c; T. N. cases, 32c to 37c to 41c; bleached, bbls., 36c to 42c to 46c.

Silver, *Nitrate.*—Declined. P. & W., $7.90 to $8.00; M. B., $6.94 to $7.14; ounces, 49c.

Sodium, *Bromide.*—Declined to 26c to 35c, as to quantity.

Glassware.—Quotable discounts unchanged. Pearl Ovals, case lots, 75%; 5-case lots, 75%; larger quantities, 75 and 5%; Baltimore Ovals, brandy finish, 75 and 10%; 5-case lots, 75, 10 and 5%; larger quantities, 80%; Comet Ovals, 80 and 15%; 25-case lots, 85%; 50-case lots, 85 and 5%.

Window Glass.—Unchanged. Single strength, 90 and 20%; double strength, 90 and 25%.

Turpentine.—Declined. Bbls., 56c; 10-gal. cans, 67c; 5-gal. cans, 71c, packages inclusive.

Growth of Condensed Milk.—The production of condensed milk in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Only 8,000,000 pounds were sold in 1870. By 1880 the sale had reached 12,000,000 pounds. In 1890 as much as 37,000,000 pounds were sold. The amount sold in 1900 reached 187,000,000 pounds, and at the present time, no doubt, the production is still larger.

If the Powder Grains are not promptly removed in gunshot wounds of the exposed part, unsightly discolorations result.—[*American Journal of Surgery.*

A Little Girl's Interest in a baby is about equal to that manifested by a boy in a dog.

T. R. Cheatham, of Reno, Nev., has an interesting store shown by above half tone. During five years past he has built up a very satisfactory trade. In the front and to the left stands Phil Baker, formerly of Alabama; to his left is Robert McCord, born and raised in the golden West. To the right is George Powers, formerly of Philadelphia. Mr. Cheatham does not appear in the picture.

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POSTAL REGULATIONS.

"Postal Cards" Now on a Par With "Post Cards." —According to a ruling of the postoffice department issued yesterday, regarding the use of postal cards, one may now place advertisements on the back of a postal card or paste a sheet of thin paper on the card. Part of the back of the card may also be used for the message. The new regulations follow:

In order to afford users of government postal cards substantially the same privileges accorded users of "post cards," section 416 of the postal laws and regulations is hereby amended to read as follows, and postal cards in conformity with paragraph (a) will be issued by this department:

Section 416.—Postal cards issued by the postoffice department may bear written, printed or other additions as follows:

a. The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the right of the line to be used for message, etc., but the space to the right for address only.

b. Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

c. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

d. Advertisements, illustrations or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to the postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except when undelivered to the addressee they may not be returned to sender.

4. Post cards bearing particles of glass, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when enclosed in envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Remailed postal cards and post cards with detached coupons or ends can be remailed for one cent each with stamp affixed, provided they are not smaller than 2¾x4 inches.

An Irishman went into a dry goods store and asked the clerk how people wore mourning. "Well," said the clerk, "if it is a very near friend, a broad band on the hat. If not so near a narrow one on the arm."

"Well," said the Irishman, "give me a shoestring, it is my mother-in-law!"

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Arkansas, September 7, 1908.

Offer List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October.

Index to Advertisers on page 2 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Complete Price List in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to the subscribers and advertisers in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Druggist George Wilhelmi, of Newport, Ky., owner of three drug stores, has sold one of the three to Druggist F. F. Dannatelle. Dannatelle was formerly with Carl Plath, well known Cincinnati druggist.

The Ohio Valley Druggists' Association held its quarterly meeting in the Palace Hotel, November 26. Officers were elected, reports read, and Official Organizer Harry F. F. Freking rendered a report on the U. S. P. and N. F. detail work which Cincinnati druggists have been prosecuting for the past few weeks, with great success.

TRADE NOTES.

Sometimes It Is a Matter of a position that the grey hair is detrimental. When you have a call for a coloring which is absolutely indetectable, easy to apply, ask your jobber for Godefroy's Larieuse Hair Coloring.

Cremoline, the Standard Disinfectant, deodorant, antiseptic and germicide, always holds trade; in use by all classes, its merits are everywhere manifest, while it has no faults. At the same time, the price is reasonable, in the various sized containers in which it is offered, and a very fair profit is regularly turned into the cash drawer of all who handle it. Sole proprietors and makers, The Cremoline Mfg. Co., 2113 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Vol. XXVIII. No. 12. ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1907.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE

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Why not send us a Trial Order

FOR

MEXICAN NATIONAL PILLS

They say they are the

Greatest of Antimalarials

We can send them by

MAIL

They are especially good to cure Anaemia

Doz. $ 4.25
Gross 46.00

Retail 50c

They produce a

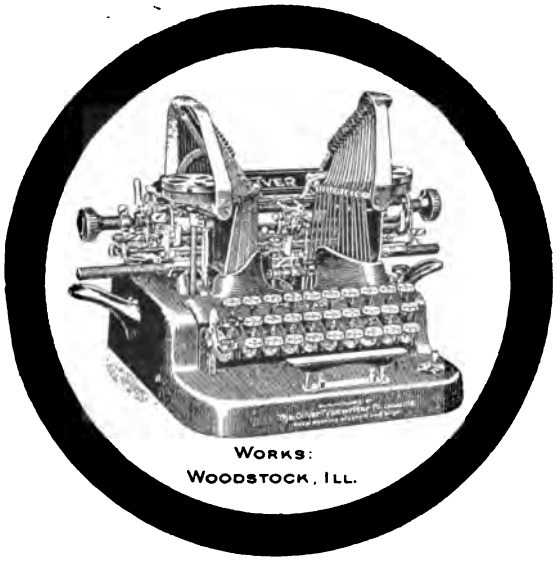
Ravenous Appetite

They do not purge
They are a Chemical Food

They are guaranteed to contain neither Arsenic, Strychnia, nor any other poison, and TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVERS THEY ARE INFALLIBLE. The weakest stomach tolerates them.

Sold by the Wholesale Drug Trade

THE NATIONAL PILL CO., P. O. Box 2357, Mexico, D. F., Mex.



"Meyer Brothers Drug Company takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the readers of Meyer Brothers Druggist to the double page advertisement of The Oliver Typewriter Company in this issue. . . . . Oliver typewriters have been used by the Meyer Brothers Drug Company for years, always with satisfaction and good results." . . . . . .

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ADVERTISING TERMS.

If You Do Not Find Your Advertisement, Carefully Observe:

1. Only subscribers are entitled to free advertisements and these notices must not exceed fifty words in length. They are limited to requests for positions or clerks, announcements of drug stores for sale, or the desire to purchase a business. 2. Such advertisement from non-subscribers must be accompanied by one cent per word; otherwise no attention will be paid to the correspondence. 3. A charge of five cents per word will be made for all advertisements not coming under the above specifications. 4. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. 5. Write the advertisement on a separate sheet and on but one side of the paper. 6. To prevent delay, have answers directed to the advertiser's address and not to this office. 7. No letters will be forwarded from this office unless the advertiser sends postage for same. 8. Spell out every word in full; never abbreviate. 9. Copy for advertisements must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG MEN wanted for the United States and Canada. Address F. V. Kniest, N. Y. L. Bldg., Omaha, Neb., U. S. A. [12]

WANTED—Manager for branch store in country town of 1200 in Missouri. Must be able to establish good character and habits. Young man prefered, who has learned the drug business in country town. Address No. 62, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by a high class firm of manufacturing chemists; excellent opportunity for energetic, well-educated pharmacist; highest references essential; send particulars of age, experience, salary required, etc., to No. 65, care Meyer Brothers Druggist, St. Louis, Mo. [12]

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

BY registered pharmacist in Ills., 9 years experience, single, good references. Address No. 66, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

POSITION by pharmacist of seven years experience, young man, no bad habits, and best of references. Address J. P., 111 Grove St., Hot Springs, Ark. [12]

POSITION WANTED as manager of drug store, am registered in Missouri. I do not use liquor, drugs or tobacco in any form. Would buy a store on monthly payments, with security. Best of reference given. Address F. W. Hale, Kirksville, Mo. [12]

SITUATION—Bureau of Information—Clerks seeking situations and proprietors desiring clerks are requested to correspond with the Bureau of Information of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Address Wm. H. Lamont, manager, St. Louis Branch, Eli Lilly & Co., 11 South Fourth Street. [tf]

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE—Established thirty years; retiring from business. E. A. Sennewald & Co., 800 Hickory Street. [12]

DRUG STORES for sale all over United States and Canada. Address F. V. Kniest, N. Y. L. Bldg., Omaha, Neb., U. S. A. [12]

DRUG STORE—In thriving city in Oklahoma; location and business possibilities unsurpassed. Address No. 59, care of Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

DRUG STORE—In a town of 2000 population; invoice about $2,200; no dead stock; water works; electric light. Address McRoberts & Hiatt, Mound City, Missouri. [12]

DRUG STORE FIXTURES—Including $2,000 modern onyx soda fountain, herb case, modern glass show case, prescription case, etc, at less than ¼ of market value. Apply Klipstein, 1600 Flanklin, Ave. [12]

DRUG STORE—One of the best drug stores in one of the best towns between Kansas City and Joplin; good trade; cheap rent; worth about $4,000.00; will make satisfactory terms. Address No. 60, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

DRUG STORE—For sale, at once a centrally located and well equipped drug store. Drugs, Sundries and Soda Fountain, will invoice $4,500, will sell at once for $3,000 cash, a bargain. Apply at once to E. F. Knauer, Winchester, Tenn. [12]

DRUG STORE—In good Missouri town of 4,000 population, clean stock, new up-to-date fixtures, modern conveniences. Cash sale $10,000, will invoice about $5,000. Will sell for cash only. Address No. 61, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

DRUG STORE—Own two stores and on account of loss of manager will sell one. One is located in town of 1,500 and invoices $3,000. The other in town of 2 500 and invoices $4,000. They are both old established stores and doing a good paying business, located in South Missouri, your choice. Address No. 63, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

DRUG STORE—A well equipped drug store, with splendid fixtures; doing good business in a live town and rich surroundings; progressive town, two railroads, electric lights. Owner wishes to rest up. Here is a bargain for a druggist or physician—has office connecting. Write and see by addressing "Dr. C—," Lock Box 68, Windsor, Henry Co., Mo. [12]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANT 2nd hand drug fixtures. Address No. 64, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

$75.00 WEEKLY easily made fitting glasses; write today for free Eyebook; it tells how; splendid side line for druggists. National Optical College, 707 Olive Street, St. Louis. [tf]

WANTED to buy a drug store in New Mexico or Southern Colorado. Invoice $500.00 to $2,500.00. Must be in a healthy town. Address J. H. Dunavant & Co., Forrest City, Ark." [12]

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to the subscribers and advertisers in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

A Red Hot Seller

WHY? **Because advertised in all popular magazines**

Glogau's Alcohol-Gas Stove

Nickel-Plated on Spun Brass

A boon to the sick room, camp, travelers, chafing-dish, drug counter, light-housekeeping, or wherever gas is not available or desirable. Makes its own gas, is portable, uses only two cents worth of alcohol in an hour. Burns odorless, wickless, and weighs only seven and one-half ounces.

It cannot explode, can be upset without spilling the alcohol, and never gets out of order.

The genuine is put up in a neat white carton bearing the name "GLOGAU'S," and is NICKEL-PLATED. Accept no other.

Sells at sight—Price $5.00 per doz., Ex. Paid
Sample sent Express Prepaid, on Receipt of 70c

CAUTION—Imitations on the market sold by some jobbers are without a makers name on same, and are liable to explode.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATIONS
Genuine are stamped with our name.

Glogau & Co., 60 Dickey Bldg., Chicago

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

Abbott Alkaloidal Co..4th page cover, 7
Abbott Bros. Co..... 6
Absorene Mfg. Co., The .....
Aceton Medical Co..... 87
Adams Stamp & Seal Co., S, G..... 7
Akin & Son, W. M..... 6
Alkano Co., The..... 71
Allcock Mfg. Co..... 77
American Sign Co..... 87
American Stopper Co..... 98
American Synthetic Co..... 4
Anasarcin Chemical Co..... 86
Anedemin Chem. Co. 6, 82
Anglo-American Drug Co..... 97
Antikamnia Chemical Co..... 17
Antiseptic File Co., The..... 67
Armour & Co 5, 27
Armstrong Cork Co.....5, 61
Art Wall Paper Mills, The... ... ...7, 71
Atlanta Show Case Co..... 5

B

Barnes-Crosby Co..... 28
Beauty Cream Co..... 86
Beaver Soap Co..... 82
Beautifier Co..... 6
Becker Compound Digestive Co., Dr.. 6
Bell Extract & Bottling Co..... ..
Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co..... 20
Bennett Medicine Co., A. C..... 96
Berry Bros. 62
Bettes Mfg. Co., A. O..... 74
Bickmore Gall Cure Co 82
Bigelow, J. F 5
Blanke-Wenneker Candy Co..... 85
Blatt, Carl..... 70
Blelock, F. C..... 17
Blue Flag Medicine Co..... 98
Bluffton Chemical Co..... 79
Boland Book & Stationery Co., J. L... 19
Boston Colony 7
Bowes Co., Thos. F..... 74
Bradley, Matt,..... 5
Brilliant Gas Lamp Co..... 75
Bristol-Myers Co..... 95
Brown Bros..... 4
Brown & Son, John I 97
Buchan's Soap Corporation Co., cover, 8, 9
Buckeye Stamping Co..... 73
Bulis & Co., J. C. 98
Burroughs Adding Machine Co..... 12
Butcher Polish Co 5

C

Cactus Remedy Co..... 19
California Fig Syrup Co..... 66
Carboil Salve Co., The..... 87
Carpenter & Co..... 21
Carrington, George S. 88
Caton Medical Specific Co..... 22
Centaur Co., The 29
Century Chemical Co..... 87
Chattanooga Med. Co..... 82
Chavett Laboratory.....6, 82
Chelf Chemical Co..... 6
Chicago Feather Duster Co..... 4
Chichester Chem. Co..... 91
Chittenden & Frew Co..... 67
Chocolate Cooler Co..... 96
Clarke Brothers & Co... .4th page cover
Cleveland Store Fixture Co 5
Cole Co., G. W..... 76
Colgan Gum Co 11
Color Photo Type Co., The..... 25
Columbia Can Co..... 60
Commonwealth Hotel.....6, 58
Cornell, Dr. B. F..... 6
Coward, M. 82
Cremoline Mfg. Co..... 97
Cumberland, Hotel..... 58
Cummings & Co., W. H 4, 5
Cupples Envelope Co., Samuel..... ..
Cuticline Co..... 6

D

Daniels, Dr. A. C..... 6
Dawson Invalid Supply Co., R. J..... 5
Day Co., The J. H..... 96
Day Rubber Co..... 82
Defender Photo Supply Co..... 21
Densmore Hotel. The..... 59
Denver Chemical Mfg. Co..... 69
Diel & Bros..... 97
Dios Chemical Co..... 6
Disinfectine Co ... .
Dixon Saw-Palmetto Co... 82
Dougherty, John A..... 4
Dowe, F. P..... 5
Drake's Botanic Laboratory, Dr..... 6
Dromgoole Co., J. P..... 6
Druggists Indemnity Exchange.....100
Dunlap Mfg. Co..... 6

E

Easton Printing & Mfg. Co..... 7
Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Co..... 65
Empire Mfg. Co., The..... 7
Erie Specialty Co..... 7
Erker Bros. Optical Co.....7, 65
Esterbrook Steel Pen Co..... 86
Eureka Medical Co..... 6

F

Fay & Schueler..... 87
Filkins & Bros., Dr. M. L..... 6
Floor-Shine Co..... 5
Foral Chemical Co..... 82
Fould, Mrs. H. B..... 70
Foyer & Co., Charles A..... 67
Fremont Crescent Metal & Mfg Co... 99
French Lick Springs Hotel Co..... 28
Furstenwerth-Uhl Jewelry Co..... 76

G

Garrett & Co.. 13
Geitz Sewing Machine Company, J. C.. 89
German American Surgical Co..... 7, 87
Gerstendorfer Bros..... 95
Giant Chemical Co..... 95
Gillette Sales Co..... 65
Glogau & Co 1
Godefroy & Sons..... 19
Gold-Burkam Co., The..... 71
Goudy Remedy Co., Dr 6
Graf Distilling Co , A.....7, 9
Graham Bros. & Co..... 94
Grand Rapids Show Case Co..... 12
Graves Tooth Powder Co., Dr. E. L.... 68
Green G. G..... 6
Greenbaum, S. J..... 78

H

Habben & Co., H..... 91
Hall, Jos. H. S. 6
Harvey Chemical Co..... . 5
Havana Cigar Co 4
Hawley & Hoops 75
Hay Specialties Co., Philo.....81, 91
Hayssen Co., The H. H.....6, 82
Hayter, J. P..... 6
Highland Park College of Pharmacy.. 75
Highwood Chem. Co..... 5
Hoffman, G. W..... 62
Hoofland Herb Tea Co..... 6
Hoxsie, A. P..... 6
Hughes Paint & Glass Co., A. M..... ..

I

Ideal Shoulder Brace Co..... 96

J

Jackson Lithia Spring Water Co..... 61
Jayne & Son, Dr. D..... 57
Johnson & Co., Mead.... 72
Johnson & Son, W. S... 94
Joyce, Hotel 70

K

Kansas City Horological School..... 76
Kargon Extracting Co..... 99
Keeley Institute of St. Louis, The... ..96
Kelly & Co., M. R.....6, 82
Keuffel & Esser Co..... 4
Kenmore-Oaks Hotel Co,. The..... 59
Kipp Bros. Co . ... 4th page cover
Kinloch Paint Co 5, 19
Kirkendall Co., C. F..... 96
Kline, Dr..... 97
Koehl Co., The William..... 4
Koerber-Brenner Music Co..... 88
Krauser & Bros..... 6
Kress & Owen Co 94
Krokobola Company, The..... 7

L

Langsdorf Bros. Jewelry Co..... 78
Lapin Mfg. Co..... 6
Lasker & Bernstein..... 96
Lawrence-Williams Co..... 6
Leach Chemical Co 79
Leacock Sporting Goods Co., R. J..... 65
Leather Post Card Co..... 20
Le Gear Co., Dr. L. D.....100
Lenox Hotel..... 58
Lester Clay Co 20
Levison & Blythe Mfg. Co..... 19
Levy Co., Ben..... 62
Lippincott & Co., T. B..... 98

M

Main, W. F..... 4
Malarion Co. 98
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 94
Mariani & Co..... 76
Marietta Stanley Co 61
Marquette Hotel..... 58
Mashek Chemical&Iron Co...4th p.cover
Mayor Walnut Oil Co..... 95
McCaskey Register Co 21
McGill & Co., Dr. J. A..... 21

Digitized by Google

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

McIntosh Battery & Optical Co..... 93
Meade & Baker Car. Mouth Wash Co.. 71
Megeath Stationery Co..... 88
Mercantile Box & Label Co..... 4
Merck & Co..... ..
Merkle Wax & Candle Co..... ... 17
Mexican Amole Soap Co 22
Meyer & Co., S 5
Meys Chemical Mfg. Co..... 68
Miller, J. C..... ... 97
Milo Co., The..... 5
Morrison, Chas. C..... 4
Mountain Herb Co..... 85
Mt. Washington Box Co..... 5
Multiplex Display Fxture Co..... 60
Munger Candy Co..... 70
Murine Eye Remedy Co.. 90
Myers & Walton..... 96

N

National Pill Co..... .....2d page cover
National Vending Machine Co..... 64
Neidlinger Bros..... ..
Nelson Mfg. Co., C... ....
New Process Mfg. Co..... 64
Niagara Hotel, The..... 59

O

Old Fort Chemical Co..... ... 79
Oliver Typewriter Co.....
.....2nd page cover, 80. 81
Omaha Watch Rep., Eng. & Optical
Institute..... 4
Oregon Indian Med. Co..... 6
Oskamp-Nolting Co. The..... 95
Ozonized Ox Marrow Co..... 87
Ozonol Chemical Co..... 6

P

Pacific Trading Co..... 63
Palestine Drug Co..... 69
Parcels by Mail..... 3
Paris Medicine Co 16
Parks & Parks..... 7
Peacock Chemical Co 6
Peckham's Croup Remedy Co... 6
Pettey, Dr..... 82
Pinaud, Parfumerie, Ed..... 77
Pinus Medicine Co., The..... 78
Pitt, A. F..... 7
Planten & Son, H 22
Pomeroy Co..... 5
Pontiac Hospital..... 5
Portuondo Cigar Mfg. Co., J. F..... 62
Pozzoni Pharmacal Co., The J. A..... 61
Princess Hotel, New..... 59

R

Ralph, Dr. B. B..... 84
Randall, A. C..... 7
Ray & Co., H. R..... 7
Rayson, Timothy D..... 7
Reed & Carnrick..... 66
Reliance Cabinet File Co..... 86
Rembold Optical Co., H..... 67
Rider Jewelry Co., S. A..... ..
Ricker & Sons, Hiram 69
Robbins Varnish Co., A..... 87
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co... 32
Ross Sanitarium, Anna..... 5
Rosenstein Co., C..... 32
Ruben, Marcus..... 72
Rudy, Martin..... 97
Russell Card Co., Willis W.....7, 66

S

St. James Hotel, The New..... 75
St. Louis Carbonating & Mfg. Co 24
St. Louis College of Pharmacy 75
St. Louis Leather Works..... 74
St. Louis Paper Can & Tube Co..... 94
St. Louis Seed Co..... 67
Saffa, John G..... 90
Sanford & Sons, S. T. W..... 86
Sanford Mfg. Co..... 86
Sanitol Chem. Lab. Co..... ....
Schiele & Co., Edwin..... ... 62
Scio College of Pharmacy..... 4
Selick, C. H..... 4
Selige Publishing Co., Adolph..... 68
Sharp & Smith..... 64
Sherborne & Co., Thos. H..... 96
Sigler, E. H..... 94
Silver City Sanitarium..... 5
Simon & Cie, J..... 4
Simpson Co., Dr. A. B..... ... 7
Slocum, T. A..... 9
Smith Cork Co., J. R..... 17
Smith, Kline & French Co 69
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.....14, 15
Snyder Medicine Co. 7
Southern Cooperage Co..... 95
Southern Confection Co., The..... 32
Speer N. J. Wine Co..... 7
Sprenger Bros..... 86
Spuehler, E. C..... ....
Standard Cigar Co 80
Standard Mfg. Co..... ..

Starks & Co 7
Stearns & Curtiss 12
Stillwagon Food Co..... 82
Stilwell, H..... 74
Sudler & Co., J. E..... 7
Sultan Drug Co..... 7
Sunny Brook Distillery Co..... 80
Superior Toilet Paper..... 4
Surgical Supply Importing Co..... 60
Sutherland Sisters..... 60
Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.....cover, 4
Sweeney, W. R..... 7
Syracuse Wall Paper Co..... .. ...7, 98

T

Texas Company, The..... 73
Thacher Medicine Co..... 7
Thompson Bottle Co..... . 84
Troemner, Henry..... 68
Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Co. 82
Twentieth Century Chemical Co..... 94

U

Ubuyda Nut Co..... 86
Union Card Co..... 5

V

Valentino Mfg. Co..... 4
Vegetol Co..... 7
Vichy Charmeil..... 5
Victorian Co., The..... 7
Vitozone Drug Co..... 7

W

Wahlfeld Mfg. Co..... 88
Wallau, Geo. J..... 5
Walter Factory, A. J., Natl. Candy Co. 81
Warnock & Co., R. C..... 5
Weber & Co., F..... 9
Weck Co., The F. A 7
Weidlich, Wm..... 64
Welsbach Co..... 89
White & Co., W. G..... ... 22
Wiggins & Co., S. A..... 72
Wilson Chemical Co..... 7
Windhorst & Co..... 21
Wood & Sons, Dr. Wm..... 95
Woolley Co., B. M..... 4
World's Fair Sign Co. 82
Wrisley Co., Allen B..... 73
Wuppermann, J. W..... 95
Wyoming Witch Hazel Co..... 7

Z

Zerbst Pharmaceutical Co..... 3

500 PARCELS OF MAIL TO YOU

Magazines, Papers, etc.—No Two Alike, Your W nter's Reading, only 10c

THE MAIL, B 87 KENNEDY, N. Y.

Where is the Success in Advertising?—What good does it do to put one insertion in a medium and then quit? The firms who make a success of advertising their business are those who keep their names and goods ever before the people. It is very seldom that you reap any benefit this month out of last month's advertising.

DON'T DELAY

But send us an order for 3 dozen **Zerbst's Grip Capsules** (contain no quinine) 1 dozen FREE Signs; FREE Samples with allowance for distributing; cost you $5.25; sell for $12.00. Sale guaranteed.

ZERBST PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, St. Joseph, Mo.

...BULLETIN FOR BUYERS...

An alphabetized and classified list of business cards of firms of merit making announcements of interest to enterprising retailers.

The Bulletin began with April, 1907.

ADDING MACHINES.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN A., 810 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.—Rebuilt Adding Machines of all makes. Good machines at little cost. [12-7[

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO., 813 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.—Manufacturers and Importers of Drawing Materials, Surveying Instruments. Complete stock carried in St. Louis. Special attention is given to Mail Orders. [7-8]

BOTTLES.

CUMMINGS & CO., W. E., 489-160 State Street, Chicago.—Bottles of all kinds for any purpose. Prompt factory shipments at factory prices. [9-8]

BOX AND LABEL MAKERS.

MERCANTILE BOX AND LABEL CO., 212-214 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.—Printers of Druggists' and Physicians' Labels, Cartons and Folding Boxes. Write for Samples and Catalogue. [6-8]

KOHL CO., THE WILLIAM, Jamestown, N. Y.—Druggists' Pill and Powder Boxes, Lithographed and Printed Labels, Corks, etc. Catalogue on application. [6-8]

CANDIES.

BROWN'S Honey Molasses Kisses, 10c and 25c packages. A wonderful seller everywhere. Send for sample case. BROWN BROS., 1710 Washington St., Houston, Tex. [8-8]

Busy Buyers Read these Adlets.

CHEMICALS.

AMERICAN SYNTHETIC CO., Philadelphia.—Largest producers in the world of U. S. P. Thymol Iodide. Contracts. Finest. Twice as bulky as others. Sifting top bottles—100% profit. [4-8]

Busy Buyers Read these Adlets.

CHEWING GUM.

VALENTINO MFG. CO., Nashville, Tenn.—Valentino's sweet gum. Kind mother used to chew. Unlike other gum. 20 5c pkgs. in each box. Order of your jobber, or Valentino Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn. Notice—Drop us a postal for a suprise. [4-8]

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

HAVANA CIGAR CO., Yoe, Pa.—Maker of Old Traveler Cigars. Exclusively for druggists' trade. Saloon trade not wanted. Sold for twenty years by druggists only. Sample free by mail on application. [6-8]

COLLEGES.

OMAHA WATCH REPAIRING, ENGRAVING AND OPTICAL INSTITUTE gives a more thorough training than any large or cheap school can. Our graduates command from $18.00 to $25.00 per week. Our course in Optics is up to date and excels any course in the United States for $25.00. Dr. Tarbox & Gordon. [3-8]

SCIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, THE, Scio, O.—A modern, well-equipped School of Pharmacy. Excellent laboratory facilities. Living expenses and college fees moderate. Write for Catalogue. [6-8]

COLOR CARDS.

MORRISON, CHAS. C., 868 South Clinton St., Chicago.—Mfr. of Color Cards, Wood Signs and Slats, Paint Sheets and all matter used in advertising Mixed Paints. Work first-class—guaranteed. [6-8]

DRUG AND LIQUOR CURES.

WOOLLEY CO., B. M., Atlanta, Ga.—We want every man and woman in the United States, interested in the treatment of Opium and Whiskey habits, to have one of our books on these diseases free. Address B. M. Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga., Box 807. [8-8]

DRUG SUNDRIES.

CHICAGO FEATHER DUSTER CO., 194-196 Mather St., Chicago.—Manufactures the most complete line of Dusters "on earth." Our specialties "Chicago" and "Veri-Soft" brands. [5-8]

MAIN, W. F., Iowa City, Ia.—Proprietor of the National Mercantile Co.—40 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Stationers. Send for cuts, descriptions and prices of popular box stationery assortments. A few Reliable Salesmen Wanted." [8-8]

SELICK, C. H., 56 Leonard St., New York.—Perfumes. Put up 10c Violet Talcum Powder in oval tin boxes; best possible quality; very good seller. Write for prices. [6-8]

SIMON & CIE., J., Paris and Lyons, France. Merchants' Bldg., New York.—Mfrs. of Créme Simon, Poudre Simon, and Créme Simon Soap. Famous the world over for half a century. Get prices, samples, and advertising matter. [6-8]

SUPERIOR TOILET PAPER, "SANITAS," "HYGEIA." For sale by all jobbing druggists. [9-8]

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BULLETIN FOR BUYERS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

POMEROY COMPANY, 34 East Twenty-Third, New York.—Manufacture Elastic hosiery of every description and sell to druggists at right prices. [8-8]

ESSENTIAL OILS.

DOWE, F. P., Spring Glen, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Distiller of pure Oil of Wintergreen. Distilled from Wintergreen Leaves, and distiller of Oil Sweet Birch and Extract of Witch Hazel. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Buy from jobber. [6-8]

FIXTURES AND SHOPWARE.

ATLANTA SHOW CASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Largest exclusive Show Case manufacturers in the South. Write for new No. 6 catalogue and prices. [6-8]

CLEVELAND STORE FIXTURE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.—Store Fixtures, Soda Fountains, new and second-hand; drawings and plans with specifications and price sent you free upon request. [5-8]

HOSPITALS, HOMES, RETREATS AND SANITARIUMS.

PONTIAC HOSPITAL, Pontiac, Ill.—A select private hospital for confinement cases. Ethically Conducted. Terms $100 to $200 according to stay. Strict privacy observed. Apply Manager Pontiac Hospital, Pontiac, Ill. [8-8]

ANNA ROSS SANITARIUM, 901 Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.—A Maternity Home that is reliable. For patients seeking seclusion. Homes found for children. Write for literature and fees. Patients met at train. [7-8]

SILVER CITY SANATORIUM, Silver City, New Mexico—For the treatment of suitable cases of tuberculosis. R. B. Leavel, M. D., Medical Director. Pamphlet on request. [7-8]

INVALID SUPPLIES.

DAWSON INVALID SUPPLY CO., R. J., St. Louis, Mo.—Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensories, Bandages, Optical Supplies, etc. [7-8]

INSECT AND VERMIN KILLERS.

BIGELOW, J. F., Worcester, Mass.—Mfr. Bigelow Wire Fly Killer, Sanitary Wire Sink Brush, or Dish Cleaner. Write for prices. [6-8]

HIGHWOOD CHEMICAL CO., 267-269-271 West Seventeenth St., New York City.—Sole Mfrs. of Murbalene. A liquid that exterminates bed bugs, 15c and 25c cans. Roach Cremator. A powder that cremates roaches and leaves but a shell, 10c and 20c cans. Third Rail Mosquito Chaser. A liquid that prevents the stinging bites of Mosquitos, 15c bottles. Wholesale price list sent on application. [6-8]

WARNOCK & CO., R., Independence, Mo.—To Retail Druggists: Our Tree Paint protects fruit trees from Rabbits, Mice, Borers, San Jose Scale, etc., and lasts three times longer than any other. It also prevents and cures Pear Blight—the only cure known to the world. Send for free 21-page booklet.

JEWELRY.

MEYER & CO., S., Wholesale Jewelers, 224 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.—Dueber Hampden watches. R. Wallace & Sons plated ware. All lines gold and gold filled jewelry. Special attention to mail orders. [4-8]

LABORATORY SUPPLIES.

MT. WASHINGTON BOX CO., Boston, Mass.—Impervious Boxes made by the Mt. Washington Box Co., of Boston, Mass., commend themselves strongly to pharmacists who like to put out their goods in a pleasing shape. They are light strong and sightly, and the cover fits closely. The boxes are made in black walnut and silver poplar, and in sizes from ¼ oz. to 16 oz. In ordering of your jobber be sure to specify Mt. Washington. [8-8]

Busy Buyers Read these Adlets.

MINERAL WATERS.

MATT BRADLEY, Tioga, Tex.—Reins' Tioga Mineral Water Products. Salve, Eczema and Catarrh Ointment, Paste, Condensed Water and Mineral Soap. Nature's remedies for Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney and Stomach troubles, and Skin Diseases. Send 25c for sample and folders. [5-8]

VICHY-CHARMEIL, Care Meyer Brothers Druggist.—Vichy-Charmeil. French Natural Mineral Water. Bottled at the Springs under authority of the French government. Write for agency terms and special offer. [6-8]

WALLAU, INC., GEO. J., 2 Stone St., New York.—U. S. Agent for Carabana and Rubinat Serre Waters, Blancard Pill and Syrup, Pautauberge's Solution, Iodalia, etc., etc. Get our prices. [6-8]

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

FLOOR-SHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.—Mfg. "Floor-Shine" Enamel Colors. Exclusive agency given. Write for particulars. [4-8]

KINLOCH—Ready to Mix. Not Ready Mixed House Paint.

POLISHES.

BUTCHER POLISH CO., THE, 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.—Butcher's Boston Polish is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork; not brittle, will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish; send for free booklet. For sale by dealers n paints, hardware and house furnishings. [5-8]

HARVEY CHEMICAL CO., Lafayette, Ind.—Mfrs. American Metal Liquid & Paste and "Pride of the Bar Room Powder Polish." Samples free. 3-8.

MILO CO., THE, Nunda, Ill.—Milo Oil Shoe Dressing. Milo Black Dye. Milo Snow-flake for white and canvas shoes. Get information on these items, it will pay. [3-8]

POST CARDS.

UNION CARD CO., Montpelier, Vt., offers money-saving propositions to dealers in Souvenir Post Cards. Millions in stock. Write for particulars. [7 8]

CUMMINGS & CO., W. E., 489-160 State Street, Chicago.—Post Cards. The best in imported and domestic post cards and mailing novelties. Send for catalogue and special propositions. [9-8]

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BULLETIN FOR BUYERS.

PROPRIETARIES.

ABBOTT BROS. CO., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., Abbott Bros. Remedies.—Mfrs. of the well-known "Abbott's Rheumatic Remedy, Abbott's Pile Remedy, Abbott's Catarrh Remedy, Abbott's Pills, Abbott's Liniment, Abbott's Rheumo." All guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 441. [8-8]

AKIN & SON, W. M., Evansville, Ind.—The great tonic, restorative, and preventative qualities of Dr. R. A. Armistead's Ague Tonic cannot be over estimated. It is the crowned prince of chill remedies. Liberal discounts by jobbers. One case of free goods with gross purchases. [8-8]-

ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL CO., Winchester, Tenn.—Mfrs. of "Anedemin" Tablets; the ideal remedy in all dropsies. Under Pure Food and Drugs Law. Guaranty No. 1234.

BEAUTIFIER CO., Boonville, Mo.—Makers of Hattie's Complexion Beautifier. Gives satisfaction and every box repeats. Send us 25 ladies names, we will mail each a sample with your address. [10-8]

BECKER COMPOUND DIGESTIVE CO., DR., 107 Dearborn St., Chicago.—Dr. Becker's Compound Digestive (formerly "Digest"), is reliable and efficacious. It makes friends for the druggists who sell it. See price list. [10-8]

CHELF CHEMICAL CO., 105 S. 12th St., Richmond, Va.—Mfrs. Chelf's Celery-Caffein Comp., for headaches, etc. Granular effervescent. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, No. 876. [8-8]

CHAVETT LABORATORY, 800 West Sixty-first Street, Chicago.—Chavett Diphtheria Preventive, Chavett Solace, Chavett Hay Fever Preventive and all Chavett Remedies; also Dr. Garnett's specific for Acne. Literature and best prices on request. Guaranty No. 2,175. [9-8]

CORNELL, DR. B. F., Edgewood, Mo.—"No scars or no pay" on barb wire cuts. We will refund the money in all cases where scars are left from barb wire cuts where Cornell's Liniment is used and nothing else, except in the hoof. No washing, tying or sewing up. [7-8]

CUTICLINE CO., Bath, Me.—Mfrs. of "Friers" Cuticline, cleanser for the skin, put up in powdered form. Guaranteed, Food and Drugs Act. Shaker top tins, 10c and 25c. Prices and printed matter on request. Address Clerk "A." [8-8]

DANIELS, DR. A. C. (INC.), 172 Milk St., Boston, Mass.—Dr. A. C. Daniels' Horse and Dog Medicines for Home Treatment. Stock with them; information and literature free. [7-8]

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., 2940 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.—Sole Mfrs. Dioviburnia, Neurosine, Germiletum, Palpebrine and Sennine, exclusively for physicians. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 299. [3-8]

DRAKE'S BOTANIC LABORATORY, DR. J. A., L. J. Baldwin, Successor, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Mfr. Drake's Family Medicine & Extracts. Guarantee Mo. 8886. Send for price list. [8-8]

PROPRIETARIES.

DROMGOOLE CO., J. P., Louisville, Ky.—Dr. Dromgoole's English Female Bitters is "Queen of the World." A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator, for the relief of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. For sale by all druggists. Also manufacturers of Bailey's Saline Aperient and Dromgoole's Liver Pills. [6-8]

DUNLAP MFG. CO., E. H., Como, Miss.—Make the best Colic and Kidney Cure for horses and mules, and the best "Antiseptic Liniment" for summer complaints in the human. We will furnish such advertising as will help sell the goods. Write us. [8-8]

EUREKA MEDICAL CO., South Bend, Ind.—Mfrs. of Neuraline (for headaches and all pains). Guaranty No. 1359. Half doz. 25c packages free with 8 doz. order. Samples and advertising for free distribution. [7-8]

FILKINS & BROS., DRS. M. L., Rochester, N. Y.—Mfrs. Drs. Filkins Bros. remedies and Dr. J. Blackman's Balsam Salve and Plaster. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, No. 481. [8-8]

GOUDY REMEDY CO., DR., Charleston, Ill.—Dr. Goudy's Magic Liniment a sure cure for Barb Wire Cuts. The only preparation which heals up and hairs over open wounds quickly and is a sovereign household remedy. [11-8]

GREEN, G. G., Woodbury, N. J.—Mfr. Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower. Good goods and good profits for the retail druggist. Supplemental labels required in Kansas and Territories sent on request. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 88. Send for 1908 almanacs. [5-8]

HALL, JOS., H. S., Mansfield, O.—Mfr. "Hall's Vet. Remedies," "Hall's Absorptive," "Hall's Stimulene," "Hall's Anti-Chafe," "Denton's Hoof Ointment." Don't own "a cripple" when you can remove his "blemishes" with "Hall's Absorptive." Guarantee No. 5853, Food and Drugs Law. Put in a small stock. They will pay the rent. [6-8]

HAYSSEN, H. H. & CO., Chunchula, Ala.—Mfrs. of Hayssen's celebrated Goitre Cure, which has stood the test for twenty years. General guarantee No. 7129. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

HAYTER, J. P., Decatur, Texas—Mfr. Findley's Soothing Eye Salve. Order from wholesaler or direct. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. [4-8]

HOOFLAND HERB TEA CO., Rochester, N. Y.—Proprietors of the celebrated Dr. Hoofland's Herb Tea—the great blood purifier. Goods guaranteed under Food and Drugs act. No. 828. [4-8]

PROPRIETARIES.

HOXSIE'S CROUP CURE, Buffalo, N. Y.—The best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Pneumonia, $4.00 per doz. Liberal discounts to wholesale druggists. Guaranteed under Pure Food Law. Serial No. 1402. [5-8]

KELLY & CO., M. R., 107 North Center St., Joliet, Ill.—Makers of "Honest John Corn Killing Plaster," $1.50 per doz.: "Noxem Corn Plaster," 75c per doz. Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Law See advertisement in display forms.

KRAUSER & BRO., E., Milton, Pa.—Mfrs. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 2764. [3-8]

LAPIN MFG. CO., Baltimore, Md.—Lapin's Magic Straw Hat Cleaner. The only known ingredient that cleans the finest Panamas as well as the ordinary Straw Hats without removing the band material. This wonderful preparation is the result of combining a harmless ingredient used by French Garment Cleaners for the cleaning of Silk, with an equally non-injurious chemical used by Practical Straw Hat Manufacturers for the cleaning of fine straw. Retails for 10c per package. Write for our Special Offer to dealers. Prepared only by this company. [6-8]

LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio—Sole proprietors and distributors of Gombault's Caustic Balsam for the United States and Canada. Publish a treatise on the horse, which they will gladly send on application; also printed matter for retail druggists sent prepaid on application. Goods guaranteed under Pure Food Law. Correspond with them. [3-8]

OREGON INDIAN MED. CO., Corry, Pa.—Mfg. and distribute the following well known remedies: Ka-Ton-ta, Modoc Oil, Indian Cough Syrup, Nez Perce Catarrh Snuff, War Paint Ointment, Donald McKays Worm Eradicator and Ka-Ton-ta Pills. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, '06. Serial No. 2266. [3-8]

OZONOL CHEMICAL CO., Odessa, Mo.—Mfrs. of O-Zo-Nol and Benzoin Cold Cream. Order through your jobber, send us your mailing list, and we will do the rest. Sales guaranteed. Write us for particulars. [4-8]

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis Mo.—Specialties: Peacock's Bromides and Chionia. Advertised exclusively to physicians. Trade protected by our "General Guaranty". Serial No. 229. [4-8]

PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY CO., Freeport, Mich.—Mfgrs. Peckham's Croup Remedy, guaranteed Food and Drugs Act, No. 111. $2.00 doz.; 5% and ½ doz. free 3-doz. order; 10% and ½ doz. free 6-doz. order. All jobbers will include the free goods with shipment of order. [3-8]

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BULLETIN FOR BUYERS.

PROPRIETARIES.

PITT, A. F., Jerseyville, Ill.—Pitt's wonderful Black Liniment—For all Open Sores [6-8]

RAY & CO., E. R., E. R. Ray, Pres't, Eureka Springs, Ark. P. O. Box 260.—Ray's Eureka Ointment Remedies—Germicides; keep disease and sickness from the house; saves life when all other remedies fail, by outward application, manipulation, renovation and knifeless surgery. [7-8]

RAYSON, TIMOTHY D.—Agent for Norwood's Tincture. Veratrum Viride. Made by Shakers, at Lebanon, N. Y., who were instructed by Dr. Norwood and employed by him from 1860 till he died. You can depend on getting good results. Norwood's, blown into every bottle. [4-9]

SIMPSON CO., DR. A. B., Richmond, Ind.—Mfgrs. Simpsons Vegetable Compound. The great blood remedy. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. All wholesale. $8.00 per dozen. 8-8.

SNYDER MEDICINE CO., J. H., Jonesboro, Ark.—Mfgrs. of Snyder's Livery Stable Liniment, Pain Oil, Bitters, Liver Regulator and Fever and Headache Powders. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. No. 3128. At all jobbers. [4-8]

STARKS & CO., Midway, Ky.—Mfgrs. of Starks Headache Powders 10c and 25c size. Starks Corn and Bunion Plasters 10c size. Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act. No. 88. [8-8]

SUDLER & CO., J. E., Proprietors Camms' Corn Solvent, a standard remedy on the market for thirty years. Our inducements are for orders received before December 1, 1907. For 1-gross order, 1 dozen boxes. Freight prepaid on 5-gross orders. Sample bottle on request. [9-8]

SULTAN DRUG CO., St. Louis, Mo.—Specialties: Cactina pellets and Seng. Advertised exclusively to physicians. Trade protected by our "General Guaranty". Serial No. 280. [4-8]

SWEENEY, W. R., Salisbury, Mo.—Manufacturer of Sweeney's poison wheat, the great rat and mouse killer. 100% profit to the retailer. Sold by jobbers in twenty-seven States. [4-8]

THACHER MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Mfrs. of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, Worm Syrup, Cholera Mixture and Stella Vitæ (tonic for women). $2, $4, $8 preparations. Advertising original and effective. Profits liberal. [4-8]

VEGETOL CO., 11 East Seventh St., Cincinnati, O.—Mfrs. Toothbrushes and Tooth Powder (after Dr. Fletcher's formulas). Vegetol Tooth Powder guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 984. [8-8]

PROPRIETARIES.

VICTORIAN CO., THE, 58-57 High St., Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Send them a list of your patent medicines which are not selling. They have a proposition that will interest you. [7-8]

VITOZONE DRUG CO, Hancock, Md., Mfrs. of Vitozone, Vitozone Granules, Vitozone Headache Tablets and Powders, Vitozone Stomach Tablets, etc. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act. Serial number 5618. [8-8]

WECK CO., THE F. A., 2510 Shattuck Ave., Berkley, Cal.—Crown Headache Powders. Guarantee Registered. For sale by your jobbers.

12 powders in box, 25c size....doz $1 50
4 powders in envelope, 10c size..doz . 75
[4-8]

WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Tyrone, Pa.—White 25c Cloverine Salve, Red 10c. For sale by all jobbers. [8-8]

RESORTS.

BOSTON COLONY, 2068 Seventh Ave., New York City.—An Orange Grove in the Boston Colony, Cuba, is the best possible tonic for weak nerves, debilitated systems, faded complexions, shattered and other misfortunes. Great remedy, inexpensive, pleasant to the taste, quick and lasting results. For illustrated and descriptive literature, maps, etc., write them. [6-8]

RUBBER STAMPS.

SCHOOL BAGS, ETC.

KROKOBOLA COMPANY, THE, Olney, Ill.—School Bags, Yard Sticks and Foot Rules. You can buy above articles direct from the manufacturer and save 10% to 25%. Address, The Krokobola Company, Olney, Ill. [11-8]

SHOE DAUBERS.

"PARKS & PARKS," Troy, N. Y.—Shoe Daubers. Sold by all jobbers. [6-8]

SIGNS.

EASTON PRINTING & MANUFACTURING CO., Dayton, O.—Makers of weather proof signs for advertisers; the cheapest and best signs made. Write them. [4-8]

SODA FOUNTAINS, SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES.

ERIE SPECIALTY CO., Erie, Pa.—Mfrs. Soda Fountain Specialties—Cork Screws and Pullers, Lemon and Lime Squeezers, Milk Shakers, Ice Shaves and Picks, Ice Cream Dishers and Spoons, Tumbler Holders, Champagne Taps. [4-8]

SURGICAL SUPPLIES.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., THE, Lockport, N. Y.—Makers of Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Umbilical Trusses. Write for descriptive literature. [8-8]

GERMAN-AMERICAN SURGICAL CO. of New York, 188 Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Western Department, 249 N. Franklin, cor. Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated in New York—Wholesale druggists. 10% to 25% off catalog prices. All goods we manufacture guaranteed. Serial number 4910.

RANDALL, A. C., 728 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis. Most extensive operator in Western U. S. in Absorbent Cotton, lowest prices Outside the Trust. Write for sample. [8-8]

WHISKIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND MALTS.

GRAF DISTILLING CO., A.. St. Louis, Mo., 1825-1829 South Seventh St.—Correspondence solicited on Wines, Whiskies and Brandies. Write for price list. Old Capitol Rye and Old Governor Bourbon our leaders. [5-8]

SPEER WINE CO., THE N. J., Passaic, N. J.—Old Wines and Brandies, Speer N. J. Wine Co., Vineyards, Passaic, N. J., Port, Sherry, Burgundy and Brandy. The finest and oldest. Guaranteed Pure Food Act. Alfred Speer, Pres. The oldest wine grower in the United States. [8-8]

WITCH HAZEL.

WYOMING WITCH HAZEL CO., Tunkhannock, Pa.—Distillers of the purest and best of witch hazel. Sold only to jobbing and manufacturing trade. Specify to your jobber. [8-8]

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KANSAS CITY DEPARTMENT.

The Store of M. E. Hulse, at Eighth and Holmes Streets, has been purchased by E. A. Kreueger.

Dr. Ritchie, Thirty-first and Prospect Streets, has opened up a new store at Thirty-Sixth and Prospect Streets.

Evans Smith Drug Co., wholesalers, recently took over the store owned by B. H. Bieber at Eleventh and Baltimore Streets, opposite the Baltimore Hotel.

The Cleveland Pharmacy is the name of a new store recently opened at Tenth and Cleveland Streets, the stock having been moved from Lenaxa, Kans.

Kelly and Williams, wholesale druggists sundries, of 908 Broadway, are contemplating the opening of a general wholesale drug line, and may do so in the near future.

John C. Huston, a popular salesman for Evans Smith Drug Co., of this city, died at his home at 10 o'clock, Tuesday evening, September 29, of septic blood poisoning following an operation for appendicitis, and was buried Friday afternoon.

Chas. E. Zinn, now at Ninth and Central Streets, has a new store, recently opened, at Indiana and Anderson Streets. Mr. Zinn is quite a unique figure among druggists as he is one of a few druggists that dabble in politics, he being an alderman from one of the wards of Kansas City, Mo.

Bard & Porter have opened a store at Hunter and Main Streets. This store will undoubtedly prove a success, as its head, Lee Bard, comes from a stock of hustlers, the late W. E. Bard, of Sedalia, being his father. Learning the business in the store of his father, 108 West Main Street, Sedalia, Mo., he left for Kansas City to engage in the commission business, and enjoyed a remarkable success until the flood year of 1903. Since then he has managed several drug stores in Kansas City.

The "Lid" is on in Kansas City, Mo.; Judge Wm. H. Wallace, of the circuit court, having issued a decree, that all places of business must close that do not sell actual necessities of life. This affects the druggists only as far as their cigar departments; in nearly every store visited by the writer, the cigar cases were covered by paper, and several amusing phrases appeared on some. In one well known down town drug store some customer had written in large letters on the paper covering the top of the case,

"Our cigar salesman has gone to attend Judge Wallace's political funeral, but will be on hand next Sunday."

This was a month ago, but up to present date the cigar case is still covered up on Sundays. In another down town store, some customer had written the following upon the cigar case:

"Notice—All ye sinners, the Eleventh Commandment, Thou shalt not smoke; neither shalt thou chew.

By order of Prophet Wm. Wallace."

The theatres have resisted the decree, and have not closed, but the result is being looked for with interest by all concerned.

There has been some talk of Kansas City, Kansas, falling in line with Kansas City, Mo., but up to present date it has been entirely confined to the local newspapers, as all the merchants are resisting any such order until compelled.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Dose Books are Important Reference Works and should be convenient at all times for the busy pharmacist. Frederick Stearns & Co., have issued a very comprehensive, in fact, we believe the most complete dose book extant, as far as dose books go. This will be mailed to any druggist sending four cents in postage to Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. S. Starling is now located at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover C. Meyers, Ph., G., is in charge of O. S. Florence's Pharmacy at Desloge, Mo.

David C. Van Matre has sold the Owl drug store at Springfield, Missouri, and is about to open a new store in that city.

J. T. Farmer, manager of Johnson Co. Drug Co., Clarksville, Ark., will surely be on hand at the meeting of the A. Ph. A. at Hot Springs, September 7.

John P. Dow, Ph. G., formerly of Sedalia, Mo., is now with S. L. Bresler, at Denver, Colo., who is secretary of the Colorado Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Dow was active in the Mo. Ph. A., and no doubt will take an interest in pharmaceutical affairs in Colorado.

Fertility and Genius, is the subject of an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for November (Science Press, Sub-Station 84, New York City) which will particularly interest pharmaceutical teachers and others interested in studying the development of the functions of the human brain.

A. G. Ruggles, of Kilbourne, Illinois, celebrated forty years of continuous experience in the retail drug business from October 3, 1867. On that date he received many congratulations, among them a souvenir from Baker & Wheeler Company of Peoria, Ills., from which firm he purchased his first bill of drugs forty years ago.

Oliver M. Matthews, Ph. B., has changed his address from Marysville, Montana, to Spokane, Washington. He has disposed of his interest in a store at Marysville and will again locate at Spokane.

OLIVER M. MATHEWS.

The Parcel Post Advocate was much the worse for wear when the A. Ph. A. convention let him off after his speech. Just as he was leaving with a sardonic smile on his face, some one called him back and said, "Give our compliments to Sears, Roebuck & Co. and to Montgomery, Ward & Co." It was Hallberg who was thus cruel.

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OZOJELL
PSYCHINE
OZOMULSION
LAZY LIVER PILLS
COLTESFOOTE EXPECTORANT
HOT X-RAY POROUS PLASTERS

A Liberal Supply of Free Samples on request

OZOMULSION
TRADE MARK

THE FOOD THAT DOES GOOD

OZOMULSION COMPANY
548 Pearl Street
New York
U.S.A.

Physicians Everywhere Recommend Ozomulsion

For Pulmonary and Laryngeal Diseases

The proprietors and manufacturers of OZOMULSION and all the other SLOCUM PREPARATIONS guarantee that they comply with the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.—Our Serial No. 332

OZO MULSION
The Cod Liver Emulsion "par-Excellence."—A 20th Century Perfected FOOD-MEDICINE Preparation

Ingredients entering into the Slocum Preparations are of the PUREST—tested scientifically and closely supervised in the compounding

OLD CAPITOL RYE

WE are packing one dozen 2-oz. Whiskey Glasses or one half dozen High Ball Glasses, 7-oz., in every case of our OLD CAPITOL RYE.

These goods are a Blend of Maryland, Pennsylvania and our own distillation of Kentucky Rye. These three are a combination hard to beat and we place the goods in competition with ANY whiskey on the market. These goods are packed one dozen Full Quarts, 2 dozen Pints and 4 dozen One-half Pints to a case.

Also distillers of OLD GOVERNOR BOURBON and GLEN FOREST SOUR MASH. Packed same as the Old Capitol Rye, with glasses in case. Also have the Old Governor and Glen Forest in Bulk. Will ship goods in plain case, or in any way you suggest.

40 years in business and good for 40 more. Have everything in the Whiskey, Wine and Brandy line. Get our price list. Send in a trial order and you will find that we are not an experiment.

A. GRAF DISTILLING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
— AND —
DRAWING SUPPLIES

Complete Assortment of

OIL COLOR, WATER COLOR, CHINA COLOR, PYROGRAPHY, or Burnt Wood Materials.

Send for Illustrated Price List, Vol. 280 of

SCHOOL PAINTS

F. W. & CO.'s STUDENT MOIST WATER COLORS in Tin Tubes ½x3 in. (36 different colors) per tube, 10 cents.

F. WEBER & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers,

709 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Main House and Factories Branch House
Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Ala.—At a meeting of the Alabama Board of Pharmacy, held in Montgomery, Ala., October 16 and 17, 1907, the following candidates passed:

H. J. Burnham, Eufaula, Ala.; G. H. Frazer, Eufaula, Ala.; Jno. F. Poe, Mobile, Ala.; Chas. H. Toombs, Cuthbert, Ga.; R. C. Walden, Enterprise, Ala.; F. P. May, Macon, Ga.; Burke Watson, Yazoo City, Miss.; A. D. Fincher, LaGrange, Ga.; I. L. Paulk, Union Springs, Ala.; E. S. Coleman, Atlanta, Ga.; B. M. Spielberger, Sheffield, Ala.; W. S. Chancy, Hartford, Ala.; C. R. Rushton, Luverne, Ala.; E. P. Merrett, Enterprise, Ala.; W. K. Mc McMannew, Florala, Ala.; Gus Spears, Florala, Ala.; Paul G. White, Hartford, Ala.; J. H. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.; I. R. King, Orlando, Fla.; V. W. Estes, Orlando, Fla.; I. R. West, Jr., Hartford, Ala.; P. M. Connell, Andalusia, Ala.

Next meeting of the board will be held in Birmingham, Ala., January 22, 1908.

Ill.—At the meeting of the Board of Pharmacy in Chicago, November 19-21, seventeen of the sixty applicants for registered pharmacist and twenty-eight out of a class of forty-four candidates for assistant pharmacist passed successful examinations. Their names follow:

Registered Pharmacists.—Alden S. Boyer, Edwin A. Buchholz, Joseph F. Jaros, Robert T. Kaempfer, John Peter Lee, Herbert A. Petry, Adam Psybylski, J. A. Reibeholz, Arthur F. Schmidt. G. L. Secord, Paul Seyfert and Charles E. Wright, all of Chicago, and E. H. Behrensmeyer, Quincy; M. Dean Bickford, Sterling; C. E. Renneckar, Wilmette; Walter W. Thiedohr, Streator, and Harvey E. Wilson, Toulon.

Assistant Pharmacists.—Jack W. Berend, Leo W. Chulock, Lawrence N. Cole, Byron L. Davies, Isidur Dubin, Dee E. Ellsworth, Otto A. Fett, Wm. Hartnett, Frederic W. Lord, Otto J. Lorenz, Norine C. Mahaffy, Leo E. Maiman, Edmond Mauro, Jos. A. Merrell, James S. Miller, Frank H. Niemeyer, Leo R. Rotter, Chas. G. Sells, Frank E. Shipman, John J. Staszak, Emmet B. Switzer, J. C. Violet, G. R. Waskow, Harold H. Wagner, J. A. Warzynski and Louis Zeitlin, all of Chicago, and Harry G. Dare, Blue Island, and Wm. A. Fergusin, Minooka.

The next meeting of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy for the examination of applicants for assistant pharmacist and registered pharmacist will be held in Springfield on Tuesday, January 21, 1908.

The board will hold a meeting in Chicago on Tuesday, March 10, 1908, for the examination of applicants for assistant pharmacist, and on the following day, Wednesday, March 11, an examination will be held for registered pharmacists.

The next apprentice examination will be held on Friday, January 3, in the various counties in the State from which applications have been received.—[F. C. DODDS, secretary, Springfield.

An Ant Preventative.—It is said that a chalk mark, at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of of sugar buckets, barrels, etc., will prevent the ingress of ants. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves will also prevent the approach of an ant, as the insects are either unable to crawl on the chalk or else they have an aversion to it.—[*Northwestern Druggist.*

A Fool and his money are much respected—while they remain together.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Chris. G. Mueller is just home from a trip in Europe and will very likely enter the drug business in St. Louis on his own account.

Cornelius Carhart, of Vernal, Utah, is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and a prosperous business man of his section of the country. He enjoys a select as well as large trade and gives careful attention to the details of his business.

Wilbur L. Scoville, of Boston, for some time chemist for the Jayne-Ricker Co., has recently associated himself with Parke, Davis & Co. and moved his family to Detroit, Mich. Mr. Scoville was for a number of years a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He has also devoted considerable attention to editorial work and is particularly apt in practical pharmaceutical investigations. He is one of the valued members of the A. Ph. A.

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.

Cincinnati Items.

Wash Line His Jonah.—Otto Kistner, the well known druggist at 2105 Vine Street, while putting a clothes line into place, sustained a severely sprained ankle, the step-ladder on which he was standing, having broken.

Seek Political Preferment.—A. D. Wells, prominent druggist, of Harvey and Shillit Avenues, Avondale, is making a hot fight for election on the Democratic Board of Public Service, in Cincinnati. George Wilhelmi, pharmacist, of Newport, Ky., is aspiring to a state senatorship in Kentucky under the banner of the Republican cohorts. Their friends wish them success.

College of Pharmacy Fire.—Fire threatened the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy recently with destruction. It was discovered in the laboratory about an hour after school had been dismissed for the day. After a hard fight the firemen conquered the flames, and the old school was saved, not before the fire had done about $5,000 damages, however. This is fully covered by insurance, Chemist C. T. P. Fennel, actuary, says. About $5,000 worth of fine instruments were saved from ruin by the firemen covering them with tarpaulins.

H. J. Dusterberg, druggist, Woodward and Broadway, has been laid up in bed for several days with a heavy cold.

Druggist N. E. Smith, of Rockdale and Burnet Avenues, has installed a fine soda fountain in his pretty store.

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CO-OPERATION

OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RETAILER TO BECOME
A STOCKHOLDER IN.....

THE COLGAN GUM COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY

.....MANUFACTURERS OF.....

COLGAN'S TAFFY-TOLU

THE ORIGINAL CHEWING GUM

We offer you, through any Jobber you may select, twenty (20) Boxes of "Colgan's Taffy-Tolu" Gum for $10.00 (our regular retail price of 50c per box) or four (4) 100-package Jars (equivalent to 20 Boxes) for $11.00 (our regular retail price of $2.75 per jar), and with each twenty (20) Boxes or four (4) 100-package Jars bought on this plan one share (par value $1.00) of the capital stock of The Colgan Gum Company of New Jersey.

You can subscribe for as many shares of stock as you see fit, by ordering as many multiples of the above named quantity of goods with the privilege of having one or more lots shipped to you at a time and receive with each shipment shares of stock in proportion above stated, upon condition that you sign a specific order to be taken in installments as fast as you can dispose of the goods, provided that the time limit shall not extend beyond twelve (12) months from date of subscription.

IMPORTANT TO BOTH JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

It must be understood and known by both jobbers and retailers that, on account of the extraordinary nature of this offer and the fact that a stock certificate is to be issued with each deal, in the name of the retail dealer purchasing same, as set forth above, NO RETAILER CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM STOCK NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE JOBBER.

THE 4 JARS ARE ALSO PACKED IN A SPECIAL CASE AND MARKED, "SPECIAL STOCK DEAL IN JARS," THUS:

Therefore the Jobber, upon receiving orders from the Retail Trade for these Stock Deals, must forward them to The Colgan Gum Company, Louisville Ky., with the names and local addresses of the Retailers purchasing same, so that stock certificates may be properly issued. Four of these deals constitute a minimum shipment upon which we will prepay freight. If the Jobber so elects we will make DROP SHIPMENT (freight prepaid) direct to the RETAILER, for the account of the Jobber, provided such shipment is not less than four deals.

THE 20 BOXES ARE PACKED IN A SPECIAL CASE AND MARKED, "SPECIAL STOCK DEAL IN BOXES," THUS:

The Stock Certificate will be mailed to the Jobber for delivery to the Retailer.
Cost list to the Jobber will be sent on application to the

JOBBING DRUGGISTS
solicit your orders for these Stock Deals and are prepared to make prompt shipments .....

COLGAN GUM CO. INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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"American Beauty" Case No. 400.

We make a specialty of designing and outfitting drug stores complete. Hundreds of stores fitted up in the last year with our "American Beauty" Floor Cases, and our Wall Cases.

Let us assist you in planning your store.

Write for our Catalogue "B."

GRAND RAPIDS SHOW CASE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

New York Office, 714 Broadway

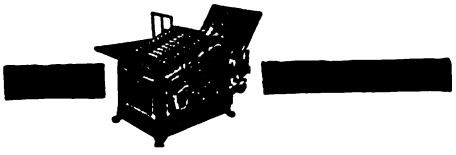
(UNDER OUR OWN MANAGEMENT)

Same floors as McKenna Brass Company

...THE LARGEST SHOW CASE PLANT IN THE WORLD...

Ephraim Jackson. I heard de pahson say dis mornin' dat de debil was dead.

Pete Johnson. Wal, dat sermon he preached las' Sunday was enough to kill anybody.



Cost Department Details

are quickly and accurately handled by the

Burroughs Bookkeeping & Adding Machine

¶ It adds and lists decimals, fractions, hours, minutes, tons, cwts., feet, inches, gross and tare, with infallible accuracy.

¶ The BURROUGHS saves time, work and worry in making up Pay Rolls, Proving Cost Cards, Making Statistical Cost Records, Tabulating Cost of Raw Material, Tabulating Cost of Labor, Tabulating Factory Output, Calculating Charge Averages, Making Inventories of Raw Material, Extending Time and Rates on Piecework Tickets and Compiling Comparative Cost Records.

¶ The BURROUGHS tabulates and adds cross-footings, and at the same time it lists and adds vertical footings.

¶ You ought to be interested in a machine of this kind.

¶ Just send for our booklet telling all about the BURROUGHS.

¶ Send for it today.

60,318 USERS

(November 11, 1907)

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

106 Amsterdam Avenue Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

TIE UP TO OUR ADVERTISING

We have no object in spending $50,000 in advertising Zymole Trokeys during the next six months, except to increase their sale.

We purpose using that money as effectively as possible.

The more pains you take to let people know that **you** keep those Zymole Trokeys that we have persuaded them to buy, the more benefit you will get out of our money.

Not that we ask you to go to any expense—but wouldn't you like to have us send you some attractive advertising matter? And won't you "Keep the goods in sight"?

STEARNS & CURTIUS, Inc.

5 Platt Street -:- New York City

Orange Blossom Remedies guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. U. S. Serial No. 1838.

NOTICE! TO AVOID COUNTERFEITS!

"Orange Blossom" boxes are all wrapped in a handsome and intricate label, made by the Western Bank Note Company.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS

..THE FAMOUS SPECIFIC..

Is a grand remedy for the following diseases:—Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhœa, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their earlier stages, Laceration of Cervix (due to child berth).

ORANGE BLOSSOM is as safe and Harmless as a Flax Seed Poultice. It can be used at all times.

PREPARED BY

J. A. McGILL, M. D.

3 and 4 Hubbard Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTICE Write Dr. McGill for free samples and Orange Blossom Circulars bearing your business card, they are furnished prepaid to all retail druggists.

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GARRETT & COMPANY

Virginia Dare

(Formerly called Escapernong)

We spent $100.000.00 in Advertising this Wine at the Jamestown Exposition

A Dependable BLACKBERRY

An American Made Champagne absolutely Pure The best Wine of America for use by the invalid. Special Prices to Druggists

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

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The NEW SMITH PREMIER Carbon Roll Billing Machine

¶ This machine is especially adapted for retail billing. A fold over form is used—one the statement, the other the sales record.

¶ The carbon from the roll adjusts itself automatically, so that the statement and sales record are written at one operation. The carbon roll obviates the use of loose carbon sheets and prevents smutting and saves time in handling.

¶ This system does away with itemized ledger and gives a correct copy of customer's charge for reference.

¶ The Tri-Chrome ribbon produces a permanent black or a purple copying for items, and a touch of a lever brings the red into play for inserting credits.

¶ Call at any of our Branch Offices and see this machine as well as seven other models of billing machines made especially to handle retail and wholesale billing, condensed charging, unit systems and compound forms of every description Booklet sent on request.

The New Smith Premier
Carbon Roll Billing Machine

¶ It is impossible to tell all about these billing machines in an advertisement. We want you to know why **SMITH PREMIER BILLING MACHINES** are best for you. A salesman will be sent to show you if you'll just drop us a line.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE: 821 PINE STREET

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THE New Smith Premier Billing Machine

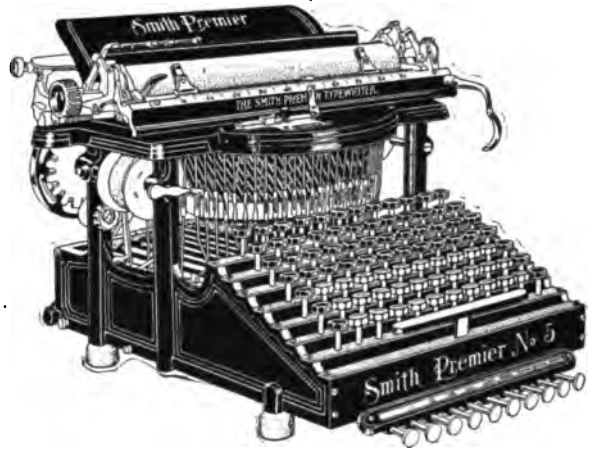
A TIME AND MONEY SAVER FOR WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

THE NEW SMITH PREMIER BILLING MACHINE is equipped with

A DECIMAL TABULATING ATTACHMENT

ADJUSTABLE SALES SHEET GUIDE

TRI-CHROME RIBBON



Black Record for Billing
Red for Credits or Emphasis
Purple Copy for Correspondence

Sales Sheets Auxiliary Feed Rolls

Separate Invoice Feed Roll

Stop-Catch for Feed Roll and Release Pawl

(To leave operator's hands free to adjust invoice and carbon.)

Reversible Tabulator Rod

For more than one set of stops

CATALOG WILL TELL YOU MORE

The following practical keyboard has been adopted by large Drug and Chemical firms using our Billing Machine, any of whom will testify to the immense amount of saving our Billing Machine has made in its accounting departments.

The abbreviated characters represent words used by wholesale druggists on every invoice and a saving of at least 20% is made where such a keyboard is used. The characters represent the following:

Box, large, small, gum, Parke-Davis Company, Eli Lilly & Company, W. S. Merrill, Nelson Baker, package, carting.

Food extract, syrup, oil, elixir, gallon, pill, black, yard.

Barrel, powder, can, jug, pint, quart, bottle, assorted.

Dozen, gross, ounce.

Parke-Davis Company, Eli Lilly & Company, W. S. Merrill and Nelson Baker are large manufacturers of druggists' supplies and their names are used by all wholesale druggists in billing their preparations.

Our Wholesale Drug Keyboard.

BOX	LGE	SML	¼	⅓	Gum	PD*	LY*	WSM*	NB*	PKG	CTG
1/16	FE	SYR	OIL	100	ELX	⅚	Gal	♯	Pil	BLK	YD
&	Bbl	5/12	Pwd	Can	Jug	Pt	Qt	Bot	Tab	⅔	Asst
2	1/12	⅕	½	¼	⅛	#	Doz.	Gro.	Oz	⅛	6
3	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	7
4	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	-	8
5	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	.	/	,	9

No. 4 Type.

HOME OFFICE & FACTORY, Syracuse, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS BRANCH OFFICE, 821 PINE STREET

Branches Everywhere.

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We Mean It

Please tell your customers to try DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL and if they do not like it BETTER than anything they have ever used to come back and get their money, and on every refund, charge to our account at full retail price so that you do not lose your profit. GUARANTEE it for everything for which it is recommended. It is not a liniment but a surgical dressing. IT IS TRULY A SURGEON IN THE HOME. It Stops The Pain of A Burn In Two Minutes. A Cut Never Pains After It Is Once Applied, Will Cure Old Chronic Sores No Matter Of How Long Standing. It Is Truly A Wonderful Healing Chemical Compound. Discovered By A Railroad Surgeon. Please put us to the test and see if we don't: MEAN IT.

Your Word is all we require. Simply make your demands by postal card and we will send you full retail price for every bottle that fails to please your customers better than anything they have ever used.

Makers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE and other STANDARD PREPARATIONS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PARIS MEDICINE CO.

E W Grove President

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Through the Uniform High Quality of

MERKLE'S CANDLES and WAXES

your customers are always pleased, and therefore, your sales naturally increased at no additional cost, as our prices are no higher than you are asked for goods of inferior quality.

¶ Purely through the quality of our Candles and Waxes and through our record of forty years of fair dealing, we ask you to specify *"MERKLE'S"* when next ordering.

THE MERKLE WAX & CANDLE CO.

405 N. Main St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. R. SMITH CORK COMPANY

CORKS

EXTRA LONG PRESCRIPTION CORKS A SPECIALTY

TELEPHONES { Kinloch Central 1315 / Bell Main 357

110 Walnut St. Collins Exchange Building

ST. LOUIS, MO.

If You Want a Drug Clerk, see page 1 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

When Writing to Advertisers, mention MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Bulletin for Buyers, on page 4 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

If You Are Seeking a position, advertise in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

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BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

N. J.—Registered Pharmacist:

James W. Beckwith, Passaic, N. J.; Emil O. Belz, Newark, N. J.; Pasquale Cataldi, Orange, N. J.; John Cohoon, Paterson, N. J.; Harold J. Emmett, New Brunswick, N. J.; James R. Fazio, Newark, N. J.; Charles L. Heffner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sydney K. Hunt, New York, N. Y.; Peter A. O'Loughlin, Newark, N. J.; Harry Reinstein, Jersey City, N. J.; John A. Salm, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Abram B. Schechtman, Orange, N. J.; De Witt W. Slee, Newark, N. J.; Herman Smithline, New York, N. Y.; Edward H. Struckmann, Jersey City, N. J.; Samuel R. Sykes, Paterson, N. J.; Solomon Taube, Paterson, N. J.

Registered Assistant:

Samuel Kahn, Newark, N. J.; Edward A. Krom, Rutherford, N. J.; Russell L. Mundhenk, Bala, Pa.; David W. Reith, Jersey City, N .J.; Abraham Rosenberg, Newark, N. J.; Charles W. Schappart, Jersey City, N. J.

The next meeting of the Board of Examinations will be held in Trenton, on Thursday and Friday, January 16 and 17, 1908.—[HENRY A. JORDEN, secretary, Bridgeton.

Nev.—The fourteenth semi-annual meeting of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy was held at Reno, Nev., November 6, 1907. Permanent certificates were granted to:

E. R. Strohecker, Beckwith, Cal.; Charles Nelson Hantz, Homestead, Pa.; W. W. Beitenman, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Shartel, Cedarville, Cal.; J. W. Swain, Long Beach, Cal.; Robert W. Tucker, Goldfield, Nev.; Edward H. Charette, Goldfield, Nev.; Frederick Arthur Abrams, Goldfield, Nev.; Chas. C. Banfield, Wonder, Nev.; Carl P. Bohland, St. Paul, Minn.; Benjamin H. Day, Carson City, Nev.; Lawrence E. Inman, Tonopah, Nev.; Henry Andrew Gries, Rhyolite, Nev.; Eugene S. Wharton, Rhyolite, Nev.; A. H. Hoag, Fairview, Nev.; Geo. E. Mager, Tonopah, Nev.; Edward J. Lage, Paulline, Ia.; Lee Buckman, Elkhart, Ind.; Edwin F. Smith, Lovelock, Nev.; Richard Duckering, Goldfield, Nev.; J. H. Messinger, Ely, Nev.; Albert M. Parker, San Jose, Cal.; L. S. Welch, Kalispell, Mont.; J. D. F. Grieg, Goldfield, Nev.; Chas. W. Blake, Tonopah, Nev.; R. J. Saunders, Bakersfield, Cal.; Francis J. Belz, Reno, Nev.

—[F. J. STEINMETZ, secretary, Nevada State Board of Pharmacy, Carson City, Nev., Nov. 11, 1907.

California.—The next meeting of the Board of Pharmacy will be held in Los Angeles, commencing on February 5, 1908, and continued in San Francisco during the week commencing February 10. At the examinations held during October session of the Board in Los Angeles and San Francisco we had a large number of applicants both for licentiate and assistant examination as well as quite a few for registration on credentials and experience without examination. The following is the list of successful candidates:

Licentiates.—Fred V. Alter, Fred W. Jensen, E. E. Robinson, John A. Bowie, C. A. Buck, Ambrose L. Faass, George W. Hahn, Alex R. Hoffmann, O. Earl Longstreth, George A. Premier, H. H. Rathbun, John R. Skrondal, Herman G. Brownfield, John S. Clark, Wm. J. Fretwell, Chas. R. Hendry, Robt. L. Hunsaker, Charles W. Montgomery, J. G. Priestley, C. S. Tirrell, H. R. Anson, Fred F. Marshall, W. E. Baldwin, William S. Branner, James A. Clinton, Glenn F. Foulke, Raymond N. Hards, Frederick C. Lang, Merle LaClare Lloyd, David Rapoport, James H. Roseberry, Wirt C. Williams, H. A. Barber, Fred J. Crittenden, George N. Hardwick, Margaret J. Hollister, Geo. T. Mallery, Frank Morgan, Frank Sohn, B. F. Weeks, David E. Jacobs, George C. Malloy, Wm. S. Bartlett, David J. Brisco, Wilfred B. Crawley, Justice B. Guest, Frank A. Hoffman, Newton A. Lark, J. E. Parsons, W. E. Rathke, H. Joseph Schumann, Carroll V. Allen, Stanley Blaustein, Lewis R. Edwards, Howard C. Henderson, Cary N. Hopkins, William H. Matthews, Max Paluka, Joseph W. Stivers, David Wight, Jr.

Assistants.—Jas. Andrew Arkin, Robert G. Hamilton, Frederick G. Musso, W. M. Proctor, Grover C. Besser, Maurice B. Moore, M. Enid Cardwell, L. H. Stone, Aron S. Pencovic, Ralph B. Rutherford, Ferdinand W. Hinkle, Joseph Sharp, Clarence J. Dunnigan, William E. Brenner, L. Missak A. Peslian, Frank D. Tallman, Harry A. Huntoon.—[CHAS. B. WHILDEN, Secretary.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

One Result of the Pure Food and Drugs Law is to make it necessary that each drug store have a copy of the National Formulary.

Preserve Each Number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for future reference. Have the volume bound at the end of the year.

Local Newspapers, containing marked items of news interesting to the drug trade are always welcomed by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

Armour & Co. contributed materially to the success of the entertainment feature of the N. A. R. D. meeting in Chicago. The trip to the packing houses was very instructive and appreciated by several hundred of the delegates who were guests of that enterprising firm.

E. P. Galt, the efficient and popular secretary of the Alabama Board of Pharmacy, has changed his address from Selma, Ala., to Millview, Fla., where he will spend a few months on account of poor health.

Blakiston's Visiting List continues to be the favorite with the busy practitioner. It is published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the issue for 1908 is the fifty-seventh edition of its publication.

Prof. William M. Searby, president of the A. Ph. A., realizes that honors seldom come singly. He was recently elected president of the California Pharmaceutical Society. Prof. Searby has two broad shoulders and can be depended upon to look carefully after the interests of the state as well as the national organization.

Free Malone, of Van Buren, Ark., is now studying petrological chemistry in New York City. He desires to be remembered to the St. Louis College of Pharmacy graduating class of 1906.

FREE MALONE.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Ballard have returned from a summer tour in Europe. Mr. Ballard is one of the best known men connected with the manufacturing drug trade of St. Louis where he has gradually worked his way up from office boy to that of an influential business man of the city.

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DYE

DID YOU EVER have a customer inquire of a good hair dye.
What were you able to answer?

CONSIDER

Godefroy's Larieuse French Hair Coloring

One bottle, one application, leaving the hair soft, fluffy and glossy with no green oily look. It is the simplest preparation of its kind on the market.

$6.00 Doz. Retails for $1.00

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KINLOCH PROFITS
make our agency contract a valuable asset in any dealer's business.

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Free From Grit. Waterproof. Will Not Rub Off. The Sun Does Not Fade Them. They Are Permanent. For Marking Packages, Smooth Wood, Leather, Paper, Cloth, Glass, Tinware, Crockery, Metals, etc.

LEVISON'S LUMBER AND SHIPPING CRAYON
COLORS-BLACK BLUE RED AND GREEN

No. 483, Levison's Checking Crayon, 6 inches long, 5-16 inch in diameter, Round Pencil Shape..... .... per gross $1.50
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100 Per Cent CACTUS CORN CALLOUS COMPOUND

Three things about **Cactus Corn Callous Compound** ought to appeal to you. Its superior quality never failing to remove the corn. Its extremely low price and long profit.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

With every order of three dozen at $1.75 per dozen we send you **free** one-half dozen, reducing the cost to $1.50 dozen. It retails for $3.00, making you a net profit of 100 per cent.

Cactus Remedy Co.
For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists

The question of quality has been an all-important one since the day when the best stone-axe or the strongest bow brought victory to its owner.

Since 1835 the Boland line has been based on quality at consistent prices, until to-day the "Boland Quality" represents "Perfection in merchandise."

Our 640 page catalog of Druggists' Sundries, Stationery, etc., free on request. Our 1908 catalog of Sporting Goods, Valentines and Easter Goods will be issued January 1.

John L. Boland Book & Stationery Co.
Locust, Sixteenth and St. Charles Streets
St. Louis

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A Light and

The new "Anti-Night" pure white cluster has the **power** of an arc—but **not** the **flicker.** Three degrees of illumination adapts it to all conditions.

then a Smile

The "Anti-Night" fixture uses 24% less current and the cost of installation is 50% of that on other fixtures.

TO ALL RESPONSIBLE MERCHANTS--FREE--FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL OFFER

WRITE FOR ORDER BLANK AND FULL PARTICULARS

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New York 42 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO San Francisco

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CASH SAVING OF $1.60

ONE ASSORTMENT ONLY TO A CUSTOMER

50 Leather Cards, regular price	$1.25
12 Assorted Real Fur Teddy Bear, regular price	60
12 Assorted Pen Wipers, Teddy Bear, regular price	42
12 Assorted Leather Medals, regular price	80
12 Assorted Leather Sole Post Cards, regular price	80
12 Assorted Leather Applique Flower Sets, regular price	1.20
12 Assorted Leather Mignon Cards, regular price	18
Our Regular Selling Price	$4.25

This Complete Assortment, which retails at $7.66, will be delivered free of expense anywhere in the United States for **$2.65,** CASH WITH ORDER. **Pays a net profit of $5.01.**

We have now in hand 500 designs of burnt and painted leather cards and a full line of artistic, novel and attractive souvenirs.

Leather Post Cards, $2.50 per 100, postpaid. Leather Post Cards, $21.00 per 1000, by express.

LEATHER POST CARD COMPANY, 335 Broadway, NEW YORK

Mines and Plant, Attapulgus, Ga. (Cable Address "Lesterclay" Jacksonville, Fla.)
A. B. C. Code—4th and 5th Editions

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HIGH GRADE FULLERS EARTH

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when they use our photographic papers. For that reason they buy the papers again.

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Write and ask us about it.

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WE HAVE CONVERTED OVER 30,000 MERCHANTS

In the last three years OVER THIRTY THOUSAND Progressive and Up-to-date Merchants have Installed the McCASKEY ACCOUNT REGISTER SYSTEM.

Our sales are increasing at a Rapid Ratio each Month.

ARE YOU LOOKING for an Investment that will pay you TWO HUNDRED to THREE HUNDRED PER CENT the first Year? If so, INVESTIGATE THE McCASKEY!

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THE McCASKEY REGISTER CO.

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Mfrs. of the Famous Multiplex Duplicate and Triplicate Pads; also End Carbon, Side Carbon and Folded Pads.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

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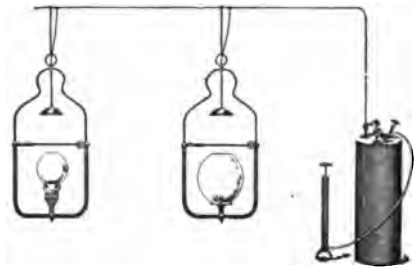

Without delay write for catalogue of the Wonderful Primo Incandescent Vapor Lights. Made for houses, stores, streets and shows of all kinds. We have such supreme confidence in the Primo Lights that we ship to any individual or merchant of good reputation and let him decide whether to keep or return them. Prices as low as is possible with honest goods. Agencies desired in territories not now contracted.

"A Square Deal to Every Man"

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Please Mention MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST when writing.

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STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR

Take the Curls out of it, Make it Soft and Glossy by Using

CARPENTER'S OxMarrowPomade

(Beware of Imitations)

Use a little once a week—that is all that is necessary. Soft, silky hair and a healthy scalp are the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Buy it of your druggist, or send us the price in stamps. Address,

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IMPROVED
Vermifuge
THE MOST EFFECTUAL
WORM DESTROYER
IN THE WORLD
Full Directions Inside
Children take it and cry for more.
Price, 25 Cents.
See Guarantee on this Wrapper.
MADE ONLY BY
W. G. WHITE & CO.
(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturing Chemists,
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W. G. WHITE'S
IMPROVED
VERMIFUGE
The Genuine is
in square bottles
(not flat)
IN WHITE CARTON

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Is the result of the World Renowned
AMOLE
Toilet and Shaving Soaps
being aseptic, cleansing, healing and skin soothing.
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By the use of which dandruff does not exist.
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Contains no grease, excellent after shaving, for the hands, sunburn, and the inclement Winter weather.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED No. 69,157
AMOLE SOAP

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT PORTRAIT AND SIGNATURE
A. Brayshaw

At all first class Wholesale Druggists

... Manufactured by the....
Mexican Amole Soap Co.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Caton Medical Specific Co.

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DR. CATON'S TANSY PILLS; the best female regulator known. Sold and used successfully over fifty years. Retails $1.00 and $2.00. The best selling and most satisfactory Female Pill ever offered. All druggists should have them in stock. Handsome package. :: ::

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DRUG JOBBERS EVERYWHERE
Prices on Application

When your customers ask for
"BLACK CAPSULES"
.... they want ....

THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S
C & C
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$5.85
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We will furnish you our BIOTONE Post Cards from photographs furnished by you of buildings, interiors, street scenes, or any subject you may wish to use at $5.85 per 1000.

We do not make less than 1000 of a subject. The color may be black, brown or blue, as you select.

We produce these cards in about TWO WEEKS' TIME.

Our beautiful QUADRO-TONE cards, which are in bright, natural colors, will be furnished in lots of 2000 of a subject at $9.50 per 1000. Time required about three weeks.

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We make either the Biotone, Hand-colored or Quadrotone souvenir post cards from any kind of a photograph, of any size, or from other post cards.

There are no better cards of the kind made. Send for samples.

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LARGEST CONCERN OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD
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AMERICA'S PHYSIC—NATURE'S CURE

For Constipation, Liver and Stomach Troubles

Prescribed by the Leading Physicians

There is money in it for you, Mr. Druggist, and health and happiness for your customers.

Ask your Jobber for quantity prices, window display advertising, etc., or write us direct without further delay.

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OUR 100% SYRUP PUMP

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B—STATIONERY PUMP FAUCET.
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E—SYRUP CUP CAP, which is removable when cleaning cup.

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40 Years

in the SODA FOUNTAIN BUSINESS enable us to furnish you with a Fountain second to **NONE** in workmanship and material.

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ONE OF OUR MANY POPULAR COUNTER PUMP FOUNTAINS

OUR Counter Pump Fountain is the most **practical** and **simplest** made; it will last **longer** than the rest because it is **not complicated.**

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COLLEGE NEWS.

The College of Pharmacy, State University of Iowa.

The first quarter of the year's work ends on Saturday, November 23.

O. J. Beucher, '08, of Postville, enjoyed a visit from his father a few days ago.

F. R. Gibson, '07, of Calamus, was here to visit old friends and attend the party.

P. H. Blowers, '02, of Mitchell, was a visitor over Sunday at the time of the Illinois game.

Mrs. Minnie Dunn, '03, and little daughter, of Iowa City, are now located at Hillsdale, Wyoming.

Thanksgiving day, November 28, will be a holiday, but work is resumed at 8 o'clock the following morning.

R. R. Lent, ex-'08, who is now working for A. W. Switzer at Runnells, spent several days calling on old friends.

D. D. Dayton, ex-'88 and wife, ex-'97, (formerly Lizzie Agnes Armstrong), are now located at Brawley, California.

P. H. Jurgenson and little son of Lowden, were the guests of R. A. Kuever for several days at the time of the Wisconsin game.

Pearl Domina, ex-'08, who is now with E. J. Kistenmacher at Davenport, was here for several days last week at the time of the Illinois game.

A. H. Martin, '07, who has been employed in the Kallam Pharmacy at Tipton, Iowa, since his graduation, has accepted a position at Gladbrook.

Invitations are out for a Thanksgiving ball to be given at the Majestic Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 27. Music will be furnished by the Dunkle Orchestra.

J. L. Kallam, '95, has sold his business at Tipton and expects to make his future home at Los Angeles, California. Mr. Kallam was a visitor in the city early in October.

F. H. Conway, '07, was here a few days, attended the party and the Wisconsin-Iowa football game. Mr. Conway has been located at Northwood since his graduation.

Governor Buchtel, of Colorado, gave his lecture on Theodore Roosevelt on the evening, of November 12, this being the second number of the Debating League lecture course.

Some members of the junior and senior classes gave a dancing party at the Majestic Hall on the evening of November 2. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Poulene and Miss Cooper. The hall was very prettily decorated with oak leaves. All report a very pleasant evening.

The work of the Pharmacy College of the University of Iowa is upon a par with that of the best and Standard American Pharmaceutical schools. Despite the fact that the requirements for admission have been materially increased since last year, the percentage of increase of first year students in the School of Pharmacy is thirty-five per cent more this fall than that of last.

On the evening of October 29, the Phi Chi fraternity initiated the following members: B. H. Davis, '08, of Onawa; W. G. Pooley, '08, of Jefferson; D. H. Wick, '09, of New Hartford. Seven more members of the class of '09 are pledged. They are: H. H. Gibbs, of Floris; J. R. Morford, of Humeston; Earl Wilmarth, of Massilon, J. A. Pierce, of Denver, Colorado; Alvin Kohl, of Mechanicsville; J. J. Thill, of Postville; J. Beucher, of Postville.

A conference of the presidents of the State Universities of the middle west was in session here about November first. Of the fifteen members, thirteen were in attendance. A university convocation was held during their stay, on which occasion all made short addresses. On the Sunday following, Chancellor Frank Strong of the University of Kansas addressed a University Vesper service. Following are the presidents in attendance at the conference: President James B. Angell, of Michigan; President Cyrus Northrup, of Minnesota; Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of Nebraska; President, C. B. Van Hise, of Wisconsin; President Edmund J. James, of Illinois; President William O. Thompson, of Ohio State University; President William L. Bryan, of Indiana; President W. E. Stone, of Purdue; President Richard H. Jesse, of Missouri; Chancellor Frank Strong, of Kansas; President James H. Baker, of Colorado; President Webster Merrifield, of North Dakota; President Frederick B. Gault, of South Dakota; President David R. Boyd, of Oklahoma; President George E. MacLean, of Iowa.

Traveling Men Visiting in St. Louis during November, representing:

F. F. Knapp, Lee Broom & Duster Co., Lincoln, Neb.
W. T. Palmer, DeGraff & Palmer, 48 Leonard St., New York.
T. W. Frazer, The Celluloid Co., 80 Washington Pl., New York.
E. H. Wilson, Kyoto Mfg. & Trad. Co., 388 Broadway, New York.
L. Lichtenstein, The Vulcanized R. Co., 488 Broadway, New York.
H. C. Chambers, Jno. M. Maris & Co., 219 Fulton St., New York.
C. E. Mertzger, Mertzger Chem. Co., 164 Front St. New York.
J. Houston, Universal Brush Co., Troy, N. Y.
Dominion Br. Co., Toronto Junction, Canada.
F. VonHermann, Cleveland Rubber Wks., Cleveland, Ohio.
P. F. Etlow, The Vant Woud Rubber Co., 107 Chambers St., New York.
W. M. Schroeder, Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 208 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
A. C. Randall, Maplewood Mills, Fall River, Mass.
C. A. Damon, Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J.
L. P. Grosholz, Cauvigny Brush Co., 298 Broadway, New York,
J. P. Thompson, 1808 South Seventh St., City.
R. B. Parmenter, Grand Rapids Brush Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
G. E. Koyl, The S. H. Wetmore Co., 242 Pearl St., New York.
Kreuter V. Oelschlaeger Bros., 110 E. Twenty-Third St., New York.
J. Hoffman, Parker, Stearns & Co., 228 South St., New York.
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C. H. James, Manufacturers Agent.

A. Ph. A., Hot Springs, Ark., September 7, 1908.

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"JIM DANDY" VIGORAL CASE

That's the name and it's all the name implies

The heater, or pot, as shown below, holds 66 ounces of water; large enough for ordinary purposes. Can be used for water, chocolate, coffee or milk. With each pot we supply a gas or gasoline burner.

An ornament for any soda fountain. Very convenient for serving chocolate. Price of complete case East of Missouri River, $12.00.

The pot sets on nickel base. Ebony effect handle.

Price of complete case West of Missouri River, $14.00.

Price of Pot, when not included in Case, $5.00, but is

ABSOLUTELY FREE

IN

"JIM DANDY" VIGORAL CASE

which contains a sufficient quantity of Armour's Vigoral, French Bouillon, Tomato Bouillon and Fluid Beef to make

800 DRINKS

that will be found most delicious and palate-tempting. Each drink sells another—and then look at the profit, at either 5 or 10 cents per drink.

We charge only for the dispensing products in the case at list prices.

Write for illustrated price list of other free offer cases.

Armour & Company - - Chicago

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NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Preserve Each Number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for future reference. Have the volume bound at the end of the year.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the drug trade are always welcomed by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

The Mittong Drug Co., is the name of a new firm at Muskogee, I. T. The incorporators are Frank B. Mittong, Robert L. Baugh and J. W. Mittong, and the capital stock $25,000. This corporation is a consolidation of two large drug firms, the Mittong Pharmacy and the Owl Drug Store. The firm will own and operate three stores on a scale heretofore not attempted in Muskogee. Frank B. Mittong is general manager of the enterprise.

Castoria Counterfeiters Come to Grief.—The *San Francisco Call*, of October 29, devotes half a column to an account of the arrest of the manager of the Mills Novelty Co., charged with counterfeiting the Castoria labels of the Charles H. Fletcher Company of New York, and the trade mark used for the Stuart dyspepsia tablets. Twelve separate charges will be placed against the prisoner in California. The misdemeanor is punishable by a fine of $500, or six months' imprisonment, or both. It is interesting to know that the Fletcher Company has spent $11,000 in running down this case.

It seems strange that people will persist in imitating such goods as Castoria when they are certain of arrest and punishment. It is only a question of time when the Fletcher Company will find them.

Board of Pharmacy Examinations have been considered in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as follows:

BOARD.	PAGE	YEAR	BOARD.	PAGE	YEAR	BOARD.	PAGE	YEAR
Ark....	110	1898	Mass....	181	1905	Miss....	108	1900
Cal.....	60	1897	Mass....	259	1905	Mont....	488	1895
Colo..	51	1896	Mass....	824	1905	Neb .. .	198	1895
Colo...	884	1896	Mass...	857	1905	Neb.....	88	1896
College	212	1907	Minn ...	55	1901	N. M....	862	1901
Conn..	280	1902	Mo.....	112	1894	N. Y....	85	1901
D. C....	401	1901	Mo.....	845	1908	N. C....	294	1892
Ga.....	25	1892	Mo.....	79	1904	N. D....	248	1898
H. S....	261	1907	Mo.	208	1904	Okla....	210	1898
Ill.....	77	1898	Mo.....	252	1905	Okla....	827	1897
Ill.....	419	1907	Mo.....	864	1905	Ohio....	401	1907
I. T....	278	1906	Mo.....	58	1906	Oreg....	286	1897
La.....	128	1897	Mo.....	188	1906	Oreg....	480	1897
La.....	71	1900	Mo.....	206	1906	Oreg....	74	1908
La.....	12	1904	Mo.....	249	1906	Penn....	104	1900
Mass..	182	1904	Mo.. ...	277	1906	Quebec.	86	1897
Mass..	165	1904	Mo.....	249	1906	S. D....	889	1900
Mass..	841	1904	Mo.....	848	1906	Va.....	52	1892
Mass..	862	1904	Mo.....	80	1907	Va.....	325	1895
Mass..	10	1905	Mo.....	140	1907	Va	76	1899
Mass..	45	1905	Mo.....	287	1907	Wash...	882	1892
Mass..	88	1905	Mo.....	495	1907	W. Va..	128	1901
Mass..	117	1905	Miss....	474	1895	Wis....	89	1892
Mass...	143	1905						

The charge for above copies is twenty-five cents each.

C. Bonner, of Rives, Tennessee, was in St. Louis balloon week, and replenished his large stock of goods.

F. G. Kerr, Ph. G., a prominent pharmacist and influential business man of Van Buren, Arkansas, visited St. Louis last month.

Forrest Hamilton, of Ed. Hamilton & Co., Wynne, Ark., will surely attend the meeting of the A. Ph. A., at Hot Springs in 1908.

John B. Lorton, Ph. G., '05, is now located at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

JOHN B. LORTON.

Coulson's Drug Store at Coleman, Tex., is a handsome as well as a busy place and the proprietor has very appropriately issued post cards showing the store which looks so inviting to customers.

Verde Harrison, Ph. B., is now with Garrett & Criswell, Mexico, Mo.

W. A. Webster, Ph. G., 1896-97, is manager of the Webster Warnock Chemical Company at Memphis, Tenn. The firm is engaged in manufacturing chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

W. A. WEBSTER.

W. E. Lawrence, is proprietor of Lawrence's Pharmacy at International Falls, Minnesota. The motto of his place of business is: "Only the Best."

F. W. Bennett, a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and recently of Cincinnati, has decided to locate in St. Louis, probably with some retail drug firm.

A. J. Buhrman, Ph. G., has recently changed his location from Nashville, Ill., to Richview of that state.

A. J. BUHRMAN.

Fred E. Schinz is a competent and conscientious pharmacist with Clancy's drug store, at LaSalle, Ill.

T. H. Moore, manager of the American Branch of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., is now permanently located at 45 Lafayette Street, New York City. He recently visited Chicago, St. Louis and other leading points in the Middle West. Mr. Moore has traveled extensively the world over and is an interesting conversationalist, as well as a thorough business man.

Pharmacists Active in Philippine Politics.—We learn from Dr. P. L. Stangl, of Manila, that several Filipino pharmacists and physicians were recently elected to the Assembly, among them Professor Leon Guerrero, who is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

George C. Bartells, a veteran pharmacist of Illinois, has sold his store at Camp Point, to his clerk, Henry T. Reed. Mr. Bartells is a welcome delegate at the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. conventions and was for years treasurer of the Ill. Ph. A. and he has earned, by his long life of faithful service in pharmacy, a long vacation.

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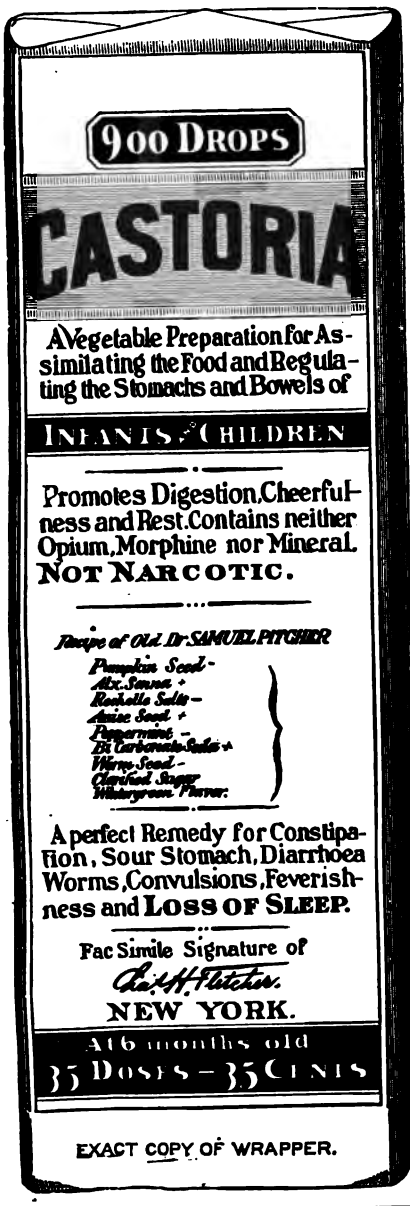
BUY A GROSS

And Save 5 and 2½ per cent


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

$33.60 per Gross
2.80 per Dozen
} Jobbers sell in gross lots 5 and 1½ per cent

THIS IS THE GENUINE

The Kind You Have Always Handled

It Pays to Handle Reliable Goods

No. 2320

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Send for Cards, Cut Outs
and Counter Wrappers

The Centaur Company
77 Murray Street
New York City

Chas. H. Fletcher. *President*

BUY A GROSS

And Save 5 and 2½ per cent

Who Can't Sell 12 Dozen Per Annum?

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The Dynamo of Business

The New Model Oliver No. 5.

You may talk of wonderful dynamos
And the magic current's play—
How it busies itself with a thousand tasks
In the Workshop of Today;
But the one that runs the great Machine
Of Business—at topmost speed—
Is the mighty Oliver Typewriter
With Power for every Need.

IN THE busy realm of business, close to the heart of things, you'll find the Oliver Typewriter—the Dynamo of Business.

Tremendous energy has ever been an Oliver characteristic.

The inventors of the Oliver expended energy without stint in originating and perfecting it.

Its manufacturers have worked with feverish energy for ten years, to keep up with the world-wide demand.

The most energetic Sales Force in the world has kept the Oliver's merits in the limelight and made it *first in sales*.

Small wonder that the Oliver is alive with energy!

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer.

Its capacity for rapid and accurate work is so great that no operator, however swift, can overtake its speed.

There's more than *sentiment* back of the Oliver's success.

If it wasn't better than the best of its competitors; if it didn't "deliver the goods"—on time and "letter-perfect"—the Oliver Typewriter wouldn't be where it is today.

While built for *business*, the Oliver is a thing of *beauty*, with grace and strength in every line. But where it shines is in *action*.

The New Model Oliver No. 5 has been on the market only a short time, and already it has made a record of sales and service that no other typewriter has ever equaled.

First and foremost among the features that have captured public favor is its amazing speed. Its versatility is a source of surprise and satisfaction to every operator.

Its velvet touch, responsive action and durability are extraordinary.

The Oliver Disappearing Indicator, which shows the exact printing point, and the Oliver Ruling Device, which draws perpendicular or horizontal lines as quick as a flash, are among the many wonders of the Oliver No. 5.

It writes in colors—does tabulating, billing and card index work—cuts perfect mimeograph stencils and so many other useful things that we haven't space here to name them.

Don't take our word for it—ask any Oliver user—there are thousands of them.

Write for the *Oliver Book*, and get the rest of the story.

Real Salesmen Wanted!

If you are sort of a "human dynamo"—a man to whom work is play—if you love the excitement and rewards of the great game of Business, send us your name and address. We like to get in touch with a "live wire."

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 117 N. 8th St., SAINT LOUIS, MO.

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12438

The World Takes Off Its Hat to Oliver Number 5

The World loves a winner.

Here's one that won over every typewriter under the sun.

It's the new Oliver No. 5.

Hats off to the victorious Oliver!

The new Oliver is the first to reach the goal of typewriter perfection.

While other typewriter makers rested on their laurels, the Oliver Typewriter Company's corps of mechanical experts were bending every energy to the task of making a new world's record.

The splendid result, the wonderful new Oliver Model No. 5, represents the highest achievement of typewriter invention.

Speed possibilities have been vastly increased. Time and labor-saving features hitherto unknown have been perfected. Years of durability have been added.

Simplicity has been reduced to its lowest terms.

Efficiency has reached its utmost limits.

Not until Oliver Model No. 5 was absolutely perfect down to the minutest detail—not until we were fully prepared by increasing our factory capacity to meet the enormous demand for it—was news of the coming wonder permitted to reach the outside world.

This is the first public announcement of Oliver Model No. 5, and it will go down in history as marking a new epoch in the typewriter industry.

It is impossible in the limited space of this announcement to adequately describe the new machine. A brief resume of its commanding advantages must suffice.

The Oliver Disappearing Indicator is the only device on any typewriter for indicating the exact visible printing point at time of stroke.

The Oliver Balance Shift Mechanism gives the new model a fifty per cent advantage over all other shift key machines.

The Oliver Line Ruling Device, the Oliver Non-Vibrating Base, the Oliver Automatic Paper Feed, and scores of additional improvements that make for accuracy and speed, are found on Model No. 5 and *nowhere else.*

Every employer, every operator, every business executive interested in raising the standard of efficiency in all departments, should write for catalogue giving full details of this wonderful typewriter.

Extra Men Wanted At Once!

Unprecedented demand for the new model necessitates the employment of extra salesmen **immediately.**

Good salaries and permanent positions to men of character and ability. We train our men FREE in The Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship. Address at once,

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 117 No. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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INLAID LINOLEUMS FOR DRUG STORES

MAKE THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE FLOOR

We Solicit Correspondence Regarding Them

Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard

CARPET CO. ST. LOUIS

WORLD'S FAIR SIGN CO.

E. H. ROESSEL Phone KINLOCH Central 1316

Electric Glass Signs a Specialty
Raised Electric Galvanized Iron Signs of All Kinds
Gold, Glass and White Enamel Letters
Gold Lettering on Show Windows
SIGNS OF ALL KINDS

204 South Broadway -:- SAINT LOUIS

THE BEAVER SOAP CO.

DAYTON, OHIO.

GRANDPA'S WONDER SOAP.

50 Cake Boxes,	$3 25
100 Cake Boxes,	6 00
50 Cakes, small size,	1 85
100 Cakes, small size,	3 25
144 Cakes Beaver's Pine Tar,	4 00

THE DR. PETTEY RETREATS

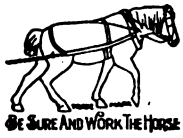
LIMITED TO THE TREATMENT OF

Alcohol and Drug Addictions

By Dr. Pettey's Original Method. (See Ther. Gaz., Oct. 1901).

958 South 4th St., (Davie Ave.) Memphis, Tenn. 1849 Dwinell St., Oakland Cal.
3303 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. 425 Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO.



Box 888 OLDTOWN, ME.

Bickmore's Gall Cure, an ointment for the cure of hurts and sores upon animals. First on the market. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Write for samples and trial offer.

THE CHAVETT REMEDIES

Are Dependable Goods.

Chavett Diphtheria Preventive (50c) our leader.

If any of our goods become dead stock we will pay you cash for them, you pay freight. Write us for special proposition.

CHAVETT LABORATORY, 300 W. 61st St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANEDEMIN TABLETS

For the prompt and permanent relief of all DROPSIES resulting from diseases of the Heart, Liver or Kidneys. Unqualifiedly endorsed by thousands of conservative clinicians. Unequaled in potency, prompt and positive results.

$2.00 the can of 100 tabs., with liberal discounts to the trade. Carried by jobbers and wholesalers. Liberal working samples to physicians only. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law.

ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Winchester, Tennessee, U. S. A.

ACTIVE OXYGEN

Stored in form of Alkaline or Earth Alkaline

Peroxides

Can be used in many ways and put up in a variety of MODERN OXYGEN PREPARATIONS Sold by all Wholesale Drug Houses

Literature and information furnished by The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 100 William St. NEW YORK.

EXCELSIOR BIRD FOOD

A PURE FOOD FOR CANARIES

...BEST AND CHEAPEST...

For Sale by Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

C. ROSENSTEIN COMPANY

The "PARISIAN"

LADIES' SYRINGE.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

Price, $16.50 per dozen.

DAY RUBBER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Order a case to-day as you will want many more from now until Christmas

Packed 100 in Case - $3.25

The Southern Confection Company

....Manufacturers of CONFECTION NOVELTIES for the Trade....

218-220 Chestnut Street SAINT LOUIS

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SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES.

ALMOND MEAL.....lb 50

Imperial Crown, No. 827.....doz 2 00
Lautier's.....doz 2 25
Palmer's.....doz 2 00
Peroxident.....doz 2 00

APPLICATORS, Salus Cotton....doz 2 00

ATOMIZERS.

Acme.....doz 5 00
Alboline, A, for oil.....doz 6 00
Century.
No. 1, Nasal, metal fittings...doz 5 75
No. 2, Vaseline, Nasal and Throat, metal fittings....doz 6 75
No. 5, two tips, improved..doz 9 00
No. 10, adjustable, with fluid tube.....doz 10 25
No. 15, Water and Oil.....doz 11 00
No. 20, improved, three tips..dz 10 00
No. 25, improved, four tips..doz 11 75
No. 40, adjustable, with fluid tube.....doz 11 25
No. 50, adjustable, with fluid tube and three tips.....doz 12 75
No. 100, one tip, for wat'r, bnt.dz 5 00
No. 150, two tips, for oil, bent, dz 6 00
No. 200, two tips, for water, curved.....doz 5 75
No. 250, two tips, for oil, crvd..dz 6 75
No. 800, combina'n atom'r...doz 10 00
Davidson, No. 561, dbl bulbs, doz 10 50
DeVilbis No. 16.....doz 10 00
Glymol, Oil.....doz 6 00

LA KANUKA.

No. 100, H. R. tube, small bulb.....doz 3 50
No. 200, H. R. tube, large bulb.....doz 3 75
No. 300, 3 H. R. tips, small bulb.....doz 5 50
No. 400, 3 H. R. tips, large bulb.....doz 6 00
No. 500, 1 tip, small slate bulb.....doz 5 00
No. 600, 1 tip, large slate bulb.....doz 6 00
No. 700, 2 tip, large slate bulb.....doz 6 50
No. 800, 3 tip, large slate bulb.....doz 7 50
No. 900.....doz 5 50
No. 1000.....doz 6 50

M. B.

No. 1904, Oil, Metal fittings..doz 2 75
No. 19.5, Oil, Metal fittings..doz 3 50

Magic.

No. 1, Metal, long tube.....doz 7 50
No. 2, Metal, short tube.....doz 6 00
No. 3, Metal tube H. R. tip..doz 3 00
No. 4, Nasal, Metal tube H. R. tip.....doz 3 00
No. 5, Metal and Rubber tubes, 3 tips.....doz 10 00
No. 12, Perfume, Metal tube.doz 3 75
No. 25, long H. R. tubes 3 tips.....doz 12 00
No. 30, H. R. tubes, 4 tips....doz 11 00
No. 31, long H. R. tube, Bulb tip.....doz 3 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

ATOMIZERS—Con'd.

Magic.

No. 32, Nasal, H. R. tube, Bulb tip.....doz 3 00
No. 33, long H. R. tube.....doz 6 00
No. 36, short H. R. tube.....doz 3 75
No. 40, large H. R. tube.....doz 4 75
No. 44, large H. R. tube, 3 tip.....doz 6 75
No. 45, Vaseline and Oils, H. R.....doz 4 00
No. 46, Oil, H. R. tube.....doz 4 75
No. 47, Oil, H. R. tube, 3 tips.doz 6 75

DIAMOND, three tip.....doz 5 00
Nasal.....doz 4 00

OLEOLINE.

No. 900.....doz 5 50
No. 1000.....doz 6 50

OLIPHANE OIL.

No. 1.....doz 5 50
No. 3.....doz 7 00
No. 2.....doz 7 50
No. 4.....doz 6 75
Our Leader.....doz 3 50
Pyrozone.....doz 3 50
Watch Case Atomizer, No. 10, for Water, H. R.....doz 4 00
Watch Case Atomizer, No 11, for Oil, H. R.....doz 4 00

Whitall, Tatum Co.

No. 30.....doz 6 00
No. 31.....doz 5 40
No. 33.....doz 6 60
No. 34.....doz 5 70
No. 35.....doz 6 00
No. 37.....doz 4 80
¼ doz lots 10%

AURILAVES, Bone with Sponge End.....doz 75

BAGS, Gonorrhœa, Rubber, Pure Gum.....doz 75
Wares, No. 100.....doz 1 75
No. 117.....doz 3 50
Ice, Rubber, No. 1, Spinal....doz 2 00
No. 2, Spinal.....doz 1 50
No. 3, Spinal.....doz 1 25
No. 4, Spinal.....doz 75
No. 4, Head.....doz 1 00
No. 3, Head.....doz 1 50
No. 2, Head.....doz 2 00
No. 1, Head.....doz 3 00
No. 31, English.....doz 7 50
No. 76¼, 9-in Screw Cap....doz 3 75
No. 77, 12-in Screw Cap.....doz 6 00

Sponge.—New stock. One style and pattern only. Pretty English check, small, white rubber lining, silk band around top, silk shir cord.

No. 121, measurement, 6x7.doz 1 80
No. 122, measurement, 7x8.doz 2 00
No. 123, measurement, 8x9.doz 2 50
No. 124, measurement, 9x10.doz 3 00
No. 125, measurement, 10x11.doz 3 75

BALM.

Booth Hyomei, ordinary.....doz 2 00
Booth Hyomei, special.....doz 4 00
Cressler's Fragrant.....doz 1 75
Cushman's Menthol.....doz 2 00
Oxzyn, small.....doz 2 00
Oxzyn, medium.....4 00
Oxzyn, large.....doz 6 00
Recamier.....doz 9 50

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BANDS, RUBBER.

No. 0, ⅛ in.....gro 1 00
No. 00, ¼ in.....gro 1 25
No. 000, ¾ in.....gro 1 50
No. 0000, ¾ in.....gro 1 75
No. 0, ½ in.....gro 2 00
No. 00, ½ in.....gro 2 50
No. 000, ½ in.....gro 3 00
No. 0000, ½ in.....gro 3 50
½ in. assorted.....gro 2 75
No. 0, ⅝ in.....gro 3 00
No. 00, ⅝ in.....gro 3 75
No. 000, ⅝ in.....gro 4 50
No. 0000, ⅝ in.....gro 5 25
5 in. package.....gro 12 00
7 in. package.....gro 15 00
9 in. package.....gro 18 00
String in ¼ lb boxes..lb net 2 60
Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Less 40-10 per cent.

BANDAGES, Crinoline, 1½ in.....dz 65

2 in.....doz 75
2½ in.....doz 85
3 in.....doz 90

Gauze, Plain.

1 in.....doz 35
1½ in.....doz 40
2 in.....doz 50
2½ in.....doz 60
3 in.....doz 70
3½ in.....doz 80
4 in.....doz 90

Gauze, Carbolated.

1½ in.....doz 1 00
2 in.....doz 1 20
2½ in.....doz 1 35
3 in.....doz 1 50
4 in.....doz 1 75

Gauze, Corrosive Sublimate.

1½ in.....doz 1 00
2 in.....doz 1 20
2½ in.....doz 1 35
3 in.....doz 1 50
4 in.....doz 1 75

Gauze, Iodoform, 10%.

1½ in.....doz 1 90
2 in.....doz 2 10
2½ in.....doz 2 50
3 in.....doz 3 00
4 in.....doz 3 80

Plaster Paris.

5 yards x 1½ in.....doz 1 50
5 yards x 2 in.....doz 1 80
5 yards x 2½ in.....doz 2 10
5 yards x 3 in.....doz 2 40
5 yards x 3½ in.....doz 2 70
5 yards x 4 in.....doz 3 00

Roller, Cotton.

1 in.....lb 60
1½ in.....lb 60
2 in.....lb 60
2½ in.....lb 60
3 in.....lb 60
3½ in.....lb 60
4 in.....lb 60
1½ to 4 in. assorted.....lb 60

Elastic Woven.

3 yards x 2 in.....doz 3 00
3 yards x 2½ in.....doz 3 50
3 yards x 3 in.....doz 4 50
5 yards x 2 in.....doz 4 80
5 yards x 2½ in.....doz 5 40
5 yards x 3 in.....doz 6 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BANDAGES—Con'd.

Elastic Bandages with Tapes, each put up in paper box.

	Each.
2 in. x10½ ft	75
2 in. x12 ft	85
2 in. x15 ft	1 10
2½ in x10½ ft	95
2½ in. x12 ft	1 10
2½ in. x15 ft	1 85
3 in. x10½ ft	1 15
3 in. x12 ft	1 25
3 in. x15 ft	1 65

BANDAGES—Suspensory.

Bunker Hill.

No. 277 ..... doz	2 50
No. 277A ..... doz	3 75
No. 277B ..... doz	5 50
No. 277C ..... doz	8 00
No. 277D ..... doz	10 00
No. 277E ..... doz	10 00
No. 277F ..... doz	6 50

Crown.

No. 10...doz	1 50	No. 26...doz	3 75
No. 16...doz	2 00	No. 27...doz	4 00
No. 21...doz	2 50		

J. P. Style.

No. 19 ..... doz	1 25
Universal ..... doz	1 50
No. 10 ..... doz	1 50
No. 11 ..... doz	1 75
No. 14 ..... doz	1 50
Teufel's Sport	7 50

BANDOLINE.

Colgate's ..... doz	1 08
Imp. Crown, No. 1865 ..... doz	1 50

BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

Pool's Signal Service ..... doz	2 00

BASKETS.

Tooth Brush.

No. 107, 8¼x5¼ ..... doz	1 50
No. 109, 8x4½ ..... doz	1 75
No. 4510-1, 10¼x5¼ ..... doz	2 25
No. 4510-2, 11x6¼ ..... doz	3 00
No. 4510-4, 14x7½ ..... doz	4 50

BATH MITTS. (1 doz. pair in package).

No. A, assorted ..... doz prs	1 75
No. B, assorted ..... doz prs	2 25
No. 24 ..... doz prs	2 25
No. 28 ..... doz prs	3 25

BATH STRAPS, "Teasel."

No. 1, light weight ..... doz	6 00
No. 2, heavy weight ..... doz	9 00
No. 0, calefacio ..... doz	4 00

BATH TOWELS.

No. 90, White Cotton, 18x37 ..doz	1 75
No. 91, White Cotton, 20x38 ..doz	2 00
No. 92, White Cotton, 23x45 ..doz	3 50
No. 93, White Cotton, 24x46 ..doz	4 25
No. 94, White Cotton, 22x50 ..doz	5 50
No. 95, White Cotton, 25x47 ..doz	6 00
No. 96, White Cotton, 25x46 ..doz	6 25
No. 97, White Cotton, 30x60 ..doz	8 25
No. 55, Unbleached linen, 24x42 ..... doz	6 25
No. 56. Unbleached linen, 24x50 ..... doz	10 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BATTERIES.

Kidder's ..... each	7 00
McIntosh, Family ..... each	7 50
McIntosh, Physicians' ..... each	12 00
McIntosh, Domicile ..... each	3 75

BAY RUM.

Domestic, Imperial Crown, Cork Stopper.

¼-pint ..... doz	2 25
½-pint ..... doz	4 25
1-pint ..... doz	7 50

BED PANS.

White, No. 1 ..... doz	9 00
White, No 2 ..... doz	7 50
Yellow, No. 1 ..... doz	6 50
Granite Gray ..... ea	1 85
White ..... ea	1 50

BELLOWS, Insect Powder, see Guns.

BELTS.

Leiner's Flexible Bath ..... doz	10 50
Leiner's Champion Bath ..... doz	8 50
Scott's Electric ..... each	2 25

BLACKINGS AND DRESSINGS.

Whittemore's, (The World's Standard)..) "Gilt Edge" polish, black ..... doz	2 00
"Boston" Waterproof, black doz	2 00
"Elite" Combination, "baby," black ..... doz	85
"Elite" Combination, large, black ..... doz	2 00
Blue box, Pat. Leather Paste, med ..... doz	50
"Superb" Pat. Leather Paste, large ..... doz	75
"Royal Gloss," Black, Self-polishing ..... doz	75
"Elite" Paste for Box Calf, lg ... dz	75
"Elite" Paste for Box Calf, medium ..... doz	45
"Dandy" Russet Combin'n ... doz	2 00
"Star" Russet Combin'n ..... doz	75
"Bossola" Waterproof Paste, Polish, large ..... doz	75
"Bossola" Waterproof Paste, Polish, small ..... doz	40

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BLACKINGS AND DRESSINGS—Con'd.

Wittemore's	
Bixby's Royal Polish ..... doz	85
Brown's French ..... doz	90
Brown's Satin ..... doz	90
Glycerole Polish ..... doz	2 00
Russet Comb ..... doz	90
Herriott Bros., Black Beauty 25c dressing (ladies) ..... doz	1 67
King Bee Black Shoe Dressing (ladies) ..... doz	88
Famous Black Dressing (ladies) ..... doz	56
King Bee Tan (ladies) ..... doz	75
Herriott's Black Liquid Polish, junior size ..... doz	75
Herriott's Black Liquid Polish, large size ..... doz	1 67
Magic Black Box Calf Combination, large ..... doz	1 75
Jet Black Box Calf Combination, small ..... doz	85
Faultless Tan Combination, large ..... doz	1 67
Ruby Ox Blood Combination, large ..... doz	1 67
Battle Ax Tan Combination, special ..... doz	85
Battle Ax Brown Combination, special ..... doz	85
Improved Tan Comb., sm ... doz	75
Ideal Brown Comb., sm ..... doz	75
Ox Blood Comb., sm ..... doz	75
Paste Polish, black, large ... doz	55
Paste Polish, brown, large ... doz	55
Paste Polish, tan, large ..... doz	55
Paste Polish, ox blood, lge .. doz	55
Paste Polish, patent leather, lg dz	55
Tan Shoe Cleaner, large ..... doz	70
Ox Blood Shoe Cleaner, lge .. doz	70
Black Shoe Cleaner, large ... doz	70
X-Rays Oil Shoe Blacking, lge. dz	70
X-Rays Oil Shoe Blacking, sm .. dz	42
Miller's Crown Dressing ..... doz	90
T. M., No. 00, small ..... doz	45
T. M., No. 1, medium ..... doz	90
T. M., No. 2, large ..... doz	1 10

BLEACH.

Graham's Face ..... doz	12 00
Ruppert's Face ..... doz	16 00

BLOOM.

Laird's of Youth ..... doz	6 00

BLOWERS, Insect Pow'r, see Guns.

BLUSH OF ROSES, Flora Jones. doz 4 0

BOOKS, Bill ..... doz 1 75-36 00

Medical.

Dispensatory, National, sheep, ... each	3 00
Dispensatory, U.S., cloth .. each	5 50
Dispensatory, U.S., sheep .. each	6 00
Dispensatory; U.S., Pat. Index,	6 50
Formulary, National, cloth. each	1 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BOOKS—Cont'd.

Lecture Notes, Whelpley's..each 1 50
Pharmacopœia, U.S., cloth..each 2 50
Pharmacopœia, U.S., sheep..each 3 00
Pharmacy, Oldberg's Home Study of.....each 3 00
Pharmacy, Quiz Compend of, Grays.....each 1 50
Pharmacy, Remington's cloth .....each 5 00
Pharmacy, Remington's, sheep, ...each 5 50
Ready Reference, Nickel's..each 2 00
Register.
Poison, Universal.....each 1 00
Therapeutic Terms, Whelpley's, ...each 1 00

BOTTLES, Nursing.
Betsy Brown.....doz 75
Crook neck, for fittings, flat.dz 75
Flask, for nipples, 8 oz.....doz 40
Flask, for nipples, 12 oz....doz 75
Graduated, for fittings.....doz 50
Hygeia, complete.....doz 2 70
Hygeia bottles without fittings.....doz 1 35
Hygenic.....doz 90
Model, with nipple.....doz 1 00
Our Baby, with fittings....doz 1 35
Regular, for nipples.....doz 50
"The Best".....doz 2 00

Water.
Pearl, White, all Rubber.
No. 501, 1 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 502, 2 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 503, 3 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 504, 4 qt.....doz 11 00

Pearl, Slate, all Rubber.
No. 601, 1 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 602, 2 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 603, 3 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 604, 4 qt.....doz 11 00

Pearl, all Rubber, Slate Bag, White Edge.
No. 701, 1 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 702, 2 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 703, 3 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 704, 4 qt.....doz 11 00

Pearl, all Rubber. White Bag, Slate Edge.
No. 801, 1 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 802, 2 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 803, 3 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 804, 4 qt.....doz 11 00

Pearl, Flannel Covered.
No. 901, 1 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 902, 2 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 903, 3 qt.....doz 11 00
No. 904, 4 qt.....doz 12 00

Pearl, all Rubber, Maroon.
No. 1001, 1 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 1002, 2 qt.....doz 10 00
No. 1003, 3 qt.....doz 11 00
No. 1004, 4 qt.....doz 12 00

BOUGIES, English, 1-12.,.....doz 75
English, 13-18.....doz 1 00

BOXES.
Insect Powder Gill's.
2 oz.....gro 3 50

Ointment, Tin, Gill's Flat
¼ oz...gro 48 1½ oz...gro 1 16
½ oz...gro 62 2 oz.....gro 1 35
1 oz...gro 96 3 oz.....gro 1 90
4 oz.....gro 2 15

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BOXES, Ointment—Con'd.

Ointment, Gill's Flat, Lacquered.
½ oz.....gro 62
1 oz.....gro 1 15
2 oz.....gro 1 67
3 oz.....gro 2 20
4 oz.....gro 2 50

Ointment, Gill's Deep, plain.
¼ oz.....gro 60
½ oz.....gro 75
1 oz.....gro 1 15
1¼ oz.....gro 1 75
2 oz.....gro 1 65
3 oz.....gro 2 20
4 oz.....gro 2 50
6 oz.....gro 3 35
8 oz.....gro 4 00
12 oz.....gro 5 00
16 oz.....gro 6 00

Blue Ointment Gill's Decorated.
¼ oz.....gro 80
½ oz.....gro 1 15

Pill, Tin, Gill's Decorated.
2 gr Quinia.....gro 80
3 gr Quinia.....gro 80
5 gr Quinia.....gro 1 25
Comp. Cathartic.....gro 80

Pill, Shouldered, Black Enamel.
No. 20.....gro 65
No. 31.....gro 65
Nos. 20-31, nested.....gro 65

Pill, American Red, Nested.
Nos. 18-20; 3 dos. in paper, per .....paper 13
Nos. 17-20, 4 dos. in paper, per .....paper 14

Opal Patch.
No. 6, ½ oz.....doz 25
No. 7, 1 oz.....doz 30
No. 8, 2 oz.....doz 50

Powder. Slide.
No. 126.....gro 65
No. 127.....gro 65
No. 128.....gro 65
Nos. 126-128, nested.....gro 65

Powder
Seidlitz, Paper, No. 64.....gro 2 00
Seidlitz, Tin, Gills.....100 1 75

Powder.
Soda, Paper, German, No. 59.gr 1 35
Soda, Tin.....100 1 20

Puff.
No. 201, Metal .....doz 1 80
No. 752, Metal, Fancy painted, Asstd.....doz 1 75
No. 15, Pyraline, Blue & Pink .....doz 4 00
No. 27, Celluloid, Asstd....doz 6 75

Soap, Metal.
No. 48...doz 1 90 No. 45...doz 1 75
No. 50...doz 1 75 No. 46...doz 3 75

Pyraline.
No. 4..doz 4 00 No. 800 ...doz 1 75
No. 5..doz 3 25 No. 22....doz 2 00

Turned Wood—High.
No. 1, ⅛ oz.....gro 30
No. 2, ¼ oz.....gro 40
No. 3, ½ oz.....gro 55

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BOXES—Ointment—Cont'd.
No. 4, 1 oz.....gro 75
No. 5, 2 oz.....gro 1 20
No. 6, 3 oz.....gro 1 70
No. 7, 4 oz.....gro 1 90

BRACES, Shoulder.
Gray's, Fancy Web, Ladies' doz 10 50
Gray's, Fancy Web, Gents', doz 18 00
Gray's, Fancy Web, Youth's doz 16 50
Gray's Fancy Web, Boy's....doz 15 00
Ideal.....doz 7 50
London.....doz 7 50
Knickerbocker, No. 1.....doz 3 50
Knickerbocker, No. 2.....doz 6 50
Knickerbocker, No. 3.....doz 4 50

BREAST PIPES.
Davol's English, No. 309....doz 2 00

BREAST PUMPS.
Black's Automatic.....doz 4 00
Davol's Household.....doz 6 50
English Diamond.....doz 2 00
Hoover's.....doz 5 50
Mizpah B.....doz 6 00

BREATHLETS (breath perfume), 40 5c pkgs. in box..... 1 00

BREATH PERFUME, Imperial Crown Chu-Chu (50 5c pkgs.) .. ....box 1 00

BRILLANTINE.
Coudray's, No. 988.....doz 3 00
Imperial Crown, No. 898 (asst. odors).....doz 2 00

BROOMS, WHISK—
No. 867½, 2 rows stitching, 10½ in. long.....doz 90
No. 01, 2 rows stitching, 9½ in. long.....doz 1 25
No. 290, 1 row stitching, 8¾ in. long.....doz 1 50
No. 186, 2 rows stitching, 10 in. long.....doz 1 50
No. 02, 2 rows stitching, 10 in. long.....doz 1 50
No. 125½, 2 rows stitching, 8 in. long.....doz 1 50
No. 172, 2 rows stitching, 10 in. long.....doz 1 75
No. 403, 2 rows stitching, 10½ in. long.....doz 2 00
No. 246, with ring, 2 rows stitching, 11 in. long.....doz 2 25
No. 129½, 2 rows stitching, 12½ in. long.....doz 2 50
No. 248, 2 rows stitching, 11 in. long.....doz 2 75
No. 98, 2 rows stitching, 10 in. long.....doz 3 00
No. 700, Trimmed, 8½ in. long.doz 3 00
No. 249, plush trimmed, 12 in. long.....doz. 3 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BRUSHES—Bath.

M. B. D. Co.'s 2-ply back, cemented and screwed, without handles.

No. 810, Bird's-eye maple, 11 row, white bristle.....doz 7 50

No. 825, Hollywood, 18 row, soft white bristles.....doz 10 50

No. 840, Hollywood, 18 row, medium white bristles.....doz 15 00

No. 855, Hollywood, 18 row, stiff white bristles.....doz 18 00

2-ply back, cemented and screwed.

No. 65, Hollywood, gray bristle, 2 rows white outside, leather strap.....doz 7 50

3-ply Back, Cemented and Screwed, without handles.

No. 60, Hollywood, oval, white bristle, leather strap .....doz 8 00

No. 172, Hollywood, oval, soft, white, concaved bristle, leather strap.....doz 6 00

No. 74, Hollywood, oval, stiff, white, concaved bristle, leather strap. .....doz 9 50

No. 77, Bird's-eye Maple, oval, white bristle, leather strap.. ..... doz 10 00

M. B. D. Co.'s 3-ply Back, Cemented and Screwed, with handles.

No. 210, Bird's-eye Maple, soft black bristle, linen strap. .doz 6 50

No. 212, Birds's-eye Maple, soft white bristle, linen strap...dz 7 50

No. 215, Hollywood, best white Russia bristle, leather strap, ...doz 9 00

No. 285, Bird's-eye Maple, long stiff black bristle, leather strap .....doz 12 00

No. 830, Polished Cedar, best white Russia bristles.....doz 21 00

No. 450, Polished Rosewood, best white Russia bristles.....doz 21 00

M. B. D. Co.'s 2-ply Back, Cemented and Screwed, with handles.

No. 245, Hollywood, best white Russia bristle.....doz 21 00

No. 350, Hollywood, best white Russia bristle, leather strap .....doz 21 00

Leiner's Bath Brushes.

No. 0.....doz 4 00

No. 65.....doz 2 00

No. 68.....doz 3 00

No. 48.....doz 5 50

No. 69, Curved Handle, not detachable.....doz 3 50

No. 66.....doz 4 00

No. 67.....doz 5 00

No 80, Curved Handle, detachable.....doz 4 00

No. 6 .....doz 8 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BRUSHES—Bath, Leiner's—Cont'd.

No. 1.....doz 8 00

No. 99.....doz 6 50

No. 87.....doz 6 00

No. 88.....doz 8 50

No. 44.....doz 8 00

No. 84 .....doz 12 00

Bottle.

No. 18, Wire Tube..gro. 1 00; doz 15

No. 19, Wire Handle, small..... .....gro. 2 50; doz 25

No. 22, Wire Handle, large.....dz 60

No. 20, Wire Handle, Bristle Tip .....doz 75

No. 21, Wire Handle, Sponge Tip.....doz 75

Daisy.....gro. 4 20; doz 40

Leiner's XL, small, Metal Handle .....doz 75

Leiner's XL, large, Wood Handle .....doz 1 00

Lenox (similar to Leiner's small) .....doz 75

"Tufto," Wire handle, white bristle, with black tuft.... doz 75

No. 138, Wood Handle, wire shank, black bristle with stiff tuft on end.....doz 1 25

Cloth.

No. 255, Black bristle, Satinwood finished back, size 7¼x2⅛, doz 1 75

No. 268, Black bristle, Rosewood stained back, size 8x2⅛.. doz 2 25

No. 209, Black bristle, Mahogany finished wood back, size, 7¼x2 .....doz 4 00

No. 823, Black bristle, Imitation finished ebony back, size 7¼x2 .....doz 4 50

No. 252, Natural cherry back, size 6¾x2 .....doz 5 00

No. 4, Black bristle, Olivewood back, size 6⅛x1¾.....doz 6 00

No. 16. Black bristle, Mahogany wood back, size 7¼x2¼.....doz 6 50

No. 9891, Gray bristle, solid Satinwood back, size 7x1⅞.....dz 10 50

No. 9889, White bristle, solid Mahogany back, size 6¾x1¾..doz 13 50

No 9891, White bristle, solid Mahogany back, size 7⅛x2....doz 21 00

Hair.

P Line—Bristles Set in Cement.

No. 4 Special, 9 row, White bristle, Ebony, Satin or Foxwood finish, oval back.....doz 1 75

No. 5 Special, 9 row, White bristle, Ebony, Satin or Foxwood finish, oval back.....doz 1 75

No. 714-723 P, White bristle, Satinwood finish, asst. handles, oval back.....doz 1 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BRUSHES—Hair—Cont'd.

P Line—Bristles Set in Cement.

No. 914-923 P, 9 row, White bristle, Foxwood Finish, asst. handles, oval back.....doz 1 75

No. 19 P, 11 row, White bristle, oval shaped, Ebony back...doz 1 75

No. 88 P, 9 row, White bristle, Ebony .....doz 2 00

No. 108 P, 9 row, White bristle, Foxwood.....doz 2 00

No. 260 P, 18 row, Mixed bristle, Foxwood finish, oval shape, ...doz 3 00

No. 725 P, 11 row, White bristle, Satinwood finish, oval shape, ... doz 3 75

No. 925 P, 11 row, White bristle, Foxwood finish, oval shape, ...doz 3 50

No. 1702 P, 11 row, Mixed bristle, Satinwood finish, pear shape, ...doz 3 75

No. 702 P, 11 row, White bristle, Satinwood, pear shaped.. ..dz 3 75

No. 802 P, 11 row, White bristle, Ebony, pear shaped.....doz 3 75

No. 902 P, 11 row, White bristle, Foxwood, pear shaped.....dz 3 75

No. 707 P, 11 row, White bristle, Satinwood.....doz 3 75

No. 607 P, 11 row, White bristle, Ebony .....doz 3 75

No. 907 P, 11 row, White bristle, Foxwood .....doz 3 75

No. 724 P, 11 row, White bristle, Satinwood, oval grooved, bevel edge.....doz 3 75

No. 924 P, 11 row, White bristle, Foxwood, oval grooved, bevel edge .....doz 3 75

No. 600 P, 7 row, White bristle, Rosewood, oblong.....doz 4 00

No. 507 P, 7 row, White bristle, genuine Foxwood, square back.....doz 3 00

No. 1606 P, 11 row, White bristle, genuine Foxwood, pear-shaped back.....doz 5 00

No 1605 P, 11 row, White bristle, genuine Foxwood, oval back .....doz 5 00

No. 718 P, 18 row, White bristle, genuine Satinwood, large oval, ...doz 6 00

No. 918 P, 18 row, White bristle, genuine Foxwood, large oval, ...doz 6 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

BRUSHES—Hair—Con'd.

No. 1000 P, 15 row, White bristle, genuine Rosewood, large pear shape.....doz 6 00
No. 1567-9, 9 row, White bristle, Mahogany back.....doz 7 00
No. 1561 9, 9 row, Unbleached bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 8 00
No. 4254-9, 9 row, gray bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 6 50
No. 12028-11, 11 row, White bristle, assorted wood backs.....doz 6 50
No. 2960-9, 9 row, white bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 7 50
No. 221-9, 9 row, White bristle, Foxwood back, narrow.....doz 7 50
No. 18701-9, 9 row, White bristle, Rosewood back, narrow.....dz 7 50
No. 806-10, 10 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 7 50
No. 1898-9, 9 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 7 50
No. 1097, 11 row, Unbleached bristle, Satinwood back.....dz 7 50
No. 9599-9, 9 row, Unbleached bristle, Olivewood back.....dz 7 50
No. 1491-11, 11 row, White bristle. Cherrywood back.....dz 9 00
No. 1585-13, 13 row, White bristle, assorted wood back.....dz 9 00
No. 1503-9, 9 row, Long White bristle, Cherrywood back....dz 9 00
No. 915-11, 11 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 9 00
No. 1487-11, 11 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 10 00
No. 9586-11, 11 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 10 00
No. 9792-11, 11 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 10 50
No. 1768-13, 13 row, White bristle, Olivewood back.....doz 10 50
No. 1568 9, 9 row, Long, White bristle, Rosewood back.....dz 12 00
No. 4568-11, 11 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 12 00
No 1411-11, 11 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....dz 12 00
No. 1486-11, 11 row, Unbleached bristle, Olivewood.....doz 12 00
No. 8988-13, 13 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 18 50
No. 9798-13, 13 row, White bristle, Olivewood back.....doz 18 50
No. 9625-13, 13 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 18 50
No. 9776-11, 11 row, White bristle, Mahogany back.....doz 15 00
No. 1417-13, 13 row, White bristle, Olivewood back.....doz 21 00
No. 5669-13, 13 row, White bristle. Cherrywood back.....doz 15 00
No. 1754-11, 11 row, Long White bristle, Olivewood back.....doz 18 00
No. 9777-13, 13 row, White bristle, Cherrywood back.....doz 18 00
No. 232-13, 13 row, White bristle, Foxwood back.....doz 18 00
No 1474-13, 13 row, Long White bristle, Satinwood back.....dz 18 00

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Hair—Cont'd.

No. 979-13, 13 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 19 50
No. 628-15, 15 row, White bristle, Satinwood back.....doz 21 00
No. 506-11, 11 row Long White bristle, Olivewood back....doz 21 00
No. 979-15, 15 row, White bristle, Olivewood back.....doz 24 00
No. 1756-15, 15 row, Extra Long White bristle, Olivewood back, ...doz 30 00
No. 1474-17, 17 row, Long white bristle, Olivewood back....doz 27 00
No. 1474-19, 19 row, Extra Long White bristle, Mahogany back, ...dz 30 00
No. 979-17, 17 row, White bristle, Rosewood back.....doz 30 00
No. 488-13, 13 row, Extra Long Unbleached bristle, Satinwood back.....doz 30 00
No. 1757-17, 17 row, Extra Long White bristle, Cherrywood back .....dz 30 00
No. 4107-11, 11 row, Extra Long White bristle, Mahogany back .....dz 33 00
No. 1512-13, 13 row, Extra Long White bristle, Satinwood back .....dz 42 00

Military.

No. 201, 9 row, White bristle, set in cement Rosewood finished, roached back.....doz 8 50
No. 211, 11 row, White bristle, oval roached, Ebonized back .....doz 8 75
No. 9161, 11 row, White bristle, set in cement, grooved Floreloid back.....doz 5 00
No. 221, 12 row, Unbleached bristle, oval flat tan-leather back .....doz 5 00
No. 210, 12 row, Bleached bristle, oval flat Ebonized back....doz 5 50
No. 147, 13 row, White bristle, Roached oval, solid Foxwood back .....doz 6 00
No. 405 Diamond, 11 row, White bristle, oval, Natural Ebony back.....dz 7 50
No. 200 GR, 12 row, White bristle, oval grooved, Mahogany back, ...doz 9 00
No. 1001, 11 row, White bristle, Roached Oval, composition back.....doz 10 50
No. 488 Dia, 9 row, Stiff White bristle, Solid Ebony back, dz 12 00
No. 1414, 11 row, White bristle, oval roached Foxwood b'k, dz 12 00
No. 1446-11, 11 row Whitebristle, oval Ebony back.....doz 18 50
No. 1918-11, row, Stiff White bristle, grooved Ebony back. doz 18 00

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Hair—Cont'd.

Military.

No. 681, 9 row, Long White bristle, oblong grooved Mahogany back.....doz 15 00
No. 4179, 12 row, White bristle, oval roached Foxwood bck, dz 16 50
No. 430 Diamond, 15 row, Long White bristle, oval Ebony back .....doz 21 00

"Keep Clean."

No. 4932, 11 row, Soft White bristle, 9½ in. long.....doz 4 00
No. 4805, 11 row, Black bristle, 8¾ in. long.....doz 4 00
No. 606, 11 row, Gray bristle, 9½ in. long.....doz 4 50
No. 806, 11 row, Black bristle, 9½ in. long.....doz 4 50
No. 601, 15 row, Gray bristle, 9¾ in. long.....doz 5 00
No. 801, 15 row, Black bristle, 9¾ in. long.....doz 5 00
No. 901, 15 row, White bristle, 9¾ in. long.....doz 6 00
No. 812, 9 row, black bristle, 9 in. long.....doz 4 50
No. 912, 9 row, White bristle, 9 in. long.....doz 5 00
No. 915, 9 row, Long White bristle, 9 in. long.....doz 5 50
No. 980, 9 row, Extra-long Stiff White bristle, 9½ in. long..doz 8 00
No. 981, 9 row, Extra-long Stiff White bristle, 9½ in. long....dz 8 00

Hair Brushes, Hard Rubber, Pure White Bristles.

No. 52, 13 row, Black.....doz 9 50
No. 52, 13 row, Mottled.....doz 10 25
No. 52, 13 row, Olive.....doz 11 00
No. 70, 11 row, Black .....doz 11 00
No. 70, 11 row, Mottled.....doz 11 75
No 70, 11 row, Olive..... doz 12 50
No. 60, 15 row, Black.....doz 14 50
No. 60, 15 row, Mottled.....doz 15 25
No. 60, 15 row, Olive.....doz 16 00

Scott's Electric.

No. 1.....doz 9 00
No. 2.....doz 13 50
No. 3.....doz 18 00
No. 4.....doz 22 50
No. 5.....doz 27 00

Hair Brushes, Wire.

No. 1 P, 7 row, Black enamel back, oblong..... 75
No. 1 F, 7 row, Decorated enamel back, oblong.....doz 90
No. 2 P, 9 row, Black enamel back, oblong.....doz 1 10
No. 2 F, 9 row, Decorated enamel back, oblong.....doz 1 25
No. 3 P, 12 row, Black enamel back, oblong.....doz 1 50
No. 3 F, 12 row, Decorated enamel back, oblong.....doz 1 75

No. 101-104, Assortment, Florence backs, assorted shapes and designs, ½ doz. in box, doz 2 50

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SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Hair—Cont'd.

No. 106, "Sir Prize," Steel Wire set in maroon rubber air cushion (Ideal style), oblong ebonized back.....doz 2 50

Hand Brushes.

No. 77, 4 row, Fiber, varnished wood back, red beveled edges, 4½x1⅛ in.....doz 40

No. 82178, 6 row, Fiber, varnished, grooved back, 4x1 in.....doz 40

No. 401, 5 row, Fiber, oblong, varnished back with bone nail cleaner, 5x1¾ in.....doz 75

No. 10, 8 row, Mixed Bristle and Fiber, unfinished wood back, 5¼x2 in.....doz 75

No. 8081, 6 row, Black center, outside row white bristle, polished Lightwood back, 4x1⅛ in.....doz 1 00

No. 442-7, 7 row, White and Black Fiber, polished Lightwood back, 4½x1⅛ in.....doz 1 50

No. 160-6, 6 row, White bristle, polished Lightwood back, 4⅜x1¼ in.....doz 1 75

No. 160-6, 6 row, White bristle, polished Lightwood back, 4x1⅛ in.....doz 1 75

No. 1298, 8 row, Black and White bristle, polished Lightwood back, 4½x1½.....doz 2 00

No. 891, 8 row, White bristle, Solid Lightwood back, 4½x1½ in.....doz 2 00

No. 485-10, 10 row, Black bristle, white outside, Satinwood finished back, 5x1¾ in.....doz 1 75

No. 856-7, 7 row, All White bristle, Mahogany back, 4½x1¼ in.....doz 5 00

No. 881-9, 9 row, All White bristle, polished Satinwood back, 4¾x1⅛ in.....doz 5 50

Hat.

Regular Oblong Shape, Flat Back, Rounded Ends.

No. 29, Natural Rosewood back, 5 row, Black bristle, 6x1 ..doz 8 00

Regular Oblong Shape, Rounded Back and Ends.

No. 95, Unpolished Hollywood cemented and screwed back, 4 row, white bristle.....doz 2 50

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Hat.

No. 85, Ebony back, crescent shape with handle, 4 rows black and white bristle, entire length 10 in.....doz 2 50

No. 8758-1, Olivewood back, rounded oblong block, 4 row white bristle, size 4⅜x¾...doz 3 50

No 21, Cherry back, 5 row white bristle, rim tuft black bristle, size 7½x¾.....doz 4 00

Infant.

No. 9014, 4 row, white bone handle, oval.....doz 1 50

No. 9014-Bis, 4 row, decorated white bone handle, oval...doz 2 00

No. 9015-Bis, 5 row, decorated, white bone handle, oval ...doz 2 50

No. 9016-Bis, 6 row, white bone handle, oval.....doz 3 00

No. 8, 5 row, pink, blue, ebony, ivory or white celluloid handles, oval.....doz 3 00

No. 9017-Bis, 7 row, white bone handles, oval.....doz 3 50

No. 1, 9 row, pink, blue, amber, ivory or white celluloid handles.....doz 4 00

No. 4, 9 row, amber, blue, or ivory celluloid handles.....doz 5 00

No. 6675, 5 row, white bone handle.....doz 2 25

No. 6676, 6 row, white bone handle.....doz 3 00

No. 6677, 7 row, white bone handle.....doz 3 50

No. 6678, 8 row, white bone handle.....doz 4 00

Jewelers'.

4 row, White bristle, wood bk, dz 1 25

6 row, White bristle, wood bk, dz 1 50

8 row, White bristle, wood bk, dz 1 75

Nail.

No. 2864, 4 row, Medium, White bristle.....doz 90

No. 2865, 5 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 1 00

No. 2866, 6 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 1 25

No. 2867, 7 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 1 75

No. 2868, 8 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 2 00

No. 2869, 9 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 2 50

No. 2870, 10 row, Medium White bristle.....doz 3 00

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Nail—Cont'd.

No. 2424, 4 row white bristle...dz 1 00
No. 2425, 5 row White bristle. .dz 1 50
No. 2426, 6 row, White bristle...dz 2 50
No. 2429, 9 row, White bristle ..dz 3 00
No. 2475, 5 row, White bristle, dz 1 50
No. 2476, 6 row, White bristle...dz 1 75
No. 2477, 7 row, White bristle. ..dz 2 00
No. 2479, 8 row, White bristle ..dz 2 50
No. 2479, 9 row, White bristle...dz 3 00
No. 2480, 10 row, White bristle ..dz 3 50
No. 3864, 4 row, White bristle, dz 1 50
No. 3867, 7 row, White bristle, dz 2 25
No. 3868, 8 row, White bristle, dz 2 50
No. 3869, 9 row, White bristle, dz 3 00
No. 3870, 10 row, White bristle, dz 3 50
No. 3424, 4 row, White bristle..dz 1 50
No. 3425, 5 row, White bristle..dz 1 75
No. 3426, 6 row, White bristle. dz 2 00
No. 3427, 7 row, White bristle..dz 3 00
No. 3428, 8 row, White bristle. .dz 3 50
No. 3429, 9 row, White bristle..dz 3 75
No. 3475, 5 row, White bristle..dz 2 00
No. 3476, 6 row, White bristle..dz 2 25
No. 3477, 7 row, White bristle..dz 2 50
No. 3478, 8 row, White bristle..dz 3 00
No. 3479, 9 row, White bristle..dz 3 50
No. 3480, 10 row, White bristle,dz 4 00

Rubber.

Bailey's Rubber, Bath and Flesh, with detachable handle and hand strap.....doz 12 00

Bailey's Rubber Complexion brush, red or slate.....doz 4 00

Bailey's Rubber Complexion brush, petite.....doz 2 00

Bailey's Rubber Facial brush, red.....doz 4 00

Bailey's Rubber Hand.....doz 4 00

Bailey's Rubber Shampoo...doz 6 00

Bailey's Rubber Toilet .....doz 2 00

Bailey's Rubber tooth brush, No. 1.....doz 2 00

Bailey's Rubber tooth brush, No. 2.....doz 2 50

Faultless Rubber Complexion brush, maroon.....doz 3 00

Star Beauty Rubber Complexion brush, slate and maroon.....dz 2 00

Knickerbocker Fountain Petite doz.....18 00

BRUSHES, Shaving

No. 126, White bristle, small size.....doz 80

No. 127, White bristle, medium size.....doz 85

No. 128, White bristle, large .doz 40

No. 097, White bristle, small..doz 60

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SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Shaving.

Twine-Bound Ferrules.

No. 133, French bristle, small, doz 75
No. 134, French bristle, medium, ... doz 90
No. 435, French bristle medium, ... doz 90
No. 436, French bristle, large. doz 1 00
No. 135, French bristle, large. doz 1 25
No. 7, Long French bristle, medium..... doz 1 50
No. 9X, long French bristle, large..... dz 1 75
No. 9, long French bristle, large, ... doz 2 00

Black Enamel, Aluminum, Horn and Hard Rubber Ferrules.

No. 1A, Best French bristle, small..... dz 2 00
No. 2A, Best French bristle, medium ..... ds 2 50
No. 3A, Best French br st e, large..... dz 3 00
No. 1X, Best French bristle, small..... dz 2 00
No. 2X, Best French bristle, medium..... dz 2 50
No. 3X, Best French bristle, large..... ds 3 00
No. 1P, Best French bristle, small ..... dz 2 50
No. 2P, Best French bristle, medium ..... ds 3 00
No. 3P, Best French bristle, large..... dz 3 50
No. 1621, Best French bristle, small..... dz 1 50
No. 1622, Best French bristle, medium..... dz 1 75
No. 1623, Best French bristle, large ..... dz 2 25
No. 1 M. B., Best French bristle, small..... dz 2 25
No. 2 M. B., Best French bristle, medium..... dz 2 75
No. 3 M. B., Best French bristle, large ..... dz 3 00
No. 1, H. R., very best French bristle, small..... doz 3 50
No. 2, H. R., very best French bristle, medium..... doz 4 00
No. 3, H. R., very best French bristle, large. ..... doz 4 50
No. 61, Plain bone handle, H. R. ferrule, genuine badger, small ..... doz 10 50
No. 62, Plain bone handle, H. R. ferrule, genuine badger, medium..... doz 15 00
No 63, Plain bone handle, H. R. ferrule, genuine badger, large ..... doz 21 00

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Shaving—Cont'd.

No. 1149, assorted fancy carved bone handles and ferrules, Gray bristle, Badger outside, ½ doz. in box..... doz 3 00
No. 600, ½ doz. in box, asst... doz 3 75

Shoe or Porter Brushes.
Without Handles.

No. 900, polished wood back, 5 row, black bristle, 7x1⅞ in..doz 1 75
No. 930, polished wood back, 6 row, black bristle, 7x2 in.... doz 2 00
No. 940, polished wood back, 7 row, black bristle, 7½x2¼ in. dz 2 25
No. 950, polished wood back, 8 row, black bristle, 8½x2¾ in. dz 3 00
No. 960, polished wood back, 10 row, black bristle, outside row of white br'stle, 8½x2½ in., doz 4 00
"Pure" oak back, 7 row, black bristle, word "Pure" set in white bristle, 8½x1½ in..... doz 3 75
No. 101, mahogany stained back, 9 row, long black bristles, 9x2½ in..... doz 7 50
No. 100, mahogany stained back, 9 row, extra-long horse hair, 9x2½ in ..... doz 7 50
No. 16, polished wood back, 10 row, long black bristle, 10½x2¾ in..... doz 7 50
"Marvel" alternate transverse rows of bristles and felt, 5¼x2¼ in..... doz 2 00

With Handles and Daubers.

No. 26, Mahogany stained back, black bristle and tampico .doz 1 75
No. 29, mahogany stained back, all black bristle,..... doz 2 00
"Climax" black walnut stained back, all felt polisher, square fibre dauber..... doz 2 00
No. 17, solid oak back, all black bristle..... doz 2 50
No. 27, solid oak back, all black bristle center, white outside, dz 3 50

Shoe Daubers.

No. 120, All wood handle, mixed bristle, 4½ in. long..... doz 40
No. 5, black enamel handle, tin bound, mixed bristle, 5½ in. long..... doz 60
No. 6, black enamel handle, tin bound, mixed bristle, 5¾ in. long..... doz 75
No. 8, Japanned iron, with mud cleaner, black bristle, 1½ in. long..... doz 80
No. 2, "Peoples," metal, with mud cleaner, black bristle 1½ in. long..... doz 90
"Royal," metal, with mud cleaner, black bristle 1¾ in. long, dz 1 90

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Cont'd.

Throat Brushes (Probangs).
Camel's hair, wood handle...doz 75
Camel's hair, wire handle...doz 75
Sponge, wood handle..... doz 75
Sponge, wire handle..... doz 75

Tooth.
No B69, 3 row, concave cut bristles..... doz 35
No. 518-3, 3 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 35
No B40, 3 row, asst. cut bristles ..... doz 40
No. A24, 3 row, straight cut bristles .... doz 40
No. 35183, 4 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 40
No. 4064, 3 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 45
No. B40, 4 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 40
No. 105, 4 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 50
No. B87, 4 row, concave cut bristles..... doz 60
No. 122-4, 4 row, straight cut bristles. ..... doz 60
No. B87, 4 row, asst. cut bristles, ... doz 60
No. Z80, 4 row, concave cut bristles..... doz 65
No. 3-80, 4 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 60
No. 350, 5 row, straight cut bristles..... doz 75
No 881, 3 row, fine quality mintzer cut bristles..... doz 75
No 955, 4 row, medium quality, concave cut bristles..... doz 75
No. 3005, 4 row, medium quality, concave cut bristles..... doz 75
No. 956, 4 row, medium quality, concave cut bristles..... doz 75
No. 3768, 4 row, medium quality, asst. cut bristles ..... doz 75
No. 3016, 4 row, medium quality, asst. cut bristles..... doz 75
No. 3665, 4 row, medium quality, asst. cut bristles..... doz 75
No. 55-National, 3 row, medium quality,..... doz 90
No. 718-4 row, medium quality, asst..... doz 90
No. AA50, 4 row, medium and fine quality, asst. cut bristles..doz 1 00
No. 602, 3 row, fine quality, straight cut bristles..... doz 1 00
No. 01282, Dupont's Pickwick, 4 row, asst..... doz 1 00
No. 3542, 4 row, fine quality, asst. cut bristles ..... doz 1 00
No. 625, 4 row, fine quality, concave cut bristles..... doz 1 10
No. 1278, 4 row, fine quality, asst. cut bristles..... doz 1 10

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SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Tooth—Cont'd.

No. 1278, Dupont's Dr. Evans', 4 row, concave cut bristles...doz 1 10

No. 8767, The Invincible, 4 row, fine quality, asst .... doz 1 10

No. 613, 3 row, fine quality, asst. cut bristles..... ... .doz 90

No. 751, 4 row, fine quality, asst. cut bristles.....doz 1 25

No. 6A, Prince 4 row, fine quality, concave bristle ....doz 1 25

No. 5918, 3 row, asst. cut bristles ....doz 1 25

No. 424, Administration, 4 row, extra fine quality.....doz 1 00

No. 4103, 4 row, extra fine quality. concave cut..... doz 1 50

No. 1080, 4 row, extra fine quality, asst. cut..... doz 1 50

No. 4344, The Monach, 4 row, extra fine quality, concave cut, dz 1 50

No. 4869, The Capitol, 4 row, extra fine quality, concave serrated cut.....doz 1 50

No 5779, LaMiniature, 4 row, extra fine quality, asst. cuts doz 1 50

No 1789, Loonen's, 4 row, extra fine quality, serrated cut...doz 1 50

No. 19108, The Chautauqua, 4 row, extra fine quality, serrated .....doz 1 50

No. 1284, Dentist's Favorite, 3 row, superfine, concave serrated.....doz 1 60

No. 409, Paris Dental Society, 4 row, superfine, serrated cut .....doz 1 75

No. 415, La Parisienne, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts.....doz 1 75

No. 620, Loonen's Perfect, 4 row, superfine, convex cut..... doz 1 75

No. 636, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts, asst. handles, ½ doz. in box.....doz 1 75

No. 756R, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts, heavy asst. handles,..doz 1 75

No. 1048, Newport, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts..... doz 1 75

No. 1274, Dupont's Giralda, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts.....doz 1 75

No. 1316, Loonen's Ladies' Perfect 4 row, superfine,.....doz 1 75

No. 2011, 5 row, superfine, asst. cuts, asst. handles ....doz 1 75

No. 5741W, 4 row, superfine, concave serrated.....doz 1 75

No. 6744W, 4 row, superfine, concave cut..... .....doz 1 75

No. 5908-3, The Philanthropist, 3 row, superfine, straight and serrated cut..... .....doz 1 75

No. 9047, Loonen's Imperator, 4 row, superfine, asst. cuts...doz 1 75

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

BRUSHES—Tooth—Cont'd.

Regular Bleached Bristle.

M. B. Dentists', Favorite, each in a carton.....doz 1 75

No. 6399, LaKanuka, assorted polished handles, 4 row.....doz 2 00

No. 2100, M. B., La Marquise, superfine, 4 row, asst. cuts....doz 2 00

Le Yatigan, polished handles, assorted cuts, 4 row.. ..... doz 1 75

No. 50, 4 row, superfine quality, mintner cut..... .....doz 2 00

No. 106-4, Loonen's Comi'o, 4 row, superfine quality, asst.....doz 2 00

No. 274, 3 row, superfine quality, concave cut.....doz 2 00

No. 652, 4 row, superfine quality, asst. cut..... .....doz 2 00

Prophylactic.

3 row adult's, soft, medium, and hard, white bristle, each in carton.....doz 2 50

3 row, adult's, very hard, unbleached, each in carton...doz 2 50

3 row, youth's, soft, medium, and hard..... .....doz 2 50

3 row, child's, soft.... .....doz 2 50

Dentacura, large.....doz 1 50

Dentacura, small.....doz 1 50

Sanitol.....doz 2 50

No. 9042F, 5 row, Florence Dental Plate, tip of stiff black bristle, body of white bristle, wax back... ....doz 2 50

Bailey's Rubber, No. 1.....doz 2 20

Bailey's Rubber, No. 2.... ...doz 2 70

Tumbler.

No. 236.....doz 1 50

No. 157.....doz 2 50

No. 203-4, 4 row, with tuft of black bristle on end.....doz 2 50

BULBS.

Atomizer, single with valve .....doz 1 50

Single without valve .....doz 1 75

With tubing, single.....doz 2 00

With tubing, double.....doz 6 00

English Breast Pump.....doz 1 50

Syringe, Single Neck.....doz 1 25

Syringe, Double Neck.....doz 1 25

CABINET, Cardinal shaving, complete..... .... 3 50

Cardinal shaving, empty... .... 2 50

Bath, superior.....ea 2 50

CACHOUS.

Hance Bros. & White's.....doz 75

CAMPHOR ICE,

Hegeman's..... .....doz 2 00

Imp. Crown Oliphane with Glycerine, No. 1215..... ....doz 75

Imp. Crown, in bottles No. 1219. .....doz 1 00

Compound Menthol.....doz 4 25

Imperial Crown, No. 1288, in tubes.....doz 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

CANDY, Yellow Jacket, 25-lb bxs. lb 15

Yellow Jacket in ctns..... .....per case of 100 ctns. 3 50

CAPS, Bottle.

1, 2, 3.....per gross 28

4.....per gross 29

5.....per gross 34

6.....per gross 36

CAPTOL, 4711, large.....per doz 9 00

4711, small.....doz 5 40

CASES, Card.

No. 200, Pressed Leather .....doz 1 75

No. 202..... ... .doz 2 50

No. 207..... .....doz 10 50

No. 217.....doz 6 00

No. 212.....doz 6 00

No. 215 ....doz 8 00

No. 218.....doz 8 00

No. 224..... ....doz 15 00

Specimen, Saxenmeyer's ..each 3 00

CATHETERS.

English.....doz 75

Nelaton's, soft depressed eye.dz 1 75

Plated, male.....each 75

Plated, female.....each 45

CAUSTIC Points, Diamond..... doz 75

Wetmore's.....doz 75

CEMENT.

Major's, 1 oz .....doz 1 20

Major's Leather, 2 oz.....doz 1 20

Major's Rubber, 2 oz .....doz 1 20

Major's Glue.....doz 1 20

Van Stan's Stratena.....doz 1 35

CHALK—Prepared.

Thomas' Eng., White, 8 lb bx.bx 55

Thomas' Eng., Pink, 6 lb bxs.bx 65

No. 787, Imp. Crown, Perfumed white..... ...doz 75

No. 744, Imp. Crown, Perfumed pink..... .....doz 1 50

Billiard ..... gro 50

Carpenter's, white .....gro 60

Carpenter's, red.....gro 70

Carpenter's, blue.....gro 75

CHAINS.

Key, No. 4, nickel.....doz 75

CHAMOIS VESTS, "Sterling," Gentlemen's Chamois Vests, felt-lined, sizes, chest: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches.....doz 22 50

Ladies' Vests, cloth covered, chamois lined, sizes, bust: 32, 34 36 and 38 inches.....doz 22 50

CHEST PROTECTORS, "Sterling."

No. 1, Red felt, silk bound, lge..dz 3 50

No. 2, Red felt, silk bound, medium.....doz 3 00

No. 3, Chamois, felt-lined, lge..dz 5 00

No. 4, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....doz 4 00

No. 5, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, small..doz 7 50

No. 6, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, med..doz 12 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

CHEST PROTECTORS—Con'd.

No. 7, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, large..doz 16 00
No. 8, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....doz 9 00
No. 9, Chamois, felt-lined, lge..dz 10 50
No. 10, Chamois, felt-lined, extra large.....doz 12 00
No. 11, Chamois, felt-lined, small .....doz 12 00
No. 12, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....doz 18 50
No. 13, Chamois, felt-lined, lge..dz 16 00
No. 14, Chamois, felt-lined, extra large.....doz 20 00
No. 15, Red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, large.....doz 4 00
No. 16, Red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, extra large,..... .....doz 6 00
No. 17, Red felt, silk bound, large .....doz 6 00
No. 18, Red felt, silk bound, extra large.....doz 7 20
No. 19, Red felt, silk bound, large .....doz 10 80
No. 20, Red felt, silk bound, medium.....doz 9 00

CHIPS, POKER.

Mineral Ivory.....per m 3 75
Paper compressed.....per m 4 00

CLEANERS, Bailey's Rubber Glove. .....doz 85
Absorene Wall Paper.....doz 1 00
Bon Ami.....doz 85
H. B. & W. Japanese.....doz 75
Linane Straw Hat.....doz 1 75

COLOGNE.

Attwood's, ½ pints.....doz 10 50
Burnett's, ½ pint, cork.....doz 6 00
Daggett Ramsdale,
Headache, large.....doz 9 00
Headache, medium.....doz 4 50
Headache, small.....doz 2 25
E. W. Hoyt's 5c.....doz 40
E. W. Hoyt's 10c.....doz 75
Hoyt's German, small.....doz 1 75
Hoyt's German, medium.....doz 3 75
Hoyt's German, large.....doz 7 00
Hoyt's German, equal 1 gro. sml except-5 and 10 cent size, less 5%.
Imperial Crown,
Monte Carlo Sec. No. 295...doz 21 00
Imp. Crown German Farina.
¼ pt. sprinkler top stopper doz 4 00
½ pt. sprinkler top stopper doz 8 00
1 pt. sprinkler top stopper.doz 15 00
In bulk, per gal incl..... gal 6 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

COLOGNE—Con'd.

J. M. Farina, 4 oz lg. No 4..doz 6 00
J. M. Farina, 4 oz sh. No 4..doz 6 00
J. M. Farina, ½ pt wicker No. 4.....doz 9 00
J. M. Farina, pt. wicker No. 4 .....doz 18 00
J. M. Farina, qt. wicker No. 4.....doz 36 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber, 2-oz short .....doz 3 50
J. M. Farina gegenueber, 4 oz long.....doz 7 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber, 4 oz short.....doz 7 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber, 8 oz double.....doz 14 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber, ½ pt wicker.....doz 10 50
J. M. Farina gegenueber, pt wicker..... .....doz 21 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber, qt wicker..... .....doz 42 00
No. 4711, Double Extrait D'Eau de—
No. 1, quarts (wickered)...doz 33 50
No. 2, pints (wickered .....doz 17 50
No. 3, ½-pints (wickered...doz 9 00
No. 21, ¼-pints (wickered).doz 5 70
No. 5, 4-oz. short glass bot..doz 6 00
No. 10, 4-oz. long green bot.doz 6 00
Less 10%
Mulhen's Farina, green label—
No. 24, ½-pint (wickered)..doz 7 20
No. 28, 1 pint (wickered)...doz 13 00
Less 10%

COMBS.

Celluloid, Barber.
No. 4, 7½ in.....doz 1 25
No. 94, 6¾ in.....doz 1 75
Celluloid, Dressing.
No. 1, 8 in. white.....doz 2 00
No. 6, 8 in. asst'd colors...doz 2 50
No. 118, 8 in. Sawed Ivory..doz 4 00
No. 118, 8 in. Sawed Lt. Ant.doz 5 00
No. 80, 8½ in. Jap. Back, assorted.....doz 5 50
No. 181, 8 in. Sawed, Ivory and Shell.....doz 7 00
Hard Rubber, Dressing.
No. 2019, 8 in.....doz 60
No. 1748, 8 in.....doz 75
No. 688, 7 in.....doz 75
No. 1101, 8 in.....doz 1 00
No. 456, 8 in.....doz 1 50
No. 1104, 9 in.....doz 3 00
No. 2017, 8 in.....doz 2 50
No. A25, 8 in..... .....doz 2 50
No. 748, 9 in.....doz 3 50
No. 805, 8 in.....doz 3 50
Hard Rubber, Fine
No. 106.....doz 40
No. 658.....doz 70
No. 78.....doz 90
No. 670.....doz 1 10
No. 678.....doz 1 65
No. 282.....doz 2 00
No. 700 4 doz asst'd.....per box 1 80
No. 800 4 doz asst'd.....per box 3 00
Hard Rubber, Gents' or Barbers'.
No. 2004, 7 in.....doz 60
No. 607, 7½ in.....doz 90
No. 177, 7½ in.....doz 1 00
No. 174, 7½ in.....doz 1 25
No. 96, 7½ in.....doz 1 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

COMBS—Hard Rubber—Con'd.

Hard Rubber, Pocket.
No. 151, 4 in.....doz 50
No. 3128, 5 in., cased.... ...doz 75
No. 4502, 4¼ in., cased.....doz 75
No. 2181, 5 in., cased .....doz 1 50
No. 121, 5 in., cased.....doz 1 50
Horn, Barber.
7 in..... ...doz 75
8 to 7 in. slant.....doz 1 10
8 to 7½ in. slant..... ...doz 1 25
5 to 7 in. taper,.....doz 1 25
5 to 7½ in. taper.....doz 1 50
Horn.
Acme, metal back, 99.....doz 1 25
Acme, metal back, B 75....doz 1 60
Eureka, metal back—
5XX.....doz 55 7XX...doz 85
5½XX...doz 65 7½XX.doz 90
6XX.. ..doz 75 8XX...doz 1 60
6½XX...doz 80
Raw Horn, Fine—
9s.....doz 35 12s.....doz 50
10s.....doz 40 13s.....doz 55
11s.....doz 45 14s.....doz 60
Blonde Fine—
10.....doz 50 13.....doz 75
11.....doz 55 14.....doz 80
12.....doz 70 15.....doz 85
Pyraline; Dressing, assorted colors..... ..doz 2 00

COMPLEXION TABLETS.

Ingram's.....doz 1 75

CORKS.

M. B. Diamond Brand, net prices.

No.	Regular	Ex. long
0.....gro	27	32
1.....gro	27	32
2.....gro	27	32
3.....gro	34	41
4.....gro	38	47
5.....gro	47	56
6.....gro	52	65
7.....gro	68	86
8.....gro	77	1 04
9.....gro	90	1 13
10.....gro	1 17	1 58
1-6.....gro	36	45
3-6.....gro	45	54

Tapered, Regular Length.

No.	per gross. XX	X	Com.
1 to 6 Asst.....	76	60	
3 to 6 Asst.....	99	78	
000.....	50	40	25
00.....	50	40	25
0.....	50	40	25
1.....	50	40	25
2.....	50	40	25
3.....	65	50	25
4.....	75	60	36
5.....	1 00	85	48
6.....	1 15	95	54
7.....	1 35	1 15	65
8.....	1 70	1 30	78
9.....	2 00	1 50	90
10.....	2 55	2 00	1 20
11.....	2 70	2 15	1 26
12.....	2 95	2 30	1 39
13.....	3 30	2 70	1 62
14.....	3 65	3 00	1 80
15.....	4 00	3 25	1 98
16.....	5 20	3 70	2 16
17.....	5 80	4 20	2 52
18.....	6 40	4 80	2 88
19.....	7 00	5 40	3 24
20.....	8 00	6 00	3 60
22.....	10 00	7 20	4 32
24.....	12 50	9 00	5 40
26.....	15 00	10 80	6 48
6 to 10 Asst.....	1 75	1 40	84
7 to 20 Asst.....	4 05	3 25	1 98
11 to 20 Asst.....	4 90	4 00	2 40

Less 70%.

Tapered Corks—XXX Quality.

No.	per gross. Short.	Regular Length.
0.....	50	60
1.....	50	60
2.....	50	60
3.....	50	70
4.....	50	80

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

CORKS—Tapered XXX—Con'd.

No.	per gross. Short.	Regular Length.
5	65	1 00
6	80	1 10
7	1 10	1 40
8	1 25	1 70
9	1 40	2 00
10	2 10	2 60
11	2 25	2 75
12	2 45	3 00
13	2 70	3 30
14	3 00	3 65
15	3 30	4 00
16	3 70	5 20
17	4 10	5 80
18	4 50	6 40
19	5 25	7 00
20	6 00	8 00

Less 60%.

Tapered Corks—XXX.

No.	Extra Long.	Ex. Extra Long.
0 gro	70	80
1 gro	70	80
2 gro	70	80
3 gro	90	1 00
4 gro	1 00	1 20
5 gro	1 20	1 40
6 gro	1 40	1 70
7 gro	1 90	2 20
8 gro	2 80	2 80
9 gro	2 50	3 70
10 gro	3 50	4 20
11 gro	3 75	....
12 gro	4 00	....
13 gro	4 25	....
14 gro	4 50	....
15 gro	4 80	....

Less 60%.

Corks, Rubber.—See Stoppers.

CORK PRESSERS.

Iron, Japanned	ea	25
Iron, Japanned	ea	35
Rotary, small	ea	50
Rotary, large	ea	75

CORKSCREWS.

No. 212, Worlds Fair	doz	40
Uncle Benjamin	doz	75
Assorted, pocket, on cards	doz	1 25
Asst. wood handle, on cards	doz	1 75
No. 17, for store use	doz	3 50

COSMETIC.

Imp. Crown American Beauty No. 907, brown, black, white, pink	doz	75
Basin's, white, black, brown	doz	75
Cobb's Cherri lip	doz	3 65
Coudray's, No. 940	doz	1 25
French or Star, flat or round, No. 919	doz	40
Imp. Crown Cosmetic No. 905, Red, White, Black & Pink, sm	ds	75
Imp. Crown Cosmetic No. 901, Red, White, Black & Pink, lg.	doz	1 50
Italian, Senes', small	doz	90
Letchford's Transparent	doz	1 75
Lubin's, small	doz	3 50
Mexican, No. 921	doz	50
Pinaud's, No. 815	doz	1 00
Pivet's	doz	40
Smith's, Black	doz	1 25
Smith's, White	doz	1 25
Smith's Moustache Wax	doz	1 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

COTS—Finger, Rubber.

Adjustable	doz	75
Heavy black	doz	85
Light black	doz	90
Pure Gum	doz	90
Reinforced	doz	85
Standard Tissue, 1 doz in box	dz	90

COTTON, ABSORBENT—C. C. Co.

1 lb ctn	lb	35
½ lb ctn	lb	40
¼ lb ctn	lb	50
⅛ lb ctn	lb	55
1 oz. ctn	lb	60
1 lb. rolls	lb	80

Plain.

1 lb ctn	lb	35
½ lb ctn	lb	40
¼ lb ctn	lb	50
⅛ lb ctn	lb	55
1 oz ctn	lb	60
½ oz ctn	lb	80

Net.

Borated.

1 lb ctn	lb	55
½ lb ctn	lb	60
¼ lb ctn	lb	65
⅛ lb ctn	lb	70
1 oz ctn	lb	75

Carbolated.

1 lb ctn	lb	55
½ lb ctn	lb	60
¼ lb ctn	lb	65
⅛ lb ctn	lb	70
1 oz ctn	lb	75

Corrosive sublimate.

1 lb ctn	lb	55
½ lb ctn	lb	60
¼ lb ctn	lb	65
⅛ lb ctn	lb	70
1 oz ctn	lb	75

Salicylated.

1 lb ctn	lb	70
½ lb ctn	lb	75
¼ lb ctn	lb	80
⅛ lb ctn	lb	85
1 oz ctn	lb	90

COQUILLS, No. 602	doz	85
No. 606	doz	95
No. 606½	doz	1 00

CREAM.

Anita Toilet	doz	4 00
Benbow's Borated	doz	1 50
Berry's, Dr., Face	doz	3 00
Berry's Violet	doz	3 00
Carnation Massage, small	doz	2 00
Large	doz	3 50
C. & M. Cucumber	doz	4 00
C. & M. Elder Flower and Cucumber	doz	2 50
Mrs. Cobb's Panza	doz	3 65
Daggett Ramsdale's, 10c.	doz	75
Daggett Ramsdale's, 25c.	doz	2 00
Daggett Ramsdale's 2-oz.	doz	3 00
Daggett Ramsdale's 4-oz.	doz	4 50
Daggett Ramsdale's 8-oz.	doz	7 00
Dermatine, small	doz	2 00
Dermatine, large	doz	4 00
DeWitt's, large	doz	2 00
DeWitt's, small	doz	1 20
Dickey's Oreme de Lys, white	dz	4 00
Dickey's Orme de Lys, pink	dz	4 00
Egyptian	doz	4 00
Espey's, small	doz	1 65
Espey's, large	doz	3 25
Fairy Foam Cold	doz	2 00
Fould's Arsenalene	doz	4 50
Freckleater, small	doz	1 75
Freckleater, large	doz	3 50

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

CREAM—Con'd.

Gouraud's Oriental	doz	12 00
Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower, small	doz	4 00
Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower, large	doz	8 00
Haswell's Witch Hazel	doz	1 75
Hallock's Anti Freckle	doz	2 25
Hebra Viola	doz	4 00
Holmes' Frostilla	doz	1 75
Hind's H. & A., small	doz	4 00
Hind's H. & A., large	doz	8 00
Huskum	doz	2 00
Hutchin's Specific	doz	4 00
Immaculate, 1228	doz	4 00
Imperial Crown, Cold, sm	doz	1 00
Imperial Crown, Cold, med.	doz	1 50
Imperial Crown, Cold, lge.	doz	2 00
Imperial Crown, Salvea	doz	1 75
Imperial Crown, Cream of Cucumberers, No. 1249	sdo	1 75
Imperial Crown, Almond Cream, No. 1868	doz	1 75
Ingram's Cream, Milk Weed.	doz	4 00
Lana Oil Complexion Cream. Packed ½ doz. 2 dos. soap and cream samples free.	doz	2 50
Lanoline in Tubes, Imported.	doz	2 00
Lanoline, American, tubes	doz	1 25
Lanoline, American	doz	1 50
Lettuce in Tubes	doz	2 00
Malvina	doz	4 00
Mexican Rose	doz	1 50
Meyer's Exora, white, pink and brown	doz	4 00
Milkweed, Ingram's	doz	4 00
Miller's Massage, small	doz	2 00
Miller's Massage, large	doz	4 00
Mistiletoe	doz	1 75
Nadinola	doz	4 00
Oatine, small	doz	2 25
Oatine, medium	doz	4 50
Oatine, large	doz	8 25
Packer's Charm, small	doz	2 00
Packer's Charm, large	doz	4 00
Patey's Cold	doz	1 75
Parker Pray's Cream Van-ola	dz	2 00
P. D. & Co.'s Euthymol	doz	1 75
Pinaud's No. 2565, Creme de Lys	dz	4 00
Pinaud's No. 817, Cold Cream	dz	4 00
Pond's Extract, small	doz	2 00
Pond's Extract, large	doz	4 00
Pond's Extract, tubes	doz	2 00
Pond's Extract, theatrical	doz	8 00
Pond's Extract, antiseptic, large	doz	4 00
Pond's Extract, antiseptic, small	doz	2 00
Pozzoni's	doz	1 00
Prentice Cuticream	doz	2 00
Rhea	doz	4 00
Recamier, with Glycerine	doz	9 50
Recamier, without Glycerine	dz	9 50
Rosezalia, large	doz	8 00
Rosezalia, medium	doz	4 00
Rosezalia, small	doz	2 00
Sargent's Dermal	doz	2 00
Sanitol Face	doz	2 00
Schneider Sisters	doz	4 00
Simon, No. 1	doz	9 50
Simon, No 2	doz	6 50
Simon, No. 3	doz	3 25
Stillman's Freckle	doz	3 75
Udor, small	doz	2 00
Udor, large	doz	4 00
Vaseline Cold, No. 1	doz	1 25
Vaseline Cold, No. 2	doz	1 50
Vaseline Cold, No. 3	doz	3 50
Venetian	doz	1 75
Vinolia	doz	4 50
Woodbury's Facial	doz	2 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

CRUTCH TIPS.

No. 17.	doz	55
No. 18.	doz	60
No. 19.	doz	65
No. 20.	doz	70
No. 21.	doz	75

CUPS, DRINKING.

Metal case, Hot Springs	doz	2 00

CUPPING GLASSES.

All glass, ass'td	doz	1 00
Glass, rubber bulb	doz	2 50

CURE.

ANITA BLACKHEAD	doz	2 25

CURLERS, HAIR.

Princess	doz	65
Little Princess	doz	55
Tourist	doz	80
A. Curlers, style of princess	doz	60
B. Curlers, style of Little Princess	doz	50
C. Curlers, Style of Duke	doz	40
Peerless N. P. Heater	doz	1 50

CURLING FLUID.

Mrs. Berry's	doz	2 00

CUSHIONS, Invalid Rubber.

No.	ea.	No.	ea.
1, 9 in.	1 10	7, 15 in.	1 65
2, 10 in.	1 20	8, 16 in.	1 75
3, 11 in.	1 30	9, 17 in.	1 90
4, 12 in.	1 40	10, 18 in.	2 00
5, 13 in.	1 45	11, 19 in.	2 15
6, 14 in.	1 50	12, 20 in.	2 25

DANDRUFF CURE.

Meyer's Germicidal, 8 oz.	doz	4 20
16 oz.	doz	7 20
Gallons in bulk	each	3 75

DAUBERS.

No. 120, Stencil	doz	40
No. 8 Iron Handle	doz	80
Royal, Iron Handle	doz	1 90
DENTAFOAM, Imp. Crown	doz	1 75
DERMA PURA	doz	12 50
DERMA-ROYALE	doz	8 00
DEVELOPER, Hoover's Breast	doz	18 00

DICE, Bone, Square.

No.	per	No.	per	
3	100	35	7	100
4	100	42	8	100
5	100	58	9	100
6	100	68	10	100
⅝ in. Celluloid, 5 in set				set 40

DISHES.

Harris' Nasal	doz	2 50

DRESSING.

Meys' Poultice, small	doz	3 75
Meys' Poultice, medium	doz	5 75
Meys' Poultice, large	doz	8 00
Meys' Poultice, 5-lb	doz	18 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

DROPPERS, MEDICINE.

Curved and Straight	doz	25

DOUCHES—Nasal.

Imperial Crown	doz	3 00
Mead's, small	doz	3 75
Pierce's	doz	4 00
Thudicum's, pts	doz	5 00
Thudicum's, qts	doz	6 50

DUSTERS—Ostrich.

9 in.	doz 3 00	16 in.	doz 24 00
10 in.	doz 4 50	18 in.	doz 26 00
12 in.	doz 7 50	20 in.	doz 28 00
14 in.	doz 10 50	22 in.	doz 30 00
24 in.	doz 32 00		

Turkey, special.

10 in.	doz 2 00	16 in.	doz 4 50
12 in.	doz 2 75	18 in.	doz 5 00
14 in.	doz 3 50		

Wool Bishop's.

No. 000	doz	1 00
No. 00, 7-8 in.	doz	1 50
No. 0, 8-9 in.	doz	3 00
No. 2, 10 in.	doz	4 50
No. 4, 11 in.	doz	6 00
No. 6, 12 in.	doz	7 50

DUST, DIAMOND.

Imperial Crown, small, No. 821.	doz	75

EAU DE QUININE.

Imperial Crown, sml, No. 893.	doz	3 25
Imperial Crown, lrge, No. 895.	doz	6 00
Pinaud's No. 2690	doz	4 50
Pinaud's No. 2702	doz	6 65
Pinaud's No. 2696	doz	2 80

ENAMEL.

Graham's Eugenia	doz	3 00
Mrs. Pray's Diamond, small	doz	1 75
J. P. Pray's Diamond, small	doz	2 00

ENVELOPES—Commercial.

Regular XX No. 1113.

5	per M	75
6	per M	80
6¾	per M	85

Standard XX 1522.

4	per M	95
5	per M	95
6	per M	1 85
6¾	per M	1 10
10	per M	2 00

Baronial—Standard XX.

4	per M	1 10
5	per M	1 20
4¾, Standard XXX	per M	1 20
5, Standard XXX	per M	1 30

Drug—Standard—White.

1	per M	60
2	per M	60
3	per M	65

ERADICATOR.

Berry's Freckle and Moth	doz	12 00

EXTRACTS.

Atkinson's, asst. odors	lb	5 50
Atkinson's, 1 oz, asst. odrs	ds	7 00
Baldwin's, ⅛s and 1s, Queen Bess, Wild Plum Blossom	lb	4 00
Bayley's Essence Bouq., sml.	doz	10 00
Colgate's Cashmere Bouq. oz. ds		4 70
Colgate's Regular Odors, ⅛s. lb	15%	3 00
Colgate's Special Odors, ⅛s.		4 50
Colgate's Young People, bxs. ds		2 82

Imperial Crown.

Regular Odors, ⅛s, 1s, Apple Blossoms, Carnation Pink, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Violet, White Rose, White Lilac, etc.	lb	3 00
Special Odors, ⅛s, quadruple Extracts, Cardinal Rose, Clover Links, English Hawthorn Blossoms, Musk, White Iris, Wood Violet, Purple Lily, White Hyacinth, White Rose, White Heliotrope, Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Violet, White Lilac	lb	4 00
Imperial Odors, ⅛s, Imperial Lily, Imperial Pink, Imperial Rose, Imperial Plum Blossoms,	lb	4 50
Wild Locust Blossoms, Crab Apple Blossoms, White Clover Blossoms, Purple Azalea, ⅛s	lb	4 50
Peau D'Espagne, Tonquin Musk, Violette de Parme, Rookwood Violet, ⅛s	lb	5 00
White Trefle Orchidenia, Royal Adonis, Imperial Violet, ⅛s	lb	6 00
Narcissus Buds, Circassian Frangipanni, ⅛s	lb	7 00
La Gloria, Blue Lotus, Coronation Bouquet, Golden Locks, Nippon Cherry Blossoms, Violita, ⅛s	lb	8 00
Divine Violet, Auto Club, Floral Queen, ⅛s	lb	9 00

Imperial Crown,

No. 708, trial size 2 doz on card	ds	75
No. 708A, trial size, 2 doz on card,	doz	75
No. 708B, trial size, 2 doz on card,	doz	75
No. 708C, trial size, 2 doz on card,	doz	75

Regular Odors.

No. 43, 1 oz singlets	ds	4 50
" 45, 2 oz singlets	ds	8 00
" 47, 4 oz singlets	ds	15 00

$4.00 Odors.

No. 94, 1 oz singlets	ds	5 25
" 96, 2 oz singlets	ds	10 00
" 98, 4 oz singlets	ds	19 00

$4.50 Odors (Imperial Odors).

No. 112, 1 oz singlets	ds	5 75
" 114, 2 oz singlets	ds	11 00
" 116, 4 oz singlets	ds	21 00

$4.50 Odors.

No. 182, 1 oz singlets	ds	5 75
" 184, 2 oz singlets	ds	11 00
" 186, 4 oz singlets	ds	21 00

$5.00 Odors

No. 164, 1 oz singlets	ds	6 25
" 166, 2 oz singlets	ds	12 50
" 168, 4 oz singlets	ds	23 00

$6.00 Odors.

No. 174, 1 oz singlets	ds	7 00
" 176, 2 oz singlets	ds	13 50
" 178, 4 oz singlets	ds	25 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

EXTRACTS—Con'd.

Regular Odors.

$7.90 Odors.
No. 184, 1 oz singlets.....dz 7 75
" 186, 2 oz singlets.....dz 15 00
" 188, 4 oz singlets.....dz 28 00

Divine Violet.
No. 194, 1 oz singlets.....dz 9 25
" 196, 2 oz singlets.....dz 16 00
" 198, 4 oz singlets.....dz 84 00

Lautier's
Quadruple, 1s.....lb 4 65

Lasell's
Regular Odors, ¼s.....lb 3 00
Persian Bouquet ¼s.....lb 4 00
Rom. Frangipanni, ½s.....lb 7 50

Lubin's, oz.......doz 7 50

Lubin's, 16 oz......each 5 50

Lubin's 26 oz......each 9 00

Lundborg's Regular Odors ¼s.....lb 3 50
Special Odors, ¼s.....lb 4 50
Musk.....lb 6 00
White Musk.....lb 5 50

Mulheu's
Rhine Violet, 1 oz. } Less 10% } ..doz 9 00
Rhine Violet, 2 oz. } Less 10% } ..doz 17 00
Rhine Violet, ½ lb } Less 10% } ....lb 9 50
Rhine Violet, 1 lb. } Less 10% } ....lb 9 25

Pinaud's
No. 8909, Essence Brise Embaumée Violette, Baccarat cut glass, each in box....doz 20 00
No. 8908, Essence Bouq de la Foscarina, Baccarat cut glass, each in box.....doz 16 50
No. 8902, Essence Bouq de la Foscarina, Baccarat cut glass, each in box.....doz 88 00
No. 8655, Quintessence White Violet, small, each in box, doz 12 25
No. 8656, Quintessence White Violet, large, each in box, doz 16 25
No. 8410, Quintessence French Carnation Pink, 1¼ oz., each in box.....doz 18 75
No. 8428, Roman Violet, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8266, Essence Violette Reine, 1 oz., each in box, doz 12 25
No. 8424, Roman Rose, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8425, Roman Heliotrope, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8426, Roman Iris, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8427, Roman Lily, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8428, Roman Lilac, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 8429, Roman Peau D'Espagne, each in box.....doz 11 75
No. 4481, Essence Lilas de France, 1 oz., each in box.....doz 8 50
No. 2948, Essence Wood Violet, 1 oz., each in box.....doz 8 40
No. 2962, Essence Violette de Parme, 1 oz., each in box.....doz 8 25
No. 2-68, Essence Violette de Parme, 1½-oz., each in box.....doz 12 25
No. 8890, Essence La Corrida, 2-oz cut glass.....doz 40 00
No. 8891, Essence La Corrida, 8-oz cut glass.....doz 60 00
No 8910, Essence Brise Embaume Violette, 2-oz cut glass.....doz 40 00
No. 8267, Essence Violette Reine 1½ oz.....doz 16 25

Piver's.
Le Trefle Incarnat, 1 lb. bots.....lb 8 25
Le Trefle Incarnat, No. 8623, 1¼ oz. bots.....doz 12 00

Rieger's.
Ptalo Alto Pink, ½ lb. bots....lb 4 00
Sanford Violet, ½ lb. bots....lb 6 00

Roger & Gallet.
No. 1069, Violette De Parme, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle.....doz 8 80
No. 1067, Violette De Parme, 2 oz. sq. bottle.....doz 18 20

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

EXTRACTS—Con'd.
No. 1068, Violette De Parme, 2 oz. rd. bottle.....doz 11 55
No. 8128, Vera Violette, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle.....doz 11 55
No. 8125, Vera Violette, 2 oz. sq. bottle.....doz 15 10
No. 8127, Vera Violettle, 4 oz. sq. bottle.....doz 22 90
No. 1780, Peau D'Espagne, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle.....doz 10 70
No. 1788, Peau D'Espagne, 2 oz. sq. bottle.....doz 15 10
No. 1782, Peau D'Espagne, (1 in box) 1¼ oz. sq. bottle .doz 11 50
No. 1780, Heliotrope Blanc, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle.....doz 10 70
No. 1795, Iris Blanc, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle.....doz 10 70
No. 1798, Iris Blanc, 2 oz. sq. bottle.....doz 15 10
No. 8168, Bouq. Des Amours, 1¼ oz. sq. bottle .....doz 10 70
No. 8166, Bouq. Des Amours, 2 oz. sq. bottle .....doz 15 10
Bouq. Des Amours, 17 oz .....ea 7 70
Peau D'Espagne, 17 oz.....ea 7 70
Vera Violette, 17 oz.....ea 8 25
Violette De Parme, 17 oz.....ea 6 60

EVAPORATING DISHES.
Iron, enameled, 1½ pint....each 50
Iron, enameled, quart.....each 60
Iron, enameled, ½ gal.....each 75
Iron. enameled, 1 gal.....each 1 10
Iron, enameled, 2 gal.....each 2 00
Iron, enameled, graduated, 2 to 40 oz.....each 2 50
Iron, enameled, graduated, 4 to 60 oz.....each 3 25

Porcelain,
No. 00, 1 oz.....each 15
No. 0, 2 oz.....each 20
No. 1, 3 oz.....each 25
No. 3, 4 oz.....each 30
No. 4, 6 oz.....each 35
No. 5, 8 oz.....each 38
No. 6, 12 oz.....each 40
No. 7, pint.....each 40
No. 8, quart.....each 65
No. 9, ½ gal.....each 90
No. 11, 1 gal.....each 1 50
No. 12, 2 gal.....each 2 50

EYE SHIELDS—Lamb's.....doz 2 00
Texas.....doz 1 10

FEEDING CUPS.
No. 5548, small white.....doz 1 25
No. 5544, large white ... .doz 1 75
No. 6519, small, decorated...doz 2 00

FILES, NAIL-GROOVED.
2½-in....doz 1 25 4½-in. ....doz 2 25
3-in.....doz 1 50 5-in.....doz 2 50
3½-in. doz 1 75 5½-in.....doz 2 75
4-in.....doz 2 00

FILTER RACKS.
And Dregs-Squeezers combined, Leiner's (flexible)
Each 5-in 30c 7-in 40c 9-in 60c 12-in 70c

FILTER ROUND—Gray
In packs of 100 sheets.

Nos.	19	25	33	40	45	50
Inches	8	10	14	16	18	20
Pack	22c	28c	44c	56c	72c	90c

FILTER STANDS.....each 75

FLUFFINE.....doz 3 00

FOAM, Sanitol Shaving.....doz 2 00

FOOD, Berry's Massage Cream, Skin, large.....doz 18 50
Small.....doz 8 50
Lana Oil Skin.....doz 2 50
Charles'.....doz 4 50
Mme. Stanley Bust.....doz 3 00

FOSO, Bark.....doz 3 50
Foam.....doz 3 50

FUMIGATORS.
Sulphur.
4 in box.....doz boxes 2.00
1 in tin plate.....doz 85

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

FUNNELS, Aluminum.

¼ pt	ea	35	1 qt	ea	65
½ pt	ea	45	½ gal	ea	1 00
1 pt	ea	80			

Glass.

1 oz.	ea	7	1 pt.	ea	15
2 oz.	ea	8	1 qt.	ea	18
4 oz.	ea	10	½ gal.	ea	25
8 oz.	ea	12	1 gal.	ea	45
2 gal.				ea	1 00

Glass, Ribbed.

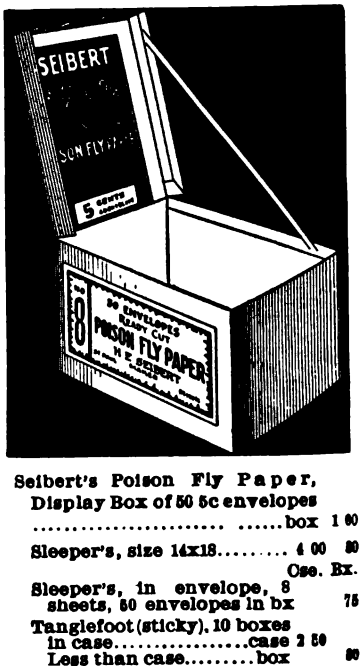
4 oz.	ea	10	1 qt.	ea	18
8 oz.	ea	12	½ gal.	ea	25
1 pt.	ea	15	1 gal.	ea	60
			2 gal.	ea	1 20

Hard Rubber.

4 oz.	ea	25	1 pt.	ea	40
8 oz.	ea	30	1 qt.	ea	50

FLY PAPERS.

	Rm.	Qr.
Deutcher's, size 14x18	8 00	45



Seibert's Poison Fly Paper, Display Box of 50 5c envelopes .....box 1 60
Sleeper's, size 14x18..... 4 00 80

	Cse.	Bx.
Sleeper's, in envelope, 8 sheets, 50 envelopes in bx		75
Tanglefoot (sticky), 10 boxes in case.....case	2 50	
Less than case.....box		30

FLY BUTTONS.
8 doz. in box.....doz 80

GAUZE.—Plain.

1 yard.....doz	1 00
5 yards.....pkg	80
25 yards.....pkg	1 85
100 yards.....pkg	5 00

Borated.

1 yard, in carton.....doz	1 75
5 yards, in carton.....carton	65
25 yards, in carton.....carton	2 00

Borated, Linton Moist,

1 yard, in glass jar.....doz	2 00
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar	75

Boroform, Linton Moist.

1 yard, in glass jar.....doz	4 00
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar	1 35

Carbolated.

1 yard, in carton.....doz	1 75
5 yards, in carton..... carton	65
25 yards, in carton.....carton	2 00

Carbolated, Linton Moist.

1 yard, in glass jar.....doz	2 00
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar	75

Corrosive Sublimate.

1 yard, in carton.....doz	1 75
5 yards, in carton . .....carton	65
25 yards, in carton .....carton	2 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

GAUZE—Cont'd.

Corrosive Sub., Linton Moist.
1 yard, in glass jar.....doz 2 00
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar 75

Iodoform 5%.
1 yard, in carton.....doz 3 00
5 yards, in carton.....carton 1 00
25 yards, in carton .....carton 3 50

Iodoform 5%, Linton Moist.
1 yard, in glass jar.....doz 3 60
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar 1 25

Iodoform 10%.
yard, in carton.....doz 3 60
5 yards, in carton.....carton 1 25
25 yards, in carton.....carton 4 00

Iodoform 10%, Linton Moist.
1 yard, in glass jar.....doz 4 00
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar 1 35

Sterilized Aseptic.
1 yard, in glass jar.....doz 1 75
5 yards, in glass jar.....jar 60

GLOVES—Bath.
Leiner's, No. 4.....doz 7 50

Rubber.
Seamless.....doz pairs 12 00
Pearl.....doz 5 00

GLYCERINE PEARLS, White....doz 4 50

GLUE.
LePage's, 1 oz. bottle.....doz 80
LePage's, 2 oz. bottle.....doz 1 24
LePage's, ½ gill can.....doz 1 24
LePage's, 1 gill can.....doz 1 65
LePage's, ½ pint can.....doz 2 44
LePage's, 1 pint can.....doz 4 05
LePage's, 1 quart can.....doz 7 12
LePage's, ½ gallon can.....doz 13 68
LePage's, 1 gallon can.....doz 27 00
Major's.....doz 1 20
Royal.....doz 85
Spaulding's, small.....doz 1 35

GOGGLES, each, in tin box.....doz 65

GRADUATES, Single Scale.

1 dr.....each	20	4 oz.....each	25
2 dr.....each	20	6 oz.....each	30
½ oz....each	15	8 oz.....each	35
1 oz.....each	15	12 oz....each	45
2 oz.....each	20	16 oz....each	50
3 oz.....each	25	32 oz....each	80

Metric.

5 c. c..each	20	100 c. c.each	25
10 c. c..each	20	150 c. c.each	30
15 c. c..each	18	250 c. c.each	40
40 c. c..each	20	500 c. c.each	60
75 c. c..each	20	1000 c.c.each	90

Sterling, Hard Rubber Base.

1 oz.....doz	5 00	4 oz.....doz	7 00
2 oz.....doz	5 50	8 oz.....doz	11 00
3 oz.....doz	6 75	16 oz.....doz	15 00

Less 33⅓%.

GUM, CHEWING—Adam's.

Black Jack.....100 1c. pcs 55
Pepsin.....20 5c. pcs 55
New York Snapping.....400s 60
Tutti Frutti, Licorice..20 5c pcs 55
Tutti Frutti, ass't.....20 5c. pcs 55
Tutti Frutti.....36 5c pcs 95

Beeman's.

Pepsin Peppermint...100 5c. pcs 55
Pepsin Wintergreen..100 5c. pcs 55
Pepsin Peppermint..200 5c. pcs 1 10
Pepsin Wintergreen..200 5c. pcs 1 10

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

GUM, CHEWING—Cont'd.

Cocoa Cola.....20s 45

Colgan's,
Taffy Tolu, Old Style 20s 55
Taffy Tolu, Jars....100s 2 75
Curtis' Yankee Spruce.20 5c. pkgs 60

Kis-Me,
Assorted 20 bdls. in box, 6 boxes in carton.....box 50. cart 2 75
Jars, 80 bdls.....ea 2 25
Mint Leaf, 30 5c pkgs.....box 50
Primley's,
California Fruit.....20 5c. pcs 55
California Fruit.. ....36 5c. pcs 95
Pepsin Sticks.....20 5c. pcs 55
Souder's Sugar Plum...20 5c. pcs 60
Sen-Sen.....20 5c. pcs 50

Valentino's,
Sweet.....20 5c. pcs 55

White's, carton
Yucatan, Regular...100 5c. pcs 2 50
Yucatan, Export....100 5c. pcs 2 50
White Mountain.....600 rolls 90
Wrigley's, Juicy Fruit..20 5c pcs 45

GUNS and BELLOWS, Insect Powders.

Guns.
Defender.....doz 40
Star.....doz 50
Blizzard.....doz 60
Cyclone.....doz 75
Tornado.....doz 90
Jumbo.....doz 1 75

Bellows.
No. 9....doz 5 75 No. 11...doz 6 50
No. 16.....doz 9 10
No. 19.....doz 10 80

HAIR GROWER.
Foso Bark.....doz 3 50
Foso Foam.....doz 3 50

HAIR OIL, Imperial Crown.

No. 1119, 2 oz.....doz 75
No. 1121, 4 oz.....doz 1 50
No. 1175, 8 oz.....doz 1 00
No. 1187, 4 oz.....doz 1 50
No. 1199, 6 oz.....doz 1 75

HARMONICAS.
No. 568.....doz 35
No. 1488.....doz 75
No. 88, Ludwig's.....doz 1 20
No. 71, Messner's Davids' Harp, 10-hole.....doz 1 75
No. 10, Messner's Rival Band, 10-hole.....doz 1 90
No. 467, Messner's Clarionetta, 10-hole.....doz 2 00
No. 482, Messner's Leader, 10-hole.....doz 2 00
No. 477, Messner's Philharmonic 20-hole.....doz 3 50
No. 460, Messner's Trombone, 20-hole.....doz 3 50
No. 487, Messner's Leader, 20-hole.....doz 3 75
No. 96, Messner's Rival Band, 20-hole.....doz 4 00
Messner's harps are the best made.

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

HONEY BOY, Pop Corn
Case of 100 packages.....case 3 50
Case of 50 packages.....case 1 80

HYDROMETERS.
U. S. Custom House, with thermometer.....each 1 25

INGRAM'S COMPLEXION TABLETS
.....doz 1 75

INHALERS.
Booth's Hyomei. Complete..doz 3 00
Booth's Hyomei.....doz 4 00
Bradford's Menthol.....doz 1 75
Cushman's Menthol.....doz 4 00
Cutler's.....doz 3 50
Cutler's Inhalent.....doz 4 50
Oakland Inhaling bottle.....doz 6 00
Stedman's.....doz 2 00

INK, ARNOLD'S WRITING.
Fluid, 2-oz.....doz 40
Fluid, 4 oz.....doz 90
Fluid, ½ pint.....doz 1 35
Fluid, 1 pint.....doz 2 65
Fluid, 1 quart.....doz 4 50

INKS.
Levison's.
Black Ink, No. 42, 3 doz. box, ...box 35
Black Ink, No. 42, 3 doz. box, ...gross 3 10
Black Ink, No. 41, 3 doz. box, ...box 35
Black Ink, No. 41, 3 doz. box, ...gross 3 10
Brilliant Red, No. 100, 3 doz. box.....box 1 00
Brilliant Red, No. 101, 1 doz. box.....box 35
Blue Black Writing Fluid, qts., No. 1.....doz 5 20
Blue Black Writing Fluid, pts., No. 2.....doz 3 05
Blue Black Writing Fluid, half pts., No. 3.....doz 1 35
Blue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, qts., No. 15.....doz 6 90
Blue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, pts., No. 16.....doz 4 05
Blue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, half pts., No. 17.....doz 2 90
Sanford's Royal Black Ink, 3 doz. in box, box 90.....doz 35
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, ½ pint.....doz 1 90
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, 1 pint.....doz 3 00
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, 1 quart.....doz 5 20
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, ½ pint.....doz 2 90
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, 1 pint.....doz 4 05
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, 1 quart.....doz 6 90

INKS, INDELIBLE.
Payson's.....doz 2 00
India, in stick, black.....doz 50
Carter's.....doz 1 75

INSUFFLATOR, Sykes.....doz 3 50

INSECT POWDER GUNS—See Guns.

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

JARS, NICKEL TOP.

¼-oz Regular, Squat	doz	25
½-oz Regular, Squat	doz	30
1-oz Regular, Squat	doz	35
2-oz Regular, Squat	doz	40
3-oz Regular, Squat	doz	50
4-oz Regular, Squat	doz	65
8-oz Regular, Squat	doz	90
16-oz Regular, Squat	doz	1 20
¼-oz High	doz	20
½-oz High	doz	26
1-oz High	doz	35
2-oz High	doz	40
3-oz High	doz	50
4-oz High	doz	65

Sterling Ointment.

		Amber.	Opal.
¼ oz	doz	35	35
½ oz	doz	45	45
1 oz	doz	50	60
2 oz	doz	60	65
3 oz	doz	65	85
4 oz	doz	85	90

Hydrometer.

6 x 1	doz	2 40
8 x 1½	doz	3 00
8 x 2	doz	3 60
10 x 1½	doz	3 60
10 x 2	doz	4 20
15 x 2	doz	4 20
18 x 2	doz	7 20
21 x 5	doz	9 00

JELLY.

California Violet	doz	2 00
Imp. Crown Oliphane, Arnicated, in tubes, No. 1248	doz	1 50
Neats' Witch Hazel	doz	2 00
Old Gibraltar	doz	1 50
Strong's Arnica, in tubes	doz	1 50
Watts'-Gly. of Violets, in tubes	doz	1 35
Williamson's	doz	1 75

KEY RINGS.

No. 1909, assorted	doz	35
No. 490, Heart	doz	30
No. 920	doz	25
Neverloose	doz	75

KOSMEO JASMIN, Graham's. doz 4 00

LAIT DE IRIS, Piver's. doz 5 50

LIGATURES.

Catgut. 6 spools in bot., Carb. 5%	doz	6 00
Silk. pools in bot., Carb. 5%	doz	6 00

LINT ABSORBENT.

1 oz ctn	lb	75
1 lb ctn	lb	55
Small Packages	gro	3 50

LINTINE.

1 lb ctn	lb	50
½ lb ctn	lb	55
¼ lb ctn	lb	60
1 oz ctn	lb	70

LIQUID.

Champlin's Pearl	doz	4 25
Stoddard's	doz	3 80

LOOFARS, Japanese, first selection, 12 to 14 inches, assorted.
In dozen lots doz 50

LOTION.

Astringent Hair	doz	4 00
Berry's Benzoated Almond	doz	3 50
Brandon's Belles' Delight	doz	4 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

LOTION—Con'd.

Derma Royale	doz	3 00
Grant's Elder Flower	doz	2 00
Graham's Moth and Freckle	doz	12 00
HusKum	doz	2 00
Imp. Crown Witch Hazel and Glycerin, No. 1257	doz	1 00
Imperial Crown Oliphane	doz	1 75
Imperial Crown Borated Healing	doz	1 50
Jones' Blush of Roses	doz	4 00
Laird's Bloom of Youth	doz	5 75
Malvina	doz	4 00
Oxzyn	doz	3 00
Palmer's, small	doz	4 00
Palmer's, large	doz	3 00
Perry's Moth and Freckle	doz	16 00
Piver's Lait D'Iris	doz	5 50
Stoddard's Peerless Liq., white and pink	doz	3 50
Wakelee's Cameline	doz	4 00
Wisdom's Robertine, white and pink	doz	4 00

MENDER.

Instant Crockery	doz	1 75

MILK OF VIOLETS, Imp. Crown,

No. 1260	doz	1 75

MIRRORS.

No. 281, 4 in. folding, zinc	doz	60
No. 297, 4x6, oval wood hdl.	doz	2 00
No. 102, 4x6, folding handle, metal back	doz	1 50
No. 113, 5x7, folding handle, metal back	doz	3 00
No. 81, 4x5½, oval wood hdl.	doz	3 25
No. 82, 5x7, oval wood hdl.	doz	5 00
No. 86, 4x6, oval wood hdl.	doz	7 50
No. 86, 6x8, oval wood hdl.	doz	12 00

Round Long Handle.

No. 47, 5 in., wood hdl.	doz	3 75
No. 49, 5 in., wood hdl.	doz	6 00
No. 52, 5 in., Ebonoid	doz	7 50
No. 56, 5 in., fancy woods	doz	9 00
No. 59, 6 in., fancy woods	doz	18 50
No. 61, 6 in., gem ebony	doz	21 00

Ring handles and wire handles furnished at any of above prices.

MODENE doz 3 00

MORTARS.

Glass.

1 oz.	each	20	8 oz.	each	30
2 oz.	each	20	16 oz.	each	50
4 oz.	each	25	32 oz.	each	65

Iron, bell shape.

pt.	each	40	½ gal.	each	1 00
qt.	each	60	1 gal.	each	1 50
2 gal.				each	2 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

MORTARS—Cont'd.

Iron, goblet shape.

½ pt.	each	30	½ gal.	each	85
1 pt.	each	40	1 gal.	each	1 50
qt.	each	50	2 gal.	each	2 00

Porcelain, shallow

No. 6, 2 oz.	each	40
No. 5, 3 oz.	each	50
No. 4, 4 oz.	each	65
No. 3, 10 oz.	each	80
No. 2, 16 oz.	each	90
No. 1, 22 oz.	each	1 15
No. 0, 30 oz.	each	1 50

Wedgewood.

No. 4-0, 3 oz.	each	24
No. 3-0, 3½ oz.	each	30
No. 2-0, 6 oz.	each	40
No. 0, 8 oz.	each	55
No. 1, 10 oz.	each	60
No. 2, 16 oz.	each	65
No. 3, 24 oz.	each	85
No. 4, 30 oz.	each	70
No. 5, 40 oz.	each	85
No. 6, 48 oz.	each	1 10
No. 7, 54 oz.	each	1 30
No. 8, 72 oz.	each	1 60
No. 9, 7 pt.	each	2 25
No. 10, 1¼ gal.	each	2 80
No. 11, 18 pt.	each	2 90
No. 12, 17 pt.	each	3 80

MUCILAGE, LePage's. doz 40
Levison & Blythe's doz 25

MUSLIN.

Oiled.

1 yard roll or box	each	75
5 yard roll or box	each	3 25

NEBULIZERS.

La Kanuka, No. 1100, twin tip, H. R. fittings	doz	7 50
Oleoline	doz	7 50

NECKLACES.

Norman's Teething	doz	4 00
Zwarts'	doz	4 00

NEEDLES, HYPODERMIC,

Nickel Plated	doz	60
Re-Enforced	doz	75
Parke, Davis & Co. style	doz	1 25

NIPPLE, Anti-Colic.

White, No. 140	doz	35
Maroon, No. 146	doz	35
Black, No 147	doz	35
Black, Pure Gum, No. 347	doz	72
Black, Pure Gum, No. 847	doz	50

NIPPLES.

Oliagfast, Pure Gum, gross $4.80	doz	45
Cleanfont, Black, gross $3.50	doz	45

Davidson's Safety.

No. 22, White	doz	35
No. 26, Pure Gum	doz	35
No. 32, Maroon	doz	40
No. 36, White	doz	50
No. 37, Pure Gum	doz	50
No. 55, Maroon	doz	50

Davidson's Health.

No. 44, White	doz	35
No. 48, Pure Gum	doz	40
No. 54, Maroon	doz	40

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

NIPPLES—Con'd.

Davol.—No. 0, White	doz	80
No. 5, Black	doz	80
No. 6, Maroon	doz	80
No. 7, Pure Gum	doz	80
No. 10, White	doz	15
No. 15, Black	doz	15
No. 16, Maroon	doz	20
No. 20, White	doz	15
No. 25, Black	doz	20
No. 26, Maroon	doz	20
No. 40, White	doz	20
No. 45, Black	doz	25
No. 46, Maroon	doz	30
No. 50, White	doz	20
No. 55, Black	doz	25
No. 56, Maroon	doz	30
No. 60, White	doz	25
No. 65, Black	doz	25
No. 66, Maroon	doz	30
No. 110, White	doz	40
No. 115, Black	doz	45
No. 116, Maroon	doz	50
No. 80, White	doz	35
No. 85, Black	doz	35
No. 86, Maroon	doz	40
No. 90, White	doz	40
No. 95, Black	doz	40
No. 96. Maroon	doz	45

In Glass Front Boxes, 5c a gross higher.

Hygeia.—Diameter at bottom, 2¼ inches	doz	1 35

Mizpah.			
No. 1, Pure Gum	gro $8.00	doz	80
No. 42 White		doz	60
No. 46, Pure Gum		doz	60
No. 56, Pure Gum		doz	42
Model.—Black	gross $8.75	doz	85
Our Baby.			
No. 12, White	gro $2.50	doz	25
No. 24, Black	gro $2.50	doz	25
No. 86, Maroon	gro $2.50	doz	25
Pearl.			
No. 18, White	gro $3.00	doz	30
No. 26, Black	gro $3.00	doz	30
No. 89, Maroon	gro $3.50	doz	35
Seamless.			
No. 2 White	gro $1.75	doz	18
No. 2, Black	gro $1.75	doz	18
No. 2, Maroon	gro $2.25	doz	20
No. 4, White	gro $3.25	doz	30
No. 4, Black	gro $3.25	doz	30
No. 4, Maroon	gro $3.75	doz	35
No. 12, White,	gro $3.75	doz	35
No. 12, Black	gro $3.75	doz	35
No. 12, Maroon	gro $4.50	doz	40
Spiralrib.—Black	gro $4.50	doz	40
Sterling.—Black	gro $4.50	doz	40
Summit.—No. 121, White	gro $3.00	doz	30
No. 221, Black	gro $3.25	doz	30
No. 321, Maroon	gro $3.50	doz	35

NIPPLES, SHIELDS.

Rubber, white	doz	0
Rubber, black	doz	65
Rubber, maroon	doz	65
No. 260, Glass, with Nipples	doz	75
No. 261, glass, with black nipple,	doz	1 00
No. 262, Glass, with Nipples and Rubber Tube	doz	1 00
No. 268, glass, with black nipple,	doz	1 25
No. 267, glass, with red nipple,	doz	1 00
No. 271, glass, with black nipple,	doz	1 80
No. 278, glass, with black nipple,	doz	1 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

NIX-E WON'T TELL.

Package No. 8.—168 bottles with embossed cardboard display stand		4 20

NURSING-BOTTLE FITTING.

Diamond Rubber Co. Put up 1 doz in box.

No.	gro.	doz.
501, Wood Top Cork and Guard, White Rubber	4 00	35
503, Wood Top Cork and Guard, Black Rubber	00	b
508, Wood Top Cork and Guard, Maroon Rubber	4 50	40
1501, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard, White Rubber	5 00	45
1503, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard, Black Rubber	5 50	55
1505, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard, Maroon Rubber	5 50	55
511, Shellac Top Cork and Guard, White Rubber	4 50	40
513, Shellac Top Cork and Guard, Black Rubber	5 50	50
515, Shellac Top Cork and Guard, Maroon Rubber	5 00	45
1511, Shellac Top Cork and Bone Guard, White Rubber	5 25	50
1513, Shellac Top Cork and Bone Guard, Black Rubber	6 00	60
1515, Shellac Top Cork and Bone Guard, Maroon Rubber	6 00	60
521, Enameled Top Cork and Guard, White Rubber	5 25	50
523, Enameled Top Cork and Guard, Black Rubber	6 00	60
525, Enameled Top Cork and Guard, Maroon Rubber	6 00	60
1521, Enameled Top Cork and Bone Guard, White Rubber	6 00	60
1523, Enameled Top Cork and Bone Guard Black Rubber	7 00	65
1525, Enameled Cork Top and Bone Guard Maroon Rubber	7 00	65
1531, Bone Top Cork and Guard, White Rubber	6 50	60
1533, Bone Top Cork and Guard, Black Rubber	7 50	65
1535, Bone Top Cork and Guard, Maroon Rubber	7 00	65
1541, Bone Top Cork and Guard, White Rubber	6 50	60
1543, Bone Top Cork and Guard, Black Rubber	7 50	65
1545, Bone Top Cork and Guard. Maroon Rubber	7 50	65
1551, Long bone Top Corks and Guards, White Rubber	7 50	65
1553, Long Bone Top Corks and Guards, Black Rubber	8 00	75
1555, Long Bone Top Corks and Guards, Maroon Rubber	8 00	75
1561, French Slide Nipple and Bone Guard, White Rubber	10 00	90
1563, French Slide Nipple and Bone Guard, Black Rubber	10 00	90
1565, French Slide Nipple and Bone Guard, Maroon Rubber	10 00	90
650, Ware's Mizpah, Pure Gum	8 10	85
Glass Tubes	75	10

NURSING BOTTLES WITH VENTS.

Cleanfont, complete with nipple		2 00
The Best, with nipple		2 00

OAKUM.

1 lb packages	lb	20

OIL SILK, see silk.

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

OINTMENT.

Berry's Freckle	doz	4 00
Graham's Jasmine Kosmeo.	doz	4 00
Spapd's Face	doz	2 15
Lanolin	doz	1 75
Victor	doz	3 50

OLIPHANE	Doz.	Gro.
Amber (plain), 2 oz	85	8 75
Amber, Carbolated, 2 oz.	40	4 25
White (plain), 2 oz	60	6 00

OLEOLINE, 1-lb	lb	30
5-lb	lb	25
Spray Sol., 1-lb	lb	75

PAINT.

Meyer's,		
Grease, Carmine, sm. doz	sticks	2 00
Grease, Carmine, lg. doz	sticks	6 00
Grease, Linings	doz bxs	6 00
Grease, Flesh, Nos. 1 to 18. dz	bxs	6 00
Grease, Make-Up	doz bxs	6 00

PAPER, Fly, see Fly.

PAPERS, POWDER.

No. 4, 2 x3½	pkg	08
No. 7, 2½x3¼	pkg	10
No. 18, 3¼x3⅞	pkg	15
No. 16, 2⅝x3⅞	pkg	12
No. 19, 3⅛x3⅞	pkg	15
No. 25, 2⅛x4¼	pkg	18
No. 84, 3 x4⅜	pkg	15
No. 46, 4 x4¾	pkg	20
No. 55, 3⅝x4¾	pkg	18
No. 61, 3⅝x5¼	pkg	20
No. 72, 4½x5¾	pkg	24
No. 72, Blue, 4½x5¾	pkg	28

PAPERS, POWDER, PARCHMENT.

No. 7, sell per 1000	25
No. 18, sell per 1000	35
No. 16, sell per 1000	30
No. 19, sell per 1000	40
No. 25, sell per 1000	30
No. 84, sell per 1000	35
No. 40, sell per 1000	48
No. 61, sell per 1000	48
No. 72, sell per 1000	60

PAPER, TOILET, in packages.

	Case.	Doz.
Imperial, 500 sheets	3 00	40
Crown, 600 sheets	3 50	45
Quaker City, 800 sheets	5 00	65
Oliphane, 1000 sh'ts, 4½x6½	5 50	75
Model, 1000 sheets, 4¾x6¾	6 50	85
In Rolls.		
Swandown, 7-oz. roll, 100s.	3 00	40
Delaware, 8-oz. roll	3 50	45
Mayflower, 10-oz. roll	4 25	60
Paragon, 10-oz. roll	5 00	65
Velvet, 1000-sheet roll	5 50	75
Cascade, 1000-sheet roll	5 00	65
Silk Tissue, 2000-sheet roll	9 00	1 20
Pocket Package, per gro	4 00	40
Pond's		1 80

PAPER, WRITING.

Commercial Note, 5 lb	ream	75
Commercial Note, 6 lb	ream	90
Legal Fold, 5 lb	ream	75
Legal Fold, 6 lb	ream	90
Foolscap, 10 lb	ream	1 50
Foolscap, 12 lb	ream	1 80
Legal Cap, 10 lb	ream	1 50
Legal Cap, 12 lb	ream	1 80
Legal Cap, 14 lb	ream	2 10
Legal Cap, 16 lb	ream	2 40
Letter, 10 lb	ream	1 50
Letter, 12 lb	ream	1 80

PAPETERIE.

10c assortment	doz	75
15c assortment	doz	1 00
20c assortment	doz	1 25
25c assortment	doz	1 50
25c assortment	doz	1 75
25c assortment	doz	2 00
40c assortment	doz	2 50
50c assortment	doz	3 50
50c assortment	doz	4 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

PASTE.

Carter's Library, 2 oz.	doz	40
Carter's Library, in tubes	doz	75
Levison & Blythe.		
2 oz.	doz	40
4 oz.	doz	75
1½ oz. Tubes	doz	40
8 oz. Tubes	doz	80
Sanford's Library, 2 oz.	doz	40
Sanford's Library, 4 oz.	doz	75
Sanford's 5-oz. Utopian	doz	2 00

PASTE, TOILET.

Graham's Shampoo, small	doz	75
Graham's Shampoo, large	doz	1 15
Schmidt's Shampoo	doz	90
PASTA MACK	doz	9 00
PASTILLES, Hooper's	doz	1 25
Pastilles D' Florence, Lowenberg's	doz	8 50
PELLETS, Shaker's Toothache	doz	65

PENCILS, Lead.

Plain Cedar, E	gro	72
No. 140, Inserted Rubber Tip	gro	1 65
Beats All, Inserted Rub. Tip	gro	1 50
No. 285, Johann Faber, Hex.	gro	8 15
A. W. Faber, Hex, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	doz	60
Sovereign, 2 & 3	gro.	8 75 doz 85
Crown, Red, Rubber Tips	doz	25
Imperial Blk., Hex., Rub. Tips	doz	85
No. 485, Carpenter	doz	25
No. 500, Red & Blue	doz	90
No. 960, Automatic	doz	90
No. 190, 6 doz. asstd. in box	box	1 75

PENS—ESTERBROOKS.

No, A1, Professional	gro	57
No. 181, Ladies' Falcon	gro	57
No. 14, Bank, Bronze	gro	57
No. 62, American Congress	gro	57
No. 048, Falcon	gro	57
No. 122, Engrossed	gro	57
No. 126, Double Spring, Gray	gro	57
No. 127, Double Spring Gray	gro	57
No. 128, Ex. Fine Elastic, Gr.	gro	57
No. 130, Easy Writer, Gray	gro	57
No. 135, Dble Elastic, Gray	gro	57
No. 161B, Engrossing Short Nib, Bronze	gro	57
No. 182, Ladies' Fal. Bronze	gro	57
No. 262, Swan Quill	gro	57
No. 269, Chancellor, Gray	gro	57
No. 290, J., Black	gro	57
No. 284, Blackstone, Black	gro	57
No. 312, Judges' Quill, Gray	gro	57
No. 315, Probate, Gray	gro	57
No. 314, Relief, Golden	gro	57
No. 333, Extra Fine School Bronze	gro	57
No. 341, Reservoir Stub	gro	57
No. 347, Attorneys' Bronze	gro	57
No. 442, Jackson, Stub	gro	57
No. 455, Busi. and College, Gr.	gro	57
No. 792E, Bronze	gro	57
No. 808, Five Slits	gro	57
No. 1170, Ladies'	gro	57
No. 1876, Turn-Up Point	gro	57
Gillott's, No. 303	gro	90
Gillott's, No. 404	gro	80
Glucinium, all Nos	per gro	75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

PENS, SPENCERIAN.

Spencerian, No. 1, College	gro	80
Spencerian, No. 2, Cont'gHse.	gr	80
Spencerian, No. 3, Comrcl.	gro	80
Spencerian, No. 5, School	gro	80
Spencerian, No. 9, Bank	gro	50

PENHOLDERS.

No. 1649, 1 doz. asst'd on card	doz	85
No. 8, asst'd, 6 doz. in box	box	1 75
No. 4, 3 doz. asst'd in box	box	1 20
Cork Tip Bank	doz	55
Hard Rubber, asst'd	doz	1 40

PERCOLATORS, GLASS.

pt.	each	25	½ gal.	each	50
qt.	each	35	1 gal.	each	75
2 gal.		each			1 15

Glass, Oldberg, Narrow.

1 gal.	each	90	½ gal.	each	50
1 pt.	each	30	1½ pt.	each	35

PEROXIDENT doz 4 00

PESSARIES—Rubber, Inflated doz 2 50

Bow	doz 1 00
Horseshoe	doz 2 50
Hodge's	doz 1 00
Smith's	doz 1 00
Concave	doz 1 65
Ware's Mispah	doz 5 00

PETROLATUM.

	Bbls.	50-lb. cans.	25-lb. cans.	10-lb. cans.	5-lb. cans.	1-lb. cans.
Ex. Amber	lb 04	06	07	08	09	12
Cream White	lb 07	09	10	12	13	15
Lily White	lb 09	11	12	13	14	16
Snow White	lb 15	17	18	20	22	26

Perfumed, Carbolated, or Camphorated, 8c per lb. extra.

	Gro.	Doz.
Ext. Amber, 2-oz	3 25	30
4-oz	5 00	50
8-oz	6 00	60
Perfumed, Carbolated or Camphorated, 2-oz	3 75	35
4-oz	6 00	60
8 oz	7 00	65
Cream White, 2-oz	4 25	35
4-oz	6 00	60
Perfumed, Carbolated or Camphorated, 2-oz	4 50	40
4-oz	6 75	70
Lily White, 2-oz	4 75	45
4-oz	6 50	65
Perfumed, Carbolated or Camphorated, 2-oz	5 25	50
4-oz	7 75	75
Snow White, 2-oz	5 25	50
4-oz	8 50	80
Perfumed, Carbolated or Camphorated, 2-oz	6 25	60
4-oz	9 25	90
Oliphane Oil (Hydro Carbon Oil, Colorless, Odorless, Tasteless), can extra	gal	90
Light Amber	gal	60

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

PHILACOME OIL, Societe Hygenique doz 4 50

PILE SYRINGE, Bosanko's doz 4 50

PILL FINISHERS each 35

PILL MACHINES, Brass.

To cut 12 pills	each	5 00
To cut 18 2, 3, 4 or 5 gr. pills	each	5 75
To cut 24 3 or 5 gr. pills	each	6 25

PILL SILVERERS, boxwood each 75

PIPES, All Styles, from 40c doz. to $120.00 doz. Our assortment of 10, 25 and 40c values are good.

PLASTERS.

Adhesive, Surgeons' Cotton Cloth.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide	roll	80
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide	roll	1 25
5 yd. rolls, 12 in. wide	roll	1 50

Adhesive, On Spools, 5 yards long.

½ in. wide	doz	2 40
1 in. wide	doz	3 00
1½ in. wide	doz	3 60
2 in. wide	doz	4 20
2½ in. wide	doz	4 80
3 in. wide	doz	5 40

Adhesive, On Spools, 10 yards long.

½ in. wide	doz	3 60
1 in. wide	doz	4 80
1½ in. wide	doz	6 00
2 in. wide	doz	7 20
2½ in. wide	doz	8 40
3 in. wide	doz	9 60

Adhesive, Mole Skin.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide	doz	4 80
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide	roll	2 00

Adhesive, Woods, Extra Strong.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide	doz	4 80
5 yd. rolls, 7 inch wide	roll	2 00

Adhesive, Wood's Extra Strong, On Spools, 10 yards long.

½ in. wide	doz	5 40
1 in. wide	doz	6 60
2 in. wide	doz	9 00
3 in. wide	doz	12 00

Adhesive, Zonas, Cylinders, 1 yd. long.

½ in. wide	doz	65
1 in. wide	doz	85
1½ in. wide	doz	1 25

Allcock's Bunion, boxes	doz	1 50

Bunion, 6 in box.

Oval thin	doz	65
Oval thick	doz	85
Round thin	doz	85
Round thick	doz	85
Square thin	doz	85
Square thick	doz	85

Bunion, 72 in glass top box.

Oval thin	box	85
Oval thick	box	85
Round thin	box	85
Round thick	box	85
Square thin	box	85
Square thick	box	85
Bunion, Wood's, in tin box	doz	1 50
Allcock's Corn, boxes	doz	1 50
Envelope	doz	70

Corn, 12 in box.

Oval thin	doz	85
Oval thick	doz	85
Round thin	doz	85
Round thick	doz	85

Corn, 144 in glass top box.

Oval thin	box	85
Oval thick	box	85
Round thin	box	85
Round thick	box	85
Corn, Wood's, in tin box	doz	1 50

Corn, Zonas Leaf.

One in envelope	doz	85

Court.

No. 18, Imperial, Tracing Cloth, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1½ x 2½	gro	2 00
No. 22, Silver, Tracing Cloth, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1½ x 2½	gro	3 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

PLASTERS—Con'd.

Court.

No. 1, Arnica, Silk, Flesh, White or Black, one piece in envelope 2 x 8.....gro 8 60
No. 2, Arnica, Silk, Flesh, White or Black, one piece in envelope 2½ x 8½.....gro 4 00
No. 14, Mechanics' Kid, one piece in tablet 2 x 8.....gro 7 20
No. 15, Perfect Silk, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1½ x 2½.....gro 4 80
No. 24, Taffeta Silk, White, Flesh or Black, one piece in fancy envelope 2 x 8.....gro 7 20
No. 16, Perfect Silk, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 2x 8.....gro 7 20
No. 18, Red Cross Tracing Cloth, six pieces assorted colors in celluloid case.....gro 9 60
Imperial, M. B. D. Co., three assorted colors in tablet 1½ x 2½.....gro 1 80
Favorite, C C. Co. Silk, three assorted colors in tablets 1½ x 2½.....gro 3 50

Dressing, Surgeons'.

Gold Beaters' Skin Transparent, 1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide....doz 4 80
Muslin Isinglass, White, 1 yd. rolls, 8 in. wide.....doz 4 80
Silk Isinglass, White, Flesh, Black and Green, 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 6 00
Silk Isinglass, White, Flesh and Black M. B. D. Co., 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll 40

Medicated.

Allcock's Porous, 2 dozen in box .....dozl 12½
Ammoniac and Mercury, 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Belladonna.
5 x 7½ in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 00
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll 3 50
5 yd. rolls. 5 in. wide.....roll 3 00
Belladonna and Capsicum.
5 x 7½ in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 00
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide .....doz 9 00
Belladonna & Opium.
5 x 7½ in., 2 doz. in box.....doz 1 00
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Blister, Cantharides, Plain or Camph. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide..dz 9 00
Bryonia.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Bryonia and Rus Tox on Canton Flannel.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Capsicum.
5 x 7½ in., 2 doz. in box.....doz 85
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....ea 3 50
Canthos. Blister.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 12 00
Capsicine.
x 7½, 2 doz. in box.....doz 1 00
Cough, Red Cross.....doz 1 00
Kidney, Red Cross on Canton Flannel.....doz 1 75
Lead.
1 yd. rolls. 7 in. wide..... ...doz 9 00
Mercurial.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Opium.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Poor Man's.
5 x 7½, 2 doz. in box.....doz 1 00
Rheumatic on Canton Flannel, 5 x 7½, 2 doz. in box.....doz 1 25
Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide..roll 75
Strengthening.
5 x 7½ in., 2 doz. in box.....doz 62½
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 7 20
Thapsia. French Formula, 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00
Toothache.
12 in box on card.....doz 2 00
Warming.
1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 1 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

PLASTERS—Cont'd.

Mustard, on Cloth.
8 leaves in round tin box...doz 1 20
6 leaves in round tin box...doz 1 80
16 leaves in flat tin box.....doz 2 50
100 leaves in flat tin box....box 2 50
½ yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 00
1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 50

Mustard, on Paper
10 leaves in flat tin box.....doz 2 25
100 leaves in flat tin box....box 2 25
1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 25

PLAYING CARDS.

Russell's—
Regulars.....doz 1 85
Rustlers.....doz 1 25
Recruits.....doz 75
Pinochle.....doz 1 40

American—
No. 999, Steamboat.. .....gro 10 00
No. 808, Bicycle.....doz 2 15
No. 499, Pinochle.....doz 1 50

POCKET BOOKS.

Our stock of these goods is complete. We put up assortments of any of the following kinds:

	To retail from
Purses	5- 50
Card Cases	25- 3 00
Bill Books	25- 5 00
Letter Books	25- 5 00
Hip Books	25- 5 00
Wallets	25- 1 50
Gents' Books	25- 2 00
Boodle Books	25- 2 00
Ladies' Books	25- 5 00
Ladies' Hand Bags	50-15 00

Packed in assortments, six in a box, no two alike.

No. 166 assortment.....doz 40
No. 24 assortment.....doz 1 20
No. 28 assortment.....doz 2 50
No. 86 assortment.....doz 4 00
No. 84 assortment.....doz 8 00
No. 87 assortment.....doz 10 00
No. 20, Purses.....doz 85
No. 21, Purses.....doz 2 00
No. 127, Purses.....doz 2 00
No. 112, Purses.....doz 1 50
No. 184, Purses.....doz 1 75
No. 78, Purses.....doz 2 00
No. 190, Purses extra long....doz 1 75
No. 200, Card Cases.....doz 1 75
No. 216, Card Cases.....doz 3 75
No. 226, Card Cases.....doz 5 50
No. 217, Card Cases.....doz 6 00
No. 209½, Card Cases.....doz 7 50
No. B229, Card Cases.....doz 8 00
No. 215, Card Cases.....doz 8 00
No. 239, Card Cases.....doz 12 00

Letter Books.

No. 449...dz 2 00 No. B454...dz 7 50
No. 466...dz 4 00 No. 465....dz 8 00
No. 477...dz 5 50 No. B456...dz 10 00
No. 466...dz 6 00 No. B457...dz 12 00
No. 408.....doz 18 50

Bill Books.

No. 806...dz 3 75 No. 865.....dz 3 00
No. 805...dz 4 00 No. B316...dz 9 00
No. 810...dz 5 50 No. B319...dz 10 00
No. 879...dz 6 00 No. 871... .dz 12 00
No. 880...dz 7 50 No. B825...dz 16 50

Wallets.

No. 509...dz 3 75 No. 512....dz 7 50
No. 521...dz 4 00 No. 578....dz 8 00
No. 511...dz 6 00 No. 556....dz 11 00

POLISH, METAL.

Puts Pomade, small.....doz 28
Puts Pomade, large.....doz 50
Puts Pomade, ½ lb.....doz 1 75
Puts Pomade, 1 lb.....doz 3 50
U. S. 3 oz.....doz 50
Star, No. 0, 1-6 pint.....doz 75
No. 1, ½ pint.....doz 1 50
No. 2, 1 pint.....doz 2 00
No. 3, 1 quart.....doz 3 00

SUNDRIES—Cont'd.

SOLARINE, 0, 1/6-pt.....doz 75
1, ½-pt.....doz 1 25
2, 1-pt.....doz 2 50
3, 1-qt.....doz 3 75
4, ½-gal.....doz 5 50
5, 1-gal.....doz 10 00
Powder.....doz 1 25

POLISHINE.

Liquid, tin cans, No. 0, 1-6 pt.dz 75
Liquid, tin cans, No. 1, ½ pt..dz 1 50
Liquid, tin cans, No. 2, 1 pt...dz 2 25
Liquid, tin cans, No. 3, 1 qt ...dz 3 40
Liquid, tin cans, No. 4 ½ gal..dz 9 00
Liquid, tin cans, No. 5, 1 gal..dz 14 40

POMADE, Bazin's 420,..... .....doz 2 00
Mansfield's Capillaris .....doz 4 00
Oxonized Ox Marrow .....doz 4 50
Philocome, I. C No. 1207.....doz 1 00
Philocome, I. C., No. 1308...doz 75
Smith's Dandruff.....doz 4 00
Zonas' Face.....doz 3 50

POULTICE, Mey's, small.....doz 3 75
Medium .....doz 5 75
Large.....doz 8 00
5s.....doz 18 00

POWDER, FACE, Amolin.....doz 1 50
Allen's Talc.....doz 75
Ammen's Prickly Heat, cans.doz 2 00
Puff Box.....doz 1 25
Bazin's Depilatory.....doz 4 00
Bazin's, Rice.....doz 1 00
Bourgois' Java, Face, White, Carmen, Pink, Rachael, Naturelle.....doz 3 00
Cassidy's Exquisite (Java Rice. .....doz 4 00
Charles'.....doz 4 50
Comfort, small.....doz 1 75
Comfort, large.....doz 3 75
Coudray's, Rice, No. 2507....doz 1 90
Cu-You-Can Face.....doz 4 00
Fay's Veloutine, Face, white, rose or Rachel.....doz 3 50
Fleur De Cygne, Face, flesh or white, small.....doz 2 20
Freeman's Face, white, flesh and Brunette.....doz 2 00
Freeman's Talc, 1 lb.....doz 2 00
Gale & Block's, Edelweiss, brunette, white, flesh.....doz 4 00
Godefroy's Velvetone Face ..doz 1 50
Graham's Face, white, flesh and brunette.....doz 4 00
Gray's Talc, small.....doz 2 00
Gray's Talc, large.....doz 4 00
Imperial Crown Nursery, Rose and Violet No. 811..... ..doz 1 00
Imperial Complexion Powder.
No. 803, Violita.....doz 4 00
No. 805, Imperial.....doz 2 00
No. 804, Cardinal Rose.....doz 2 00
No. 806, Blue Lotus.....doz 4 00
No 800, Purple Azalea.....doz 4 00
No. 809, English Hawthorn Blossoms.....doz 4 00
No. 801, Lawnsdown Complexion, pink and white, doz 75
No. 807, Eidelwild, pink and white.....doz 75
No. 1410, Seal Skin.....doz 75
No. 1411, Queen Louise ....doz 1 50
No. 1412, Fascination Complexion Powder.....doz 1 75
No. 1415, Parma Wood Violet .....doz 2 00
Imperial Crown Talcum.
No. 816, Heliotrope, Violet or Rose.....doz 75
No. 824, Glass Bottle.....doz 1 25
No. 1820, Parma Wood Violet, fancy bottle, gold cap....doz 2 00
No. 1821, Rose and Violet, 1-lb. carton .....doz 1 75
No. 1824, Imperial Violet ....doz 1 75
Johnson & Johnson's Baby. doz 1 50
La Blache Face, white, flesh, pink, cream.....doz 4 50
Leichner's Fett Powder.....doz 2 75
Lorens's Elite, Face, flesh, white, brunette .....doz 75
Lubin's Toilet, Rose and Violet... 2 10

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

POWDER, FACE—Con'd.

Meyer's Exora, white, pink, flesh, brunette, lge	doz	4 00
Mennen's, Borated Talcum	doz	1 75
Miller's Carmen	doz	4 00
Miller's Josephine Talc	doz	1 25
Milleken's Violet Talcum	doz	1 60
National Nadine	doz	4 00
Oxsyn	doz	4 00
Parke-Davis Euthymol	doz	1 75
Pear's Violet, Toilet, ½s	doz	1 75
Pinaud's No. 4824, Roman	doz	9 00
Pond's Extract Talc	doz	2 00
Possoni's Complexion, white, flesh, brunette	doz	8 75
Possoni's Dove, Face, white, flesh, brunette	doz	1 75
Psyche's, Charm, Face, sm	doz	1 75
Recamier's, Face, white, flesh and cream, small	doz	4 00
Roger & Gallet's, Rice, No. 1216	dz	5 85
Ruppert's, white, flesh, brunette	doz	4 00
Ricksecker's Martha Washington White	doz	2 00
Pink	doz	2 00
Satin Talcum	doz	2 00
Saunder's, Face	doz	8 15
Simon, Face	doz	6 00
Spiro	doz	3 00
Swedish Hair	doz	6 00
Tetlow's H., Gossamer, Face, white, pink	doz	2 00
Swan Down, Face, white, pink, brunette	doz	1 50
Sweet 16, Face, white, pink	doz	1 90
White Rose, Face, white, pink	doz	1 90
Tetlow Mfg. Co. No. 17½	doz	75
No. 21	doz	1 00
No. 82	doz	1 50
Zephyr Face	doz	2 00
Princess Therese	doz	4 00
Velota, white, pink	doz	1 75
Velvet Skin	doz	1 85
Vinolia, Face, small	doz	4 50
Woodbury	doz	2 00

POWDER, SACHET.

Colgate's, ¼s, metal screw cap bottles	lb	8 60
Coudray's, ¼s, bots asst odors	lb	8 15
Imperial Crown Sachet Powder. White Rose, Violet, Lavender Jockey Club, Heliotrope, Lily of the Valley, Carnation Pink, New Mown Hay, in ¼s or ½s,	lb	8 00
English Hawthorn Blossoms, Cardinal Rose, Blue Violets, Clover Links, Bridesmaid Rose, Imperial Rose, Imperial Lily, Imperial Pink, Imperial Violet, in ¼s or ½s	lb	4 00
Purple Azalea, ¼s or ½s	lb	4 50
Divine Violet, in ¼s or ½s	lb	6 00
In envelopes, No. 787	doz	75
In 2-dram vials, No. 791	doz	75
Fancy paper bags, No. 786	doz	75
1-oz. glass jars, No. 789	doz	2 00
2-oz. glass jars, No. 790	doz	4 00

PROBANGS

Camel Hair, wire handle	doz	75
Wood handle	doz	75
Sponge	doz	75

PUFFS, Powder.

No. 21-0, Swandown, asst. Satin back	doz	60
No. 21-1, Swandown, asst. Satin back	doz	1 00
No. 21-2, Swandown, asst. Satin back	doz	1 50
No. 21-3, Swandown, asst Satin back	doz	2 00
No. 21-5, Swandown, asst. Satin back	doz	3 00
Wool, No. 187, 3¼ in. diam	doz	2 00
Wool, No. 188, 3¾ in. diam	doz	2 50

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

RATTLES, Rubber, No. 68	doz	80
No. 170, Rubber	doz	80
No. 1-6, Assorted Rubber	doz	1 25
No. 9, Pyraline	doz	1 75
No. 18, Pyraline	doz	90
No. 150, Rubber	doz	1 25
No. 110, Rubber	doz	1 90
RAZORS.		
Imperial Magnetic	doz	7 00
Crown Magnetic	doz	10 00
Pearl Magnetic	doz	15 00
Gillett's Safety	doz	45 00
Blades, 10s	doz	4 50
RAZOR GUARD, Bonte's	doz	2 00
RAZOR STROPS.		
Imitation Emerson	doz	1 75
Genuine Emerson	doz	3 75
No. 000½, Four Sides, Comb'n	dz	3 75
No. 529, Oiled Single Strop, 24 inches	doz	3 50
No. 502, Oiled Leather, Canvas Back, Leather Handle	doz	2 50
No. 509, Oiled Tan or Black No. 509, Jack Strop Mulehide Canvas Back, leather Handle	doz	4 00
No. 512, Both Sides Leather, Leather Handle	doz	5 50
No. 515, Both Sides Leather, Padded Handle	doz	7 50
No. 525, Both Sides Leather, Leather Handle	doz	7 50
No. 528, Russian Leather	doz	12 00
No. 517, Shell, Black, Canvas Back	doz	12 00
With a $25.00 assortment an elegant Display Case is given. Case is quarter-sawed oak, dust proof, with a revolving disk, making a very handy case.		
RHUM AND QUININE.		
Coudray's	doz	7 80
RINGS, Rubber Fruit Jar	gro	40
(Teething, see Teething Rings.)		
(Invalid, see Cushions.)		
RODS, Glass Stirring	lb	50
ROSALINE.		
J. P. Prays, small	doz	2 00
J. P. Prays, large	doz	3 50
ROSE LIQUID.		
Oxsyn	doz	2 00
ROSE BLOOM, Mme. Stanley's	doz	2 00
ROUGE.		
Bazins' Vinegar	doz	1 25
Dorins' Theatre No. 18	doz	2 00
Dorins' 42 Vinegar	doz	1 50
Godefroy's Velvetone Raspberry Tint		1 50
Imperial Crown. No. 1860, Theater	doz	85
Meyer's Exora	doz	4 00
Mme. Stanley's Rose Bloom	doz	75
Tetlow's Le Petit	doz	75
Tetlow's Rouge Body	doz	2 00
SALTS, SMELLING.		
Crown Lavender, regular	doz	4 50
Crown Lavender, small	doz	2 25
Imperial Crown Lav., No. 1218	dz	2 00
Imp. Crown, asst. odors, No. 1214	doz	2 00
Pinaud's Roman Lavender	doz	4 25
Pinaud's Roman, Asst Odors	dz	5 25
Portsmouth Preston	doz	2 00
SALVE.		
Bazin's Lip	doz	85
Skin Success	doz	2 00
SANITOL, Tooth Wash, large	doz	4 00
Tooth Wash, small	doz	2 00
SCALES.		
Troemner's Prescription. No. 2, Army, with Weights	ea	8 50
No. 1, Army, with Weights	ea	5 00
No. 0, Army, with Weights	ea	6 00
Climax, Box, Cherry	each	10 75
Peerless, Box, Oak, with drawer	each	11 50
Famous, Box, Ebony	each	15 40
SCOOPS.		
Horn, 1	doz	75
Horn, 2	doz	1 00
Horn, 3	doz	1 25
Horn, 4	doz	1 50
Aluminum, No. 1	doz	85
No. 2	doz	1 10
No. 3	doz	1 40
No. 4	doz	1 65

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SIEVES, BRASS.		
No. 20	each	75
No. 30	each	90
No. 40	each	95
No. 50	each	1 00
No. 60	each	1 10
No. 70	each	1 40
No. 80	each	1 60
SEN-SEN.		
40 packages in box	box	1 00
SHADES.		
Crown, Eye, for reading	doz	75
Celluloid	doz	1 75
SHAMPOO.		
Imperial Crown Shampooline, No. 1421, 4-oz	doz	2 00
No. 1422, 8-oz	doz	4 00
Yankee Egg, No. 1275, plain	doz	1 75
No. 1276, with tar	doz	1 75
SHEETING, Rubber, 4x4	per yd	55
SHIELDS—Vaccination	doz	75
SILK,		
Silk, Oiled, Plain. 1 yard roll or box	each	1 00
5 yard roll or box	each	4 50
Extra heavy, 1 yard	each	1 25
Extra heavy, 5 yard	each	5 00
Oiled, Lusterless. 1 yard box	each	1 00
5 yard box	each	4 50
Extra heavy, 1 yard	each	1 25
Extra heavy, 5 yard	each	5 00

SKINS, "BUFF" CHAMOIS.

Pocket Shape, Uniform Size.

Measurements.	Per kip 80 skins.
No. 118... 5x 7	75
No. 119... 6x 8	95
No. 120... 7x 9	1 50
No. 121... 8x10	2 00
No. 122... 9x11	2 40
No. 124...10x18	2 95
No. 124...11x18½	3 40
No. 125...12x14	3 90
No. 126...12x16	4 45
No. 127...13x16	5 65
No. 129...13x17	6 20
No. 128...14x18	7 80
No. 130...15x20	8 20
No. 131...16x21	9 00
No. 132...17x23	10 15
No. 133...18x24	11 25
No. 134...19x25	12 40
No. 135...20x26	14 65
No. 136...22x26	17 45
No. 137...26x28	20 80

SKINS, "CREAM" CHAMOIS.

Pocket Shape, Uniform Size.
All Cream Chamois are guaranteed to be first selection, free from stitches, and full measurement.
M. B. standard of quality.

Measurements.	Per kip 80 skins.
No. 26... 11x16	5 15
No. 27... 12x17	6 40
No. 28... 13x18	7 50
No. 29... 14x20	8 70
No. 30... 15x21	9 60
No. 31... 16x22	10 40
No. 32... 17x23	11 60
No. 33... 18x25	13 20
No. 34... 19x26	15 60
No. 35... 21x27	18 60
No. 36... 22x29	20 00
No. 37... 24x30	22 40
No. 38... 25x32	26 00
No. 39... 27x33	27 60

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SKINS, CHAMOIS—Cont'd,

"YELLOW" CHAMOIS.
Oil Dressed, "Tag" Shaped.

Measurements..	Per kip 80 skins
No. Y E..18x30	15 00
No. Y D..20x32	17 80
No. Y O..22x34	20 60
No. Y B..24x36	23 40
No. Y A..26x38	26 25

SKINS, YELLOW CHAMOIS.

No. 000,	6 x 8	kip	85
No. 00,	6½x 8½	kip	1 00
No. 0,	7 x 9	kip	1 25
No. 1,	8 x10	kip	1 70
No. 2,	9 x11	kip	2 00
No. 2X,	10 x12	kip	2 60
No. 3,	11 x13½	kip	3 00
No. 3X,	12 x14	kip	3 45
No. 4,	12 x16	kip	4 50
No. 5,	13 x16	kip	5 05
No. 6,	13 x17	kip	5 80
No. 7,	14 x18	kip	6 75
No. 8,	15 x20	kip	7 80
No. 9,	16 x21	kip	8 45
No. 10,	17 x23	kip	9 85
No. 10X,	18 x24	kip	10 80
No. 11,	19 x25	kip	11 60
No. 12,	20 x25	kip	14 05
No. 13,	23 x26	kip	16 85
No. 14,	26 x26	kip	20 25
No. 15,	28 x32	kip	25 80

SKINS, CARRIAGE CHAMOIS.—NET.
French Oil-Tanned "Bruts," Single Finish (dressed one side).

	Doz.
No. SM	7 25
No. SB	8 50
No. SD	9 25
No. SC	10 00

Double Finish (dressed both sides). NET.

	Doz.
No. DM	7 50
No. DB	8 50
No. DD	9 50
No. DC	10 50

SKINS, TOILET CHAMOIS.
Pinked Edges. "Buff," Square Cut.—NET.

	Per box 2 doz.
No. 400, 4x6	80
No. 401, 5½x7	1 40
No. 402, 6x8	1 75
No. 403, 7x9	2 00

"Buff," Oval Cut.—NET.

No. 411, 4¾x7	1 00
No. 412, 5½x8	1 40
No. 413, 7x9	2 00

"Pearl" Oval Cut.—NET.

No. P11, 5x7	1 40

SKIN COVER, Ingram's.....doz 75

SOAP.

Babee Castile.....doz	90
Skin.....doz	1 50
Bailey's, Complexion, ¼ doz box....doz	75
Basin's, Erasive, 1 doz box.....doz	60
Poncine, 1 doz box.....doz	1 00
Zosoderma or Thymoline, ¼ doz box.....doz	1 25

THE BEAVER SOAP CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
GRANDPA'S WONDER SOAP

50 Cake Boxes	2 25
100 Cake Boxes	4 50
50 Cakes, small size	1 25
100 Cakes, small size	2 50
144 Cakes Beaver's Pine Tar	4 32

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

Berry's, Mrs. Matchless Complexion, large.....doz	2 00
Bishop's Sapodermine.....doz	2 40
Booth's Hyomei, small, ¼ doz box.....doz.	70
Booth's Hyomei Shaving, round cakes.....doz	70
Brown's Original Pine Tar, 50 cakes in case.....per case	1 90
Buchan's, Carbolic Toilet, ¼ doz box..doz	1 50
Carbolic No. 11, Dog, ¼-lb. bars, doz box.....doz	1 50
Carbolic No. 12, Dog, 1-lb. bars, ¼ doz box.....doz	3 75
Carbolic No. 22, animal, 1 doz box.....doz	60
Calvert's, Carbolic, 10%, ¼ doz box...doz	1 75
Carbolic, 20%, 1 doz box....doz	3 00
Charles' Healing.....doz	2 25
Cosmo Buttermilk.....doz	75
Coudray's, Lettuce, ½ doz pkgs.....doz	3 86
Craddock's Blue.....doz	85
Cranitonic.....doz	2 00
Cremoline, Medicated.....doz	1 00
Cremoline, Animal.....doz	1 00
Cuticura, ¼ doz box.....doz	2 80
Cuticura Shaving, 1 doz box, 3 doz pkgs.....doz	1 86
Dagget & Ramsdale.....doz	2 00
Derma Royale, 1 doz box.....doz	1 80
Dermapurine.....doz	1 67
Dermatine, ¼ doz box.....doz	1 75
"Disinfectine" Soap, Packed 3 wrapped 10c cakes in paper box. 1 gross case.....case	9 00
½-gross case.....case	4 65
.....doz	80
Durand's Dry Cleaning.....doz	2 00
Eichhoff's, 1250. Menthol-Eucaloptol..doz containing 3% Menthol, 5% Eucalyptol.	3 25
1251. Menthol.....doz containing 5% Menthol.	2 50
1252. Salol.....doz containing 5% Salol.	3 00
1253. Thymol (for children)doz containing 1-5% Thymol.	2 00
1254. Ichthyol-Tar.....doz containing 3% Ichthyol, 3% Tar.	2 00
1255. Salicylic-Ichthyol....doz containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 6% Ichthyol.	3 25
1256. Sulphur-Camphor-Perubalsam.....doz containing 5% Sulphur, 5% Camphor, 3% Perubalsam.	2 25
1257. Salicylic.....doz containing 5% Salicylic Acid.	2 50
1258. Salicylic-Sulphur.....doz containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur.	2 25
1259. Salicylic-Sulphur-Tar.doz containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur, 5% Tar.	2 75
1260. Creolin.....doz containing 5% Creolin.	2 00
1261. Resorcin.....doz containing 5% Resorcin.	2 50
1262. Aristol.....doz containing 3% Aristol.	4 50
1263. Iodoform.....doz containing 5% Iodoform.	3 00
1264. Benzoic.....doz containing 5% Benzoin.	2 50
1265. Pine-Needle Extract..doz containing 10% Pine-Needle Extract.	2 25
1266. Resorcin-Salicylic.....doz containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid.	2 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SOAP—Con'd.

1267. Resorcin-Salicylic-Sulphur.....doz containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur.	2 75
1268. Resorcin-Salicylic-Sulphur-Tar.....doz containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid 10% Sulphur, 5% Tar.	2 75
1269. Quinine.....doz containing 3% Quinine.	3 00
1270. Hydroxylamin.....doz containing 3% Hydroxylamin.	3 25
1271. Ergotin.....doz containing 5% Ergotin.	2 75
1272. Iodine.....doz containing 3% Iodide, 1½% Iodide of Potassium.	3 00
1273. Salicylic-Creosote.....doz containing 5% Salicylic Acid, 2% Creosote.	2 75
1274. Sublimate.....doz containing ½% Sublimat.	2 25
1275. Sublimate.....doz containing 1% Sublimat.	2 50
1276. Thiol, 5%.....doz	2 75
1277. Thiol, 10%.....doz	3 25
Enterprise Soap Co., La Tosca, 1 doz pkg.....doz	75
Sweet Maiden, ¼ dz in box...dz	40
Fairy.....doz	50
Farina No. 4711, White Rose, 3 cakes box, ¼ doz pkg, 10%.....doz	1 75
No. 4711, White Rose, 1 doz box, ¼ lb bars, 10%.....doz	3 50
No. 4711, White Rose, 1 doz. box, 1 lb bars, 10%.....doz	7 00
Fels' Naptha.....doz	85
Fould's Arsenic, ¼ doz box...doz	4 50
Friend's Purity, 1 doz box....doz	75
Fut Sope, ¼ doz box.....doz	2 00
Glenn's Sulphur, small, ¼ doz box, 3 doz pkg.....doz	2 18
Glover's Kennel, ¼ doz box..doz	1 50

GRAHAM'S SOAPS.

No. 2, Lana Oil.....doz 75; gro	8 00
No. 200, Lana Oil, Cream 6 in. box.....doz	2 50
No. 21, Cocoa, 12 in box.....doz	85
Sweet May, 3 in box.....doz	40
Howard's London, Carbolic Toilet, 3 in box, foiled.....doz	60
No 809, Dog Carb., 12 in box.....doz	75
No. 15, Toilet Carbolic, 3 in box Foiled.....doz	75
No. 878, Toilet Carbolic, 3 in box paper wrapped.....doz	75
Olive Cream Skin Soap.....doz	75
Druggists Toilet Carb., 3 in box, foiled.....doz	75
Druggists Toilet Sul., 3 in box, foiled.....doz	75
Druggists Toilet Tar, 3 in box paper wrapped.....doz	75
No. 1000, Ca-den-u-la 3 in box.....doz	75
No. 905, Palace Glyc., 3 in bx., dz	75
No. 897 Drug Cast Mott, large, 1 doz.....doz	75
No. 782 Drug Cast White, large 1 doz.....doz	75
No. 898 Drug Cast Mott, small 1 doz.....doz	40
No. 783 Drug Cast White, small 1 doz.....doz	40
No. 921 Shampoo small, 1 doz...	75
Wash-Rag Cast., 1 doz paper box.....box	75
Wash-Rag Cast., 3 doz. wood box.....box	25

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SOAP—Con'd.

Hall's Hair, 1 doz box.....doz 2 00
Hazard & Hazard's Juniper Tar, 1 doz pkg.....doz 2 25
Hebe's Complexion, ½ doz box.....doz 80
Hebe's Hygienic, trial size.,.doz 45
Heiskell's.....doz 2 00
Hood's.....doz 2 00
Hubert's Malvina Ichthyol...doz 2 00
Hyde's H. & H. Carpet.....doz 1 20
Imperial Crown,
Cardinal Rose.....doz 75
Bridesmaid Rose.....doz 75
English Hawthorn Blossoms.....doz 75
Blue Violets.....doz 75
Clover Links.....doz 75
Rookwood Violet.....doz 75
Divine Violet.....doz 85
Old English Glycerin.....doz 75
Purple Azalea.....doz 75
Burton's Dermatic Tar.....doz 75
Parma Wood Violet.....doz 75
Chandler's Carbolic Soap..doz 75
Hayden's Hygienic Skin....doz 75
Green Carnation.....doz 85
Honey Bee.....doz 85
Amorilas.....doz 1 00
Nippon Cherry Blossoms..doz 85
Blue Lotus.....doz 1 50
Violita.....doz 1 50
Butterfly.....doz 85
Johnson & Johnson, antiseptic.
Borated.....doz 84
Carbolic 5%.....doz 84
Corrosive sublimate, 1-0000.doz 84
Dog, Lister's.....doz 84
Ichthyo. 5%.....doz 1 50
Sulphur 10%.....doz 84
Surgeon's Red Cross.....doz 84
Witch Hazel and Tar.....doz 84
Kirk's Juvenile.....doz 1 25
Kohler's Medicated.....doz 75
LaPrimera Castile, 15 cakes to box.....box 1 00
Lanolin, imported.....doz 5 50
Liquozone.....doz 1 20
Liquozone Shaving.....doz 75
Listerine Dermatic.....doz 2 00
Littell's Liq. Sulphur.....doz 75
Lloyd's Asepsin, 1 doz pkg,..doz 1 25
Lubin's
Assorted or Violet, small, ½ doz box.....doz 8 15
Assorted or Violet, medium, ½ doz box.....doz 4 75
Assorted or Voleti, large, ½ doz box.....doz 7 25
Rose, small, ½ doz box. ...doz 3 50
Rose, medium, ½ doz box..doz 6 00
Rose, large, ½ doz box.....doz 9 25
Lysol Soft.....doz 1 80
Mentholatum.....doz 60
Mexican,
Amole, ½ doz box .....doz 80
Amole, Diamond King, 100 cakes box.....box 5 50
Amole, Shaving Cakes.....doz 60
Milk Weed, Ingram's.....doz 1 00
Miller's Harness, 1 doz box...doz 1 50
Mt Carmel Castile, ½ dz box..doz 1 00
Munyon's Wtch Hazel Soap, lg.dz 1 00
Munyon's Wtch Hazel Soap, sm.dz 80
Oxzyn.....doz 2 00
Packer's Tar, ¼ & ½ ds box..doz 1 90
Paracamph.....doz 1 50
Payne's Medic.....doz 75
Pears
Carbolic.....doz 1 50
Juniper Tar.....doz 1 75
No. 100, Wash Balls, ¼ doz box.....doz 2 45
No. 103, Oval Tablets, ½ doz box.....doz 2 50
No. 104, Oval Tablets, ¼ doz box.....doz 3 75
No. 105, Oval Tablets, ¼ doz box, otto rose.....doz 5 85
No. 106, Square Cakes, ¼ doz box.....doz 2 50
No. 107, Square Cakes, ¼ doz box.....doz 3 75
No. 108, Square Cakes, ¼ doz box.....doz 5 55

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SOAP—Con'd.

No. 109, Round Shav. Cakes, ¼ doz box.....doz 2 45
No. 110, Round Shav. Cakes, ¼ doz box.....doz 6 75
No. 112, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz box.....doz 2 20
No. 113, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz box.....doz 3 25
No. 114, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz box.....doz 5 50
No. 115, Glycerine, ¼ doz box, 3 doz pkg.....doz 1 87
No. 120, Unscented, 3 doz box, 1 doz box.....doz 1 45
Phenol Soap Co.'s.
Phenol Carbolic.....doz 40
Phenol Dog.....doz 40
Phenol Tar.....doz 40
Physicians' and Surgeons', 1 doz box.....doz 75
Pinaud's,
Aurora Tulip, ¼ doz box...doz 3 75
Brisa de las Pampas, No. 74, ¼ doz box.....doz 4 50
French Pansy, ¼ doz box..doz 3 75
Lettuce, No. 68, 1 doz pkg, ½ doz box.....doz 3 75
Lilas de France, ¼ doz box doz 4 50
Opoponax, No. 805bis, ¼ doz box.....doz 4 50
Paquita Lily, ¼ doz box....doz 4 50
Persian Bouquet, No. 158bis, ¼ doz box.....doz 1 80
Sandalwood, ¼ doz box ....doz 1 75
Rose, small cake, ¼ doz box doz 1 60
Violet, small cake, ½ doz box, ...doz 1 60
Violet de Parme, No. 162, ¼ doz box.....doz 4 50
Lettuce Reine, No. 1862.....doz 2 00
Violette Reine, No. 1866....doz 2 00
Rose Reine, No. 1867.....doz 2 00
Queen Lilly, No. 1868.....doz 2 00
Heliotrope Reine, No. 1869.doz 2 00
Queen Carnation, No 1870..doz 2 00
Lilac Reine, No. 1871... ....doz 2 00
Piver's Lait D'Iris.....doz 4 25
Piver's Le Trefle Incarnat... doz
Pond's Extract, ¼ doz box...doz 2 00
Proctor & Gamble's,
Ivory, small, 100 cakes bx. case 4 00
Ivory, large, 100 cakes bx.case 6 75
Raubs' Egg White.....doz 75
Raubs' Cutaneous..... ....doz 75
Recamier,
Scented, ½ doz box.....doz 4 00
Unscented, 1 doz box.....doz 2 25
Renaissance Magic Skin Soap .ds 75
Rickseeker s,
Dog, 1 doz box.....doz 1 75
Skin Soap, ½ doz box.....doz 2 00
Rieger's No. 2180, ½ doz box..doz 3 00
Rogers' Antiseptic Tar... ...doz 75
Robinson's,
Indexical Silver, 1 doz box.doz 1 00
Indexical Tar, 1 doz box....doz 75
Roger & Gallet's,
No. 714, Suc de Laitue, (Lettuce) 3 cakes in box .....doz 3 85
No. 778, Santal, 1 cake in box .....doz 2 20
No. 779, Violette de Parme, 3 cakes in box.....doz 3 85
No. 781, Violette de Parme sq. 3 cakes in box .....doz 3 85
No. 788, Anthea, assorted, 3 cakes in box .....doz 4 10
No. 789, Heliotrope Blanc, 3 cakes in box .....doz 2 20
No. 796, A la Violette, 3 cakes in box.....doz 2 20
No. 1468, Peau D'Espagne, 3 cakes in box.....doz 6 60
No. 1466, Iris Blanc, 3 cakes in box .....doz 6 60
No. 8120, Vera Violette, 3 cakes in box.....doz 6 60
No. 8160, Bouquet des Amours, 3 cakes in box.....doz 6 60
Ruppert's, ½ doz box.....doz 1 65
Sandhoim's.....doz 2 00
Sayman's Vegetable.....doz 80
Sarge's Liquid Glycerin,....doz 4 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SOAP—Con'd.

Schmidt's, Shaving, Round Cut, 10-lb box..... .... .. box 1 75
Schuele's Dog Soap, 1 doz bx..dz 1 00
Sea Salt, ½ doz box.....doz 2 25
Skin Success, (½ doz. and one cake bonus in a box, making 15 cakes to the doz.).....doz 2 00
Societe Hygienique, Sans Odeur, No. 516, ½ doz box..... doz 3 75
Societe Hygienique—
No. 515, Dulcifle.....doz 3 75
No. 521, Fine.....doz 2 10
Spayd's Face, ½ doz box..... doz 1 25
Stalling's I. C. Vegetable Toilet .....doz 1 00
Stiefel's,
Animal Medicated, ½ doz box, 1 doz pack.....doz 1 50
Arnica, ½ dz bx, 1 ds pack..doz 1 50
Aromatized Lac Sulphur, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Birch Tar, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Birch Tar and Sulphur, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Boracic Acid ½ doz box....doz 1 50
Borax, ½ dos box.....doz 1 50
Camphor, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Carbolic Acid and Glyc, ½ doz box.....doz 1 80
Eucalyptol, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Freckle, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Gaultheria, ½ doz box....doz 1 50
Ichthyol, ½ doz box.....doz 1 75
Ichthyol, 10%, ½ doz box...doz 3 00
Ichthyol, 20%, ½ doz box...doz 4 50
Ichthyol and Salicylic Acid, ½ doz box.....doz 3 50
Iodide Soda and Sulphur, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Napthol Glyc, ½ doz box...doz 1 50
Napthol Sulphur, ½ doz boxdoz 1 50
Salicylic Acid and Glyc, ½ doz box.....doz 1 50
Salicylic Acid and Resorcin, ½ doz.....doz 2 25
Sublimate, ½ doz box.....doz 1 75
Tannin Balsam, ½ doz boxdoz 1 50
Thymol, ½ doz box..... ....doz 1 50
Sulphume, bath, ½ doz box..doz 2 00
Sulphume, toilet, ½ doz box.doz 2 00
Turner's White Wonder, 1 doz box.....box 75
Turkish Shampoo & Dandruff.ds 2 00
Vaseline, family, 3 doz wood bx. .....doz 40
Velvet Skin, ½ doz box, 1 doz pack.....doz 2 00
Viola Skin, ½ doz box, 1 doz pack .....doz 1 75
Vinolia,
Balsamic Medicated, ½ doz box .....doz 2 25
Floral, 1 doz box .....doz 1 80
Otto of Rose, toilet, ¼ doz box .....doz 3 15
Shaving sticks, small.....doz 2 70
Williams'
Palm, small, 1 doz box.....doz 40
Palm, large, 1 doz box.....doz 75
Mt Horeb, castile, small, 1 doz box.....doz 40
Mt Horeb, castile, large....doz 75
Jersey Cream, 1 doz box....doz 1 25
Shaving, Clipper, 1 doz box.doz 55
Shaving, Favorite, 1 ds box.doz 65
Luxury, ½ doz box.....doz 1 75
Barber Bar, round cut, 10-lb box.....box 2 70
Shaving, Mug, 1 doz box....doz 85
Shaving, Traveler, 1 ds box.doz 1 75
Shaving, Yankee, 1 doz box.doz 90
White Glycerin.. .....doz 65
Woodbury's Facial, ½ doz box .....doz 2 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SOAPS—Con'd.

Milled Soaps, Fancy (Wm. Waltke & Co.)

No. 800, Riviera Violet.....gro 21 00
No. 805, Riviera White Rose..gro 21 00
No. 810, Riviera Bouquet.....gro 21 00
No. 8 5, Riviera Jockey Club.gro 21 00
No. 860, Wedding Bouquet...gro 18 00
No. 646, Vestal Violet..... gro 9 00
No. 647, Vestal Rose.....gro 9 00
No. 648, Vestal Iris.....gro 9 00
No. 649, Vestal Heliotrope...gro 9 00
No. 643, Vestal Lilac.....gro 9 00
No. 644, Vestal Carnation.. .gro 9 00
No. 671, La Vogue Lavender..gro 9 00
No. 672, La Vogue Narcissus.gro 9 00
No. 673, La Vogue Musk Rose.gro 9 00
No. 674, La Vogue White Violet .....gro 9 00
No. 626, Florina Tea Rose ..gro 8 00
No. 627, Florina Wood Violet.gro 8 00
No. 628, Florina Pink Blossom .....gro 8 00
No. 629, Florina Lilac Blossom .....gro 8 00

The above soaps are wrapped, 3 cakes in paper box.

Milled Soaps.

No. 600, Royal Violet.....gro 5 00
No. 601, Royal Lily.....gro 5 00
No. 606, Royal Rose.....gro 5 00
No. 607, Royal Carnation.... gro 5 00

The above soaps are wrapped, 3 cakes in paper box.

No. 706, Elderflower. .....gro 4 08
No. 707, Brown Windsor.....gro 4 80
No. 712, Witch Hazel.....gro 4 80
No. 725, Atlantic Turkish Bath .....gro 4 00

The above soaps are not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.

Medicated Soaps.

No. 200, Trade Mark Carbolic .....gro 9 00
No. 205, Trade Mark Sulphur.gro 9 00
No. 210, Trade Mark Birch Tar .....gro 9 00

Shaving Soaps.

No. 50, Cup. ¼-doz. boxes..gro 5 25
No. 55, Hold Fast, 10-lb. bxs...lb 15

Wrapped in rolls, 6 cakes to lb.

Transparent Soaps.

No. 125, La Suprema, not wrapped, 3 cakes in paper box..gro 9 00
No. 104, Harvard not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box. ....gro 5 00
No. 105, Princeton, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro 5 00

Olive Oil Castile Soaps.

El Merito, white.....lb 11
El Merito, green.....lb 11
El Merito, mottled.....lb 11

Cut ¼, ½, ¼, 2 or 4-lb. bars, 36 lbs. in plain wood box.

Cocoa Soaps.

No. 360, Cocoa Glycerine, white, 12 cakes in paper box..... gro 4 80
No. 349, India Cocoa, ¼s, white, 12 cakes in paper box.. ...gro 4 80
No. 310, Cocoanut Oil, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro 3 00

Lava Soap.

Lava Soap, 10c size, 100 cakes, cartoned..... .....box 6 50
Lava Soap, 10c size, 50 cakes, cartoned.....box 3 25
Lava Soap, 5c size; 100 cakes, cartoned..... .....box 3 85
Lava Soap, 5c size, 50 cakes, cartoned.....box 1 95

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SPATULAS.

Regular.	Doz.	Ea.		Doz.	Ea.
3-in....	2 00	20	4-in...	2 25	20
5-in....	2 50	25	6-in...	3 00	30
7-in....	4 00	35	8-in...	4 80	45
9-in....	6 50	55	10-in...	7 80	70
11-in....	10 50	1 00	12-in...	14 25	1 25

High Balance.

3-in ...	2 25	20	4-in...	2 50	25
5-in....	3 00	30	6-in...	3 50	35
7-in....	4 50	40	8-in...	5 50	50
9-in ...	7 00	60	10-in...	8 50	75
11-in....	12 00	1 05	12-in...	15 00	1 30

Nickel Plate.

3-in....	3 50	35	4-in...	4 00	40
5-in....	4 50	45	6-in...	5 50	50
7-in....	5 50	50	8-in...	6 50	60
9-in....	8 50	75	10-in...	12 00	1 10

Hard rubber covered.

4 in.....doz 2 00 6 in.....doz 2 75
8 in.....doz 4 00

Horn, 6¼..... doz 1 25
Horn, 8 .. ..doz 1 50
Horn, 9½.....doz 1 75
Plaster, stiff.....each 30
Pocket, Ebony handle.....each 55
Pocket, Ivory handle.....each 70
Pocket, Pearl handle. .....each 1 10

SPECTACLES, Coquill's, smoked, blue and green.

No. 602½, nickel frame.....doz 1 00
No. 602, blue steel frame .....doz 35
No. 606½, nickel frame, riding bow.....doz 1 00
No. 606, blue steel frame, riding bow.....doz 35

SPONGES.

Rubber, Kleanwell.

No. 0.. .....doz 2 25
No. 1.. .....doz 2 75
No. 2..... .....doz 4 00
No. 3.....doz 5 00
No. 4.....doz 7 75
No. 5.....doz 9 00
No. 6.....doz 15 00
No. 7..... .....doz 21 00
No. 8.....doz 32 00

Surgeon's Sterilized.

12 in bottle.....doz bottles 9 00

Bernay's, J. & J.

Small.....box 50
Large .....box 75

SPOONS.

Horn, small.....doz 1 00
Horn, medium.....doz 1 25
Horn, large.....doz 1 50

SPRAY.

Mme. Stanley's Niagara.....doz 4 00

SPRINKLERS, Plant, 8 oz. straight .....doz 6 50

STANDS.

Retort, 3-ring.....each 65
Retort, 4-ring.....each 75

STERILIZERS.

Arnold's No. 7.....each 2 25
Arnold's No. 8 .....each 2 65

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

STOPPERS, rubber. per 100

No. 0.....	3 00	No. 4½.....	60
No. 1.....	2 75	No. 5.....	40
No. 2.....	1 80	No. 5½.....	48
No. 2½....	1 50	No. 6.....	34
No. 3.....	1 15	No. 6½.....	34
No. 3½....	90	No. 7.....	27
No. 4.....	60	No. 8.....	27

STOVES, Pocket, Japanese.

No. 1, gingham..... ..... doz 50
No. 2, velvet .... doz 75
Fuel for above, 6 sticks in package.....doz 25

STOVES, Pocket.

Vest Pocket.....doz 1 60
Bijou.....doz 1 85 No. 1212...doz 1 75
No. 1020..doz 1 50 No. 1022...doz 3 00
No. 888...doz 2 00 No. 1210...doz 3 50
New Pattern.....doz 3 50
No. 1028.....doz 4 50
Philadome Tin.....doz 7 00
Philadome Copper..... .doz 13 50
Ideal.....doz 4 50
1721..... ....doz 19 50
1720..... .....doz 26 00

STRATENA

Van Stan's.....doz 1 25

STRAWS.

Stone's Julep, box of 500.....box 20
White's Fluted, box of 500...box 20

STRINGS.

Violin, Gut—	Bundle of 30 strings.
No. 100, E.	2 10
No. 100, A.....	2 10
No. 100, D.....	2 70
No. 200, E.....	3 00
No. 200, A.....	3 00
No. 200, D.....doz	3 50

G or 4th, wire wrapped, for either of above.....doz 25

Violin, Steel.

E.....doz 10 D.....doz 10
A.....doz 10 D, Spun on Steel.....doz 15
G, spun on steel..... doz 15
G, spun on gut.....doz 20

Guitar, Steel.

E, 1st....doz 10 D.....doz 20
B.....doz 10 A .....doz 20
G.....doz 10 E 6th.. doz 25
E 6th, compound.....doz 50
A, compound.....doz 40
D, compound.....doz 35

Banjo, Steel.

1st .....doz 10 3d.....doz 15
2d ... ...doz 10 4th.....doz 15
5th, sets... ...:....per doz. sets 60

Mandolin, steel.

E..... ....doz 10 D.....doz 15
A..... ....doz 10 G.....doz 15

SUPPORTERS.

London Buff..... ....each 1 00
Gray's Abdominal.....each 1 25
McIntosh Uterine.....each 1 50

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SUPPOSITORIES.

A.....gross 4 50
B.....gross 5 00
Cocoa, No. 0.....gross 2 75
Cocoa, No. 1.....gross 3 25
Cocoa, No. 2.....gross 4 00
Cocoa, No. 3.....gross 4 50

SUPPOSITORY MOULDS.

No. 7, tin, 12 holes.....each 90
No. 8, brass N. P., 6 holes..each 1 75
No. 4, brass N. P., 12 holes...each 2 75

SYRINGES.

Alpha, Bulb, Continuous Flow.

A.....doz 17 50 E.....doz 13 00
B.....doz 17 00 I.....doz 10 00
D.....doz 15 00 Special..doz 13 50

Alpha Fountain.

No. 1....doz 11 00 No. 3....doz 15 00
No. 2....doz 12 50 No. 4....doz 16 50
No. 5.....doz 18 00

Black Diamond.....doz 9 00

Davidson's, No. 1.....doz 16 67
Davidson's, No. 2.....doz 13 33
Davidson's, No. 3.....doz 16 67
Davidson's, No. 4.....doz 14 58
Davidson's, No. 5.....doz 13 33

Globe.

No. 3, 2 Met. Pipes.....doz 3 50
No. 3, 3 Met. Pipes.....doz 3 75
No. 4, 2 H. R. Pipes.....doz 3 75
No. 4, 3 H. R. Pipes.....doz 4 00

Household.

No. 1....doz 12 00 No. 3....doz 5 00
No. 2....doz 7 50 No. 4....doz 4 50

Lekanuka Bulb, 2 pipes, white or slate rubber.....doz 4 50

Leader Bulb.....doz 3 50

La Tosca, 3 H. R. Pipes and Irrigator in wood box.....doz 7 50

MARVEL, whirling spray.....doz 30 00

PEARL, Ladies' Effective Spray, ...doz 12 00

Phyrne.....doz 7 50

Yatigan, 3 H. R. Pipes, wood box.....doz 5 00

Pri-Mo Ladies'.

No. 1, Nozzle and Shield, packed with 4 ft. (special) outlet tubing.....doz 16 00
No. 2, Nozzle and Shield, packed with a 2-quart fountain bag, etc, complete.....doz 28 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SYRINGES—Con'd.

No. 3, Same as No. 2, 3-qt..doz 30 00
No. 4, Same as No. 2, 4-qt..doz 32 40
No. 20, Nozzle and Shield, packed with a 2-qt Combination FountainBag and Water Bottle, etc., complete.....doz 32 40
No. 30, Same as No. 20, 3-qt..doz 34 20
No. 40, Same as No 20, 4-qt..doz 36 00

Eye and Ear Bulb.

No. 50, Infant Bulb.....doz 1 50
No. 51, Ulcer and Ear.....doz 1 50
No. 52, Bulb and Nasal Douche .....doz 1 50
No. 53, Aural and Nasal.....doz 1 50
No. 59, Ulcer and Ear.....doz 4 50
No. 60, Ulcer and Ear .....doz 2 00

Dr. Gray's Recurrent.

No. 1, complete in wood box, Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe combined...doz 36 00
No. 2, with 3 quart Fountain Syringe, in telescope box.doz 27 00

No. 3, Recurrent tube separate, can be attached to any syringe.....doz 21 00
Gray's New Queen.....doz 21 00
Gray's Ear, Urethral and Post Nasal.....doz 4 00

Pearl Fountain, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Vaginal Pipes.

No. 31, 1 qt.....doz 7 50
No. 32, 2 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 33, 3 qt.....doz 8 50
No. 34, 4 qt.....doz 9 00

Pearl Fountain, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Vaginal Pipes.

No. 41, 1 qt.....doz 8 00
No. 42, 2 qt.....doz 8 75
No. 43, 3 qt.....doz 9 50
No. 44, 4 qt.....doz 10 25

Pearl Fountain, Rapid Flow, Paper Box, 3 Hard Rubber Screw Pipes, Infant, Rectal and Bent Vaginal.

No. 2, 2 qt.....doz 9 00
No. 3, 3 qt.....doz 9 75
No. 4, 4 qt.....doz 10 50

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SYRINGES—Con'd.

Pearl Combination Fountain Syringe, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipes.

No. 71, 1 qt.....doz 12 25
No. 72, 2 qt.....doz 13 00
No. 73, 3 qt.....doz 13 75
No. 74, 4 qt.....doz 14 50

Pearl Combination Fountain, Wood Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipe.

No. 81, 1 qt.....doz 14 25
No. 82, 2 qt.....doz 15 00
No. 83, 3 qt.....doz 15 75
No. 84, 4 qt.....doz 16 50

Pearl Combination Syringe and Water Bottles, with double connections, paper box.

No. 802.....doz 13 50
No. 803.....doz 14 50
No. 804.....doz 15 50

Same as above with rapid flow.

No. 1802.....doz 14 00
No. 1803.....doz 15 00
No. 1804.....doz 16 00

Goodyear Ladies', all soft rubber .....doz 21 00

Glass, Female.

No. 5.....doz 60
No. 6.....doz 75
No. 7.....doz 90
No. 8.....doz 1 00
No. 9.....doz 1 25
No. 10.....doz 1 50

Glass, Male.

No. 00.....doz 25
No. 0.....doz 30
No. 1.....doz 35
No. 2.....doz 40
No. 3.....doz 45
No. 4.....doz 50
No. 5.....doz 60
No. 6.....doz 75
No. 7.....doz 90
No. 8.....doz 1 00
No. 9.....doz 1 25
No. 10.....doz 1 50

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SYRINGES—Con'd.

Glass, Wood Case.

No. 00	doz	35
No. 0	doz	40
No. 1	doz	45
No. 2	doz	50
No. 3	doz	60
Ear, straight and bent	doz	50
Nasal, straight and bent	doz	50

Glass, Combination.

2 oz	40 4 oz	40

Diamond Hard Rubber Co.'s Hard Rubber Syringes.

No. 400, 3-16 oz	doz	1 85

Modified Conical Point.

No. 401, 3-16 oz	doz	1 25
No. 403, ¼ oz	doz	1 75
No. 402, 3-16 oz, Safety Point	doz	1 25
No. 404, ¼ oz, Safety Point	doz	1 75
No. 418, ½ oz, Safety Point	doz	5 75
No. 406, ¼ oz, with soft rubber tip	doz	2 25
No. 414, ½ oz, Infant	doz	3 50
No. 427, 1 oz, Rectal	doz	4 00
No. 426, 2 oz, Rectal	doz	6 00
No. 429, 3 oz Syringe, with straight rectal pipe	doz	8 00
No. 416, ½ oz Vaginal	doz	3 50
No. 417, 1 oz Vaginal	doz	4 00
No. 419, 2 oz Vaginal	doz	5 00
No. 440, ½ oz Uterine, with long pipe	doz	5 50
No. 422, ½ oz Ear	doz	5 75

Hypodermic.

No. 100	each	60	No. 102	each	90
No. 101	each	75	No. 103	each	1 00
No. 104	each	1 00			
No. 105	each	1 15			
No. 106, Metal Case	each	1 50			
No. 107, Metal Case	each	1 50			

Needles, Hypodermic, see N.

Success Nasal	doz	7 50

Metal.

½ oz	doz	2 00	6 oz	doz	7 00
1 oz	doz	3 00	8 oz	doz	9 00
2 oz	doz	3 50	12 oz	doz	12 00
4 oz	doz	5 00	16 oz	doz	15 00
24 oz	doz	21 00			
24 oz. Horse	doz	27 00			

TABLETS, INGRAM'S COMPLEXION

	doz	1 75

TABLETS, PAPER, Pencil.

Size. Count.	Per doz.
6x 9, 100 sheets	38
6x 9, 140 sheets	36
6x 9, 160 sheets	40
6x 9, 200 sheets	45
7x11, 100 sheets	39
7x11, 120 sheets	42

Pen Tablets, 3 sizes: Note, Packet and Letter.

Linen	40
Bond	40
Fancy	40
Featherweight	40
Linen	75
Bond	75
Featherweight	75
Fancy Styles	75
Linen	1 20
Wedding Stock	1 20
Fancy and Good Papers	1 50 to 2 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

TAMPONS WOOL, J. & J.

1 in. diam., 14 in. long	doz	1 50

TAPERS, NIGHT.

3 months	doz	50
6 months	doz	75

TEETHING RINGS.

Rubber, White	doz	35
Rubber, Black	doz	40
No. 200	doz	40
Lullaby, Ring and Pad	doz	75
No. 75, Ring and Bell	doz	75
No. 6, Pyraline Ring	doz	75
No. 25, Bone Ring	doz	40

THERMOMETERS, Fever.

No. 800, M. B., plain, H. R. Case	each	50
No. 800, M. B., Certified, H. R. Case	each	60
No. 802, M. B., Magnifying, H. R. Case	each	60
No. 802, M. B., Magnifying, Certified, H. R. Case	each	65
Hick's, Plain, H. R. Case	each	75
Hick's, Lens, H. R. Case	each	1 50
Hick's, Lens, Certified, H. R. Case	each	1 75
Koh-i-Noor, ½ min.	ea	75
Koh-i-Noor, 1 min.	ea	60
Koh-i-Noor, 2 min.	ea	45
M. B. Twin Bulb, 2 min.	ea	90
M. B. Twin Bulb, 1 min.	ea	1 00
M. B. Twin Bulb, ½ min.	ea	1 25
Red Cross, Magnifying, Certified, ½ min. N. P. Case	each	90
Ruckstuhl's, "Lens Finder," Magnifying, H. R. Case	doz	9 00
Ruckstuhl's, "Lens Finder," Magnifying, Certified, H. R. Case	doz	12 00
No. 67, Taylor Bros., Plain, Certified, H. R. Case	each	75
No. 67A, Taylor Bros., Plain, Certified, Gold-Plated Case	each	1 00
No. 67½, Taylor Bros., Magnifying, Certified, H H. Case	ea	90
No 67½A, Taylor Bros., Magnifying, Certified, Gold-Plated Case	each	1 10
No. 67, Taylor Bros., "One Minute," Plain, Certified, H. R. Case	each	90
No. 67½, Taylor Bros., "One Minute," Magnifying, Certified, H. R. Case	each	1 00
No. 67½A, Taylor Bros., "One Minute," Magnifying, Certified, Gold-Plated Case	each	1 25

THERMOMETERS—WEATHER.

Japan Tin, Silvered Brass Scale Mercury and Spirit.

7 in	doz	1 25	10 in	doz	1 75
8 in	doz	1 50	12 in	doz	200
No. 25, Distance	doz	1 25			

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

TILES, PILL.

Glass.

8x 8	ea	90
10x10	ea	1 00
12x12	ea	1 50
8x10	ea	1 00
10x12	ea	1 50

Porcelain.

6x 6	ea	50
8x 8	ea	65
9x 9	ea	75
10x10	ea	1 10
12x12	ea	1 75
6x 8	ea	65
8x10	ea	1 00
10x12	ea	1 50

TISSUE GUTTA PERCHA,

Light, 1 yard rolls	roll	50
Light, 5 yard rolls	roll	2 00
Heavy, 1 yard rolls	roll	60
Heavy, 5 yard rolls	roll	2 50

TOILETINE, for chapped hands. doz 75

TOOTH CREAM.

Arrington's	doz	2 00
Sennett's Enamel	doz	1 75
Sheffield's, tubes, ½ doz box	doz	1 75
Sheffield's, jars, ½ doz box	doz	4 00
Violetine	doz	1 85
Woodbury's Dental	doz	2 00

TOOTH DENTIFRICE

Colgate's, Rince-Bouche, large, ½ doz box	doz	4 25
Fougera's, Eau Angelique, 1 doz box	doz	6 65
Hoyt's Rubifoam, 1 doz box	doz	2 00
Imperial Crown Dentafoam, No. 846	doz	1 75
Imperial Crown Formaldine Tooth Wash, No. 884	doz	2 00
Imperial Crown Higienol Tooth Wash, No. 847	doz	2 00
Nichols Carbolic, 2-oz., cork,	doz	1 50
Nichols Carbolic, 2-oz., N. T.,	doz	1 75
Nichols Carbolic, 4-oz., cork,	doz	2 25
Nichols Carbolic, 4-oz., N. T.,	doz	2 50
Nichols Carbolic, ¼-lb. cans	doz	2 25
Nichols Carbolic, ½-lb. cans	doz	4 50
Peroxident	doz	4 00
Pierre's No. 0, smi	doz	5 50
Pierre's No. 1, medium	doz	9 50
Pierre's No. 2, large	doz	15 00
Pinaud's No. 2478	doz	3 75
Pond's Extract	doz	2 00
Sanitol, large	doz	4 00
Sanitol, small	doz	2 00
Van Buskirk's Sozodont, lge	doz	6 00
Small	doz	2 05
Zonweiss, tubes	doz	1 70

TOOTH PASTE.

Basin's Charcoal, ½ doz box	doz	2 75
Dentacura	doz	2 00
Denthol	doz	1 80
Gelle Freres No. 3007	doz	4 80
Gosnell's Cherry, ½ doz box	doz	4 05
Hy Jen	doz	1 70
Imperial Crown Formaldine, No. 882	doz	1 75
J. & B	doz	5 00
Parke, Davis & Co., Euthymol	doz	1 75
Pasteurine	doz	1 75
Pebeco	doz	4 00
Sanitol	doz	2 00
Satin	doz	1 75
White's Oraline, tubes	doz	2 00
White's Oraline, small jars	doz	2 25
White's Oraline, large jars, ½ dz in box	doz	3 75
Wright's Dento-Myrrh	doz	2 00

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

TOOTH POWDER.

Brown's Camphorated, 1 doz bx, ...doz 1 75
Calder's Dentine, sml, 1 doz box, ...doz 2 00
Calder's Dentine, lge, 1 doz box, ...doz 4 00
Colgate's Dental, 1 doz box No. 1 ....doz 1 68
Denthol....doz 1 80
Graves' 8-oz bottles....doz 2 00
Graves' 8-oz cans....doz 2 00
Graves' 8-oz cans....doz 8 75
Hood's, small....doz 1 75
Imperial Crown.
Mint, 1 doz box, No. 881....doz 1 75
Snow Flake, 1 doz box, No. 888, ...doz 1 75
Formaldine, No. 884....doz 1 75
Higienol....doz 1 75
Dr. Dake's....doz 1 80
Listerated....doz 2 25
Lyon's Perfect, 1 doz box....doz 2 00
Ora Tone....doz 4 00
Pasteurine....doz 1 10
Pinaud's, No. 2885, ½ dz bx...doz 8 75
Piso's....doz 2 00
Pond's Extract....doz 2 00
Ricksecker's....doz 1 75
Satin....doz 2 10
Sanitol....doz 2 00
Sheffield's....doz 1 25
Sozodont, 1 dz bx....doz 2 00
Thurston's, small, 1 dz bx....doz 2 00
White's No. 1, Phenated, ½s..doz 4 00
White's No. 1, Rose, ½s....doz 4 00
White's No. 1, Rose, flasks....doz 2 00
Woodburys, Dental....doz 2 00
Wright's Dento-Myrrh....doz 2 00

TOOTHPICKS—WOOD.

2-B, Hard Wood, pkgs....doz 85
2-P, Soft Wood, pkgs....doz 85
Family Special, 2 doz in ctn., ctn 75
Ideal, 50 boxes in carton..carton 1 75
Perfection, sm, 24 bxs in ctn...ctn 75
Perfection, lg, 24 bxs in ctn...ctn 1 50
White Maple, 500 picks in box, 8 doz. boxes in ctn....ctn 1 20
White Maple Hotel, 2500 picks in box....doz 2 00
World's Fair Family, 25 boxes in carton....carton 85
Aromatic, 25 boxes in ctn....ctn 1 75
Japanese, 500 in Basket....doz 40
Orange Wood, small, 10 packages in bundle....doz bundles 90
Orange Wood, large, 10 packages in bundle....doz bundles 1 00

TOOTHPICKS—QUILL.

No. 8, small, 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in box....box 60
No. 4, medium. 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in box....box 1 85
No. 5, large, 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in box....box 1 50

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

TOOTH SOAP.

Buchan's Carbolic, 1 dz bx...doz 1 50
Strong's Arnica, 1 dz bx....doz 1 75
Thompson's....doz 1 75
Wright's Myrrh....doz 1 75
Zodenta, Ingram's....doz 1 50

TOOTH TABLETS.

Lyon's, 1 dz bx....doz 4 00

TOOTHACHE GUM.

Dent's....doz 1 20
Mack's Electric....doz 60
One Minute....doz 50
Peerless....doz 65

TOOTHACHE WAX.

Perry's Wax....doz 60
Patterson's Wax....doz 65

TRAPS.

Decoy....doz 1 25

TRUSSES.

No. 5, Celluloid, Single, ball and socket....ea 2 00
No. 5, Celluloid, Double, ball and socket....ea 4 00
Chase's, Single, leath. cov...doz 6 00
Chase's, Double, leath. cov..doz 12 00
N. Y. Elastic, Single, Wood Pad ....each 50
N. Y. Elastic, Double, Wood Pad ....each 75
N. Y. Elastic, Single, Water Pad ....each 65
N. Y. Elastic, Double, Water Pad ....each 1 00
Hard Rubber, Chase style, Single..doz 12 00 Double...dz 27 00

TUBES.

Atomizing, glass....doz 2 25
Curved....doz 25
Stomach, with bulb....doz 15 50
Stomach, without bulb....doz 10 50

TUBES, TEST.

3-in....	doz	15	8-in....	doz	40
4-in..6	doz	19	9-in....	doz	60
5-in..	doz	20	10-in....	doz	75
6-in....	doz	25	3-6 in....	a nest	20
7-in....	doz	30			

TUBING, Rubber, White, Ordinary.

	Corrugated
⅛ in....	per yd 09
3-16 in....	per yd 09
¼ in....	per yd 12
5-16 in....	per yd 15
⅜ in....	per yd 21
½ in....	per yd 27
⅝ in....	per yd 36
⅝ in....	per yd 42
⅛ in. Black....	per yd 09
⅛ in. Maroon....	per yd 09
13-64 in White, same as used in Pearl Syringes....	per yd 09

TWEEZERS.

Assorted on card....doz 75
Small, fine point....doz 60
No. 133....doz 75
No. 181....doz 85
No. 94....doz 1 75

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

TWINE—Sea Island, Cable, Pink or Asserted, "Liberty Brand"....lb 36
Sea Island, Oriental Floss....lb 32
Linen, on spools....lb 50
Hemp....lb 30

TWINE HOLDERS, GLASS.—Punty Cut, flashed, colored glass, in ruby, blue and green, with transparent spots ground out and polished....each 1 25
Imitation Punty Cut, 4¼ inches in diameter, ruby, blue and opal....each 75
Polka Dot, flint glass, only, 4¼ inches diameter....each 90

UDOR....doz 4 00

UNGUENTINE.

Collapsible Tubes....doz 2 00
1-lb. jars....lb 1 00
5-lb. tins, hospital....can 4 75

URINOMETERS.

Plain....each 50
With graduated jar....each 75

URINALS, Davols.

No. 1...., doz 11 25 No. 4... doz 24 00
No. 2.... doz 14 00 No. 5... doz 31 00
No. 3.... doz 14 00 No. 6... doz 24 00
No. 6 a. ..doz 31 00 No. 8a.. doz 24 00

VACCINE.

Columbia, package of 10....price 50

VIALS, HOMEO.

⅛-drachm....gro 55
1drachm....gro 60
1½-drachm....gro 65
2-drachm....gro 65
3-drachm....gro 85
4-drachm....gro 1 80
10 gross, 10 %; 25 gross, 20 %.

VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE.

A. L. Violette, Coudray's N..doz 6 58

VIOLET BREATH PERFUME.

S. & H., 50 5c packages....box 1 00

VIOLET AMMONIA

Imperial Crown, No. 1408....doz 1 00

VIOLETS.

Warner's Fragrant Breath perfume, 2 doz. in ctn....doz 75

WAFERS.

Small square, 2⅜ in.sq....doz bxs 35
Large square, 3½ in.sq...doz bxs 60
Small, 2⅜ in.diam....doz bxs 35
Large, 3½ in.diam....doz bxs 60
Sheets 7¼x11, 100 sheets in package....pkg 75

WASH, Pond Lily....doz 2 00
Peroxident Tooth....doz 4 00
Mouth, Ora Tone....doz 4 00

WASH RAGS.

Made of fine quality Turkish toweling, with borders whipped and hemmed.
No. 1, 9½x10, colored border, 1 doz in pkg....doz 40
No. 2, 12x12, colored border, 1 doz in pkg....doz 80
No. 3, 14x15, colored border, 1 doz in pkg....doz 80
No. 1, 9½x10, plain white, 1 doz in pkg....doz 40
No. 2, 12x12, plain white, 1 doz in pkg....doz 60
No 3, 14x15, plain white, 1 doz in pkg....doz 80

WATERS, TOILET.

Coudray's
"L" Lavande, Amber....doz 7 80
No. 1598, Lavande, Dble....doz 6 86
Eastman's Florida, 1 doz box, large....doz 8 75
Eastman's Florida, 1 doz box, small....doz 1 75

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SUNDRIES—Con'd.

WATERS, TOILET—Con'd.

Imperial Crown

Amorilas, No. 208, 2-oz	doz	2 50
No. 210	doz	3 50
No. 211	doz	4 00
No. 212	doz	6 00
No. 213	doz	8 00
No. 215	doz	15 00
Bulk	gal	8 00
Assorted Odors, ¼ pt. No. 211.	dz	4 00
Assorted Odors, ½ pt. " 213.	dz	8 00
Assorted Odors. pts, " 215.	dz	15 00
Blue Lotus, No. 240, small	doz	4 00
No. 241, medium	doz	8 00
No. 242, large	doz	15 00
Extrait Vegetal, asst. odors, ¼ pt, No. 223	doz	4 00
Extrait Vegetal, asst. odors, ½ pt., No. 227	doz	8 00
Lotion Vegetal, asst. odors, 6-oz No. 220	doz	5 00
Violita, No. 243. small	doz	4 00
No. 244, medium	doz	8 00
No. 245, large	doz	15 00
No. 265, 4 oz., asst odors.	doz	4 00
No. 267, 6 oz., asst. odors.	doz	8 00
Florida Water, No. 280, 2-oz.	doz	1 75
No. 281, 8-oz	doz	2 00
No. 283, 8-oz	doz	4 00
No. 284, 16-oz	doz	8 00
No. 285, 32-oz	doz	18 00

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

WATERS, TOILET—Con'd.

Murray & Lanman's,		
1 doz box, Florida, small	doz	1 75
1 doz box, Florida, large	doz	5 25
Pears', No. 542, Lavender	doz	9 00
Pinaud's,		
No. 2618, Peau de Espagne Ext. Vegetal	doz	6 50
No. 2628, Acacia de France, Ext. Vegetal	doz	6 50
No. 2627, Lilas de France, Ext. Vegetal	doz.	6 50
No. 2630, Heliotrope, Ext. Vegetal	doz	6 50
No. 2631, Ixora Breoni, Ext. Vegetal	doz	6 50
No. 2637, Violet de Parme	doz	9 50
No. 2617, Lavende Ambree	doz	5 00
No. 2617, Bis. Lavende Distille	doz	4 25
Roger & Gallet,		
No. 1151, Violette de Parme, 4 oz	doz	8 25
No. 1150, Bis. Violette de Parme, 8 oz	doz	14 65
No. 1068, Heliotrope Blanc, 4 oz	doz	9 85

SUNDRIES—Con'd.

WATERS, TOILET—Con'd.

Roger & Gallet—Con'd.

No. 1252, Iris Blanc, 4 oz	doz	9 85
No. 3185, Vera Violette, 4 oz.	doz	9 90
No. 3175, Bouquet des Amours, 4 oz	doz	9 80

WEIGHTS, Aluminum, gr, Wire set 25

Brass, block, 1 lb down	set	2 50
Brass, block, 2 lb down	set	3 75
Brass, block, 4 lb down	set	5 50
Brass, cup, troy, 16 oz down.	set	4 00
Brass, cup, troy, 8 oz down.	set	3 00
Brass, nest, 1 lb down, fig. 54.	set	1 00
Brass, nest, 2 lb down	set	1 50
Brass, nest, 4 lb down	set	2 50
Grain, brass	set	10
Grain and Dram	set	25
Nickel, block, 1 lb down	set	5 00
Nickel, block, 2 lb down	set	6 50
Nickel, block, 4 lb down	set	8 50

WITCH HAZEL.

Imp. Crown, No. 467, ½ pts	doz	1 50
Imp. Crown, No. 469, 1 pts	doz	3 00

WOOL.

Cotton-Wool,

1 lb packages, unbleached	lb	80

Sterilized, Antiseptic.

½ lb ctn	lb	2 00
¼ lb ctn	lb	2 10
1 oz ctn	lb	2 25

ZANTIC, Cobb's doz 3 60

ARE YOU SELLING ALL THE JAYNE REMEDIES?

If not, why? Every one of the Jayne Remedies is a big seller. Jayne's Remedies have been sold for three-quarters of a century and the name "Jayne's" on a medicine is sufficient to recommend it to your customers.

Jayne's Expectorant — **Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge**
Jayne's Sanative Pills — **Jayne's Alterative**
Jayne's Carminative Balsam — **Jayne's Liniment**
Jayne's Specific for Tape Worms

You can sell **all** of these Jayne Remedies just as easily as you can sell one. The name "Jayne's" does it. Display these remedies in your windows, on your counters—and they will sell themselves. Moreover you **know** that every customer who purchases any Jayne Remedy is going to be perfectly satisfied with the results and recommend it to friends. That is the way to build up a big business.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON 242 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE

BOSTON, MASS.

Absolutely fireproof; stone floors, nothing wood but the doors. Equipped with its own sanitary vacuum cleaning plant. Long distance telephone in every room. A strictly temperance hotel.

Rooms with hot and cold water $1 per day and up; rooms with private bath $1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath $5 per day and up. Weekly rates on rooms with hot and cold water and shower baths $6 to $9; rooms with private bath $9 to $12; suites, two rooms and bath, $15 to $22.

Send for booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Manager

MARQUETTE HOTEL

Eighteenth and Washington Avenue

(Only 4 blocks from the Union Station)

ST. LOUIS

NEWEST and LARGEST Hotel in St. Louis

Absolutely FIREPROOF and 400 light, outside rooms : : : : : : : : :

RATES $1.00 AND UP

European Plan

The Clancy & Watson Hotel Co., Props.

The LENOX HOTEL

IN

BUFFALO

MODERN HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF

OUR OWN RAPID ELECTRIC CARRIAGES EXCLUSIVELY FOR PATRONS every few minutes from Hotel through Business District and to all Depots for principal trains.

EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per day and up

GEORGE DUCHSCHERER, Prop.

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

S. W. Cor. Broadway at 54th St.

Near 50th St. Subway and 53rd St. Elevated

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGGISTS

Ideal Location. Near Theatres, Shops, and Central Park.

NEW, MODERN AND ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Coolest Summer Hotel in New York.

Transient rates $2.50 with Bath and up.

All outside Rooms.

Special rates for summer months.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

HARRY P. STIMSON
Formerly with Hotel Imperial

R. J. BINGHAM
Formerly with Hotel Woodward

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The
DENSMORE HOTEL
NINTH AND LOCUST STREETS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MR. DRUGGIST:—When next in the city make your headquarters at the **DENSMORE.** We will give you a nice room with private bath for $1.50 per day, European, or $1.00 without bath.

Take Independence Avenue Cars at Union Station; get off at Eighth and Locust, walk one block South.

STOP AT THE
NEW PRINCESS HOTEL
WHEN AT
ATLANTIC CITY

South Carolina Ave., 200 feet from Beach.

The Princess Hotel is newly furnished throughout with rare taste and possesses all modern requisites for convenience and comfort of the guests. Golf privileges and privilege of the Atlantic City Yacht Club extended to the guests.

American and European plan.

A BOOKLET will be gladly furnished upon application.

Rates, Running from $12.50 to $30.00 per week, according to the location of the rooms.

For further information address

CROWELL & COLLIER,
THE PRINCESS HOTEL,
Atlantic City, N. J.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
THE NIAGARA HOTEL
American Plan, $3.00 a day and upwards
Away from the city's noise and smoke

The most comfortable hotel in Buffalo. Beautiful Palm Garden. Large, airy rooms, with Bath. Two blocks from Lake Erie and Niagara River. Niagara Falls electric cars one minute from the door. Wire at our expense, or write for reservations and carriage will meet you and take you to hotel free of charge. Six minutes from down town.

Reduced rates to Tourists, Professional and Traveling Men

SPAULDING HOTEL COMPANY
Mrs. C. J. SPAULDING, C. A. SPAULDING } Props.
Porter Ave. and 7th St.

The KENMORE
ALBANY, N. Y.
OAKS HOTEL CO.

:.:. One of the Best Hotels in the City .:.:
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 UP
Within five minutes walk of **Capitol Building** and one block from **Union Depot.**
100 Rooms and Baths, 175 with Hot and Cold Running Water

J. A. OAKS, Proprietor
BUSSES MEET ALL TRAINS AND BOATS
Also **LAKESIDE HOTEL,** THOMPSON'S LAKE, N Y.
Great Summer Resort in the Helderberg Mountains, seventeen miles from **Albany.**
Enquire at **KENMORE** for Booklet.
J. M. OAKS, Manager.

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COLUMBIA CAN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Madison St., from First to Second Sts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest Independent Manufacturers of

PLAIN AND DECORATED

Tin Cans

of every description in the United States

25 Years Experience

LITHOGRAPHERS ON SHEET METAL GOODS

DISPLAY YOUR POST CARDS ON A ROUND MULTIPLEX

Space for 760 varieties of cards.
Stands on the Floor. Customers wait on themselves.

SEND FOR PRICES TO

MULTIPLEX DISPLAY FIXTURE CO.
915 N. Sixth St. :: St. Louis, Mo.

SEVEN

SEVEN SISTERS WITH THE LONGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HAIR IN THE WORLD LIVING PROOFS OF ITS MERITS

SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER

The Great Hair Tonic is a Positive and Thorough Antiseptic and will quickly eradicate all trace of scalp bacteria which is the cause of hair falling, dandruff and baldness. **No scalp can be healthy and no hair can be beautiful when contaminated with these disease-breeding creatures.**

Sold by all druggists and SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors. Price, Hair Grower, 50c and $1; Scalp Cleaner, 50c, the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal. The photograph of the Seven Sutherland Sisters (group) must be on every box. Sent on receipt of price.

IDEAL

IDEAL IDEAL

BANDAGE

For the best Elastic Bandage, WITHOUT RUBBER, ask your jobber for the IDEAL or write direct to

SURGICAL SUPPLY IMPORTING COMPANY

19 Murray Street

NEW YORK

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POZZONI'S

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.

$3.75 PER DOZEN.
COMES IN FIVE COLORS.
No. 1, Pure White. No. 2, Flesh Color.
No. 3, Brunette. No. 4, Cream.
No. 5, A Special Pink Color.

POZZONI'S POZZONI'S POZZONI'S POZZONI'S

Jackson Lithia Spring Water

INDICATED IN ALL

Kidney and Bladder TROUBLES

Rheumatism, Gout and all Diseases caused by Uric Acid

INDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

Highest Award (World's Fair) St. Louis, 1904

JACKSON LITHIA SPRING WATER CO.
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Circle A

Are the

Best Corks Made

B Are the Next Best

Sold and Recommended by Jobbers

Circle A and Circle B Corks.
Take no substitute. : : : :

"SEMPRE GIOVINE"

ALWAYS YOUNG

QUEEN OF BEAUTIFIERS

A scientific compound of solid vegetable oils which harmonize with the cuticle and produce marvelous results. Used for over a quarter of a century by the most famous beauties. : : : : : : : : : : :

PRICE 50 CENTS

.....Manufactured by.....

MARIETTA STANLEY CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Send Trial Order to Your NEAREST DRUG JOBBER

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Highest Awards

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893
ST. LOUIS, 1904

The most reliable goods in the world.

Why ?

Because every customer recommends it to his friends.

1-Pound Box Powder, 25c.

Established 15 Years.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Try U. S. Metal Polish, guaranteed standard goods, 8-oz. box retails 10c.

OVER ONE MILLION BOXES SOLD ANNUALLY

(This cut is a reduced fac simile of box)

LA MARECHALE FACE ::: POWDER

A pleasant and effective powder for the complexion

Retail Price - - per box $0.25
Wholesale Price - per doz. 1.00

BEN LEVY CO., Sole Props.
BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOCRAT

THE PURE FOOD

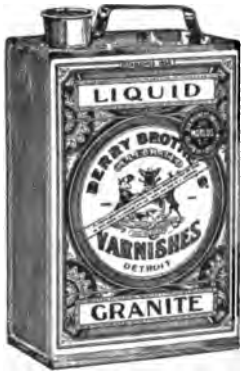
WHISKEY

QUALITY IN EVERY DROP

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES

EDWIN SCHIELE & CO. Distillers
ST. LOUIS
Distributed by ALL JOBBING DRUGGISTS

ESTABLISHED 1858



The great demand ... for ... LIQUID GRANITE FOR FLOORS makes it the leader for that purpose

Liquid Granite

Is the BEST Floor Finish made and long ago settled the Varnish question

WE RECOMMEND IT

BE SURE OF THE CAN AND LABEL

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HENRY TROEMNER

911 Arch Street, Philadelphia

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE

SCALES AND WEIGHTS

Druggists' Prescription Scales
Analytical and Assay Balances

Trade Supplied by

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., Saint Louis

FREE

Walnutta Hair Stain

Cut this ad. out of The "MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST" and send to address below, with an order for one-quarter dozen **Walnutta Hair Stain,** to be sent through any jobber you name, and we will send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COST, in the United States, one 60-cent bottle of **Walnutta Hair Stain,** if you will agree to display our handsome window sign in the front window so you can sell **Walnutta.**

TRADE MARK.

Sign is only 36x12 inches.

HOWARD E. NICHOLS,
ST. LOUIS, - - - MISSOURI.

MEYS POULTICE

Small	**$3.75**
Medium	**5.75**
Large	**8.00**
5-lb	**18.00**

5% discount in $10.00 lots

Meys Poultice gives satisfaction.
A good proposition for the dealer.
Ask the doctor. He knows; if not, tell him.
The patient gets relief and saves money.
No rust or waste with Meys Poultice.
Glass containers; clean and air-tight.
12 ozs. net, 50c; 20 ozs. net, 75c.
2 lbs., $1.00; 5 lbs., amber glass, listed, $1.50.
100% profit to dealer ($10.00 quantity).
Meys Poultice pushes itself (is prescribed).
Triturated 4 hours by powerful machinery.

MEYS CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
71 West Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.

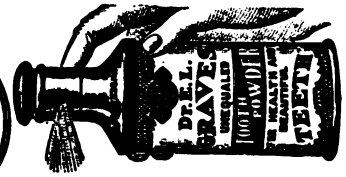
Dr. Graves'
UNEQUALED
Tooth Powder

Advertised in all the Leading Daily Papers and Monthly Magazines.

SAMPLES

For Distribution and a Package for Your Dentist Prepaid.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 896.



DR. E. L. GRAVES TOOTH POWDER CO., Chicago, Ill., and Richmond, Va.

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$1.50 PROFIT

on the First Purchase

GLOBE TROPICO GUM MACHINE and 600 pieces Tropico Gum for $4.50

Repeat orders of gum $1.20 per box of 200 pieces.

Premiums given for the return of wrappers. Send for premium list.

NATIONAL VENDING MACHINE CO., 32 to 36 S. Canal St., Chicago, U. S. A.

We are the Largest Manufacturers of

SURGICAL ELASTIC GOODS

IN THE UNITED STATES

"RANDOLPH" Covered-Elastic Abdominal Supporter

This Supporter is very beneficial, both before and after confinement, and is the cheapest temporary supporter made. It is made of soft Egyptian lisle thread interwoven with a protected rubber thread. It can be washed in luke-warm water with castile soap and thereby kept clean and inoffensive. Being porous, it produces warmth without perspiration.

Made in 3 depths: 8, 10 and 12 inches.

Patented Nov., 1895.

RETAIL PRICES:

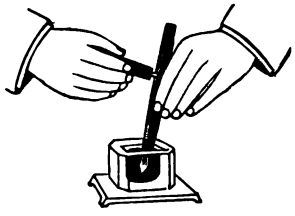
8-inch Supporter	$2.50
10-inch Supporter	2.75
12-inch Supporter	3.00

SHARP & SMITH

Manufacturers and Importers of High-Grade Surgical and Veterinary Instruments and Hospital Supplies

92 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

WRIGHT Self-Filling Fountain PENS



There is only one WRIGHT Pen.

Don't waste your time and money on the WRONG or out of date pen.

Show Cases FREE

All sizes and styles of show cases for 1 dozen to 12 dozen assortments.

Write us for catalogue and complete price list.

WRIGHT PEN CO.

Wm. Weidlich & Bro., Props. ST. LOUIS

Typewriter Ribbons VS Good Work!

A business is composed of a flood of details. Each little detail plays an important part—like a link in an endless chain.

Are your typewriter ribbons up to the standard? Do you get good work? Do your letters carry that fresh, sharp, crisp appearance that bespeaks quality and distinction? Use our

NEW PROCESS RIBBONS and Carbon Paper

Typewriter Ribbons 3 for $1.00 — **1 Box 100 Sheets Carbon Paper $1.50**

and solve the problem. Do this at once—you'll be surprised at the good work.

Use them for 30 days. If they don't give entire satisfaction, return them at our expense and money will be refunded. Write Today.

NEW PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO.

185-189 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

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R. J. LEACOCK SPORTING GOODS CO. TRADE LEACOCK MARK ST. LOUIS

SPORTING GOODS

It will pay you to get in touch with us on.....

Foot Ball Goods
Gymnasium Goods
Sweaters
Boxing Gloves
Athletic and Hunting Shoes
Roller and Ice Skates
Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies
Guns and Ammunition, etc.

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

Fishing Tackle Catalogue ready Jan. 1st

R. J. Leacock Sporting Goods Co.

808-810 Pine Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jewelry Diamonds Watches

Our Jewelry Catalogue

May be had by any Legitimate Jeweler of good standing by writing for Catalogue M-J.

EDWARDS & SLOANE JEWELRY CO.

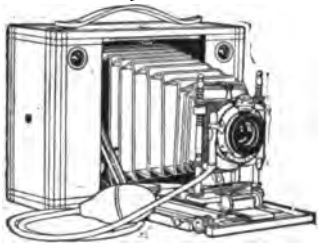
...WHOLESALE ONLY...

8th and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

RENT MONEY

MADE ON A

... SIDE LINE ...



Erker Bros. Optical Co.

608 OLIVE STREET
ST. LOUIS

make a specialty of Developing, Printing and Enlarging Photographs for amateurs and they allow a discount of .....

20 PER CENT

to druggists who act as agents.

IT PAYS

to handle advertised articles and the

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

is receiving more than ten times as much advertising as all other safety razors combined.

MORE THAN A MILLION

of these have been sold in three years and some dealer made a profit from every sale.

DID YOU GET YOURS?

The Holiday trade is in full swing and our immense factories are already taxed to their utmost to supply the demand. We strongly advise you to get your order in early.

ANYWAY

send for the new 1908 catalog illustrating the finest lot of gentlemen's toilet combinations ever known; many of them in gold and sterling silver being designed especially for the drug trade.

Ask for discount to dealers.

Gillette Sales Company

42nd Street and Broadway

TIMES BUILDING NEW YORK

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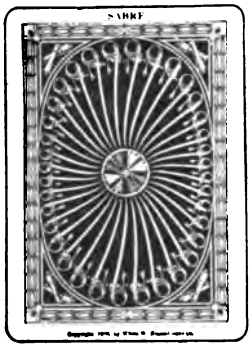
The SABRE BACK in RUSSELL'S REGULARS is popular with Military Men and at Army Posts



"RUSSELL'S REGULARS"

The Best CLUB PLAYING CARDS

Buy also

Russell's Recruits and Russell's Rustlers

....TO THE....

DRUGGISTS

OF THE U. S.

For several years past we have had printed upon the face of our cartons as well as in our newspaper advertisements the fact that in the manufacture of our laxative we use senna as well as figs, and we have now decided, in order to make the name more fully descriptive of the remedy, to add to the name Syrup of Figs the words "and Elixir of Senna." The trade and the public will doubtlessly continue to call for the remedy by the original and shorter name of Syrup of Figs, but hereafter its full official title will be, as printed upon our labels and cartons—"Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna."

Our "general guaranty" has been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture and will fully protect the trade in the sale of our remedy, as we will comply with all the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Yours very truly,

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

LEADING SPECIALTIES

REED & CARNRICK

42-46 Germania Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PROTONUCLEIN (Tablets, Powder and Ointment)
(*Proto-et Nucleo-plasma R. & C.*)
Primary substances of the cells of the body, containing the true Nucleins.

PEPTENZYME (Tablets, Powder and Elixir)
(*Nucleo-enzymes R. & C.*)
Nucleo-enzymes of all the glands that aid digestion.

TROPHONINE (Liquid)
(*Sat. Sol. Nucleo-[proteid-et albumen cum enzymes..] R. & C.*
Contains the highest form of Nutriment found in cell.

PANCROBILIN (Pill and Liquid)
Physiologically prepared ox-bile and Nucleo-enzymes of the Pancreas. For Intestinal Indigestion and Habitual Constipation; also as a Cholagogue.

NEPHRITIN (5 grain TABLETS only)
The primary substances of the cells of the cortex, and the convoluted tubules of the Kidney. For Bright's and other disturbances of the Kidney.

CARNRICK'S LACTO-PREPARATA
A pure milk infants' food and perfect equivalent for mother's milk.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
A milk and cereal food for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

ZYMOCIDE
A colorless, non-poisonous liquid antiseptic.

CORDIAL ANALEPTINE
For Rheumatism and Gouty Diathesis.

ROBOLINE CORDIAL
A tonic and nerve stimulant.

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ASK THE MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.'S MAN

what he knows about

THE S. & H. ANTISEPTIC AND MEDICATED

CORN FILE

Affords instant relief. Positive cure. Absolutely no danger of blood poisoning.

ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS.

Cutting a corn is dangerous, and the use of caustic chemicals unsatisfactory. The application of the S. & H. Antiseptic and Medicated CORN FILE is simple and cleanly. Place a sample order with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. and be convinced of its merits.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ANTISEPTIC FILE COMPANY

33 Lyman Street, - SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SOMETHING IN IT

As a "Trade-Trapper," at a price that a Druggist can conveniently afford, our Drug Store Advertising is a WINNER. It is not an *experiment*, but has been used each month consecutively by many druggists throughout the entire country. There *must be something in it*, or they wouldn't stick to it the way they do.

Our Advertising Text-Book for progressive retail druggists, entitled **"Push the Sale of Your Own Preparations,"** tells the whole story. Send for it today. It's absolutely *free* and a postal will bring it.

CHITTENDEN & FREW CO. 166 Canal St., Chicago

FOYER TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

sold direct from factory to you, for every make of Typewriting Machine, any color, record or copying at $4.00 per dozen, express prepaid. If you have never used **Foyer Ribbons,** send One Dollar for three full length trial Ribbons "on approval." Give them the hardest test and you will find same equal in every respect to the best you have ever used. If not entirely satisfactory return at our expense and your money back—instantly.

CHAS. A. FOYER & CO.

96 FIFTH AVENUE

CHICAGO

GUARANTEED SINGING CANARIES ONLY $2.50 EACH

FANCY GOLD FISH

OUR GREAT SPECIAL OFFER

2 Fancy Gold Fish,
1 Fancy Silver Fish,
1 8-inch Bowl,
1 Fancy Castle,
1 Carton Fancy Shells,
1 Box Fish Food.

Boxed and packed complete, ready for shipment for only

$1.98

We are headquarters for everything in

SEEDS

for the Field, Garden and Lawn

Our Bird and Fish Catalog Also our Big Seed Catalog IS FREE

ST. LOUIS SEED COMPANY

764-766 N. Fourth St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SOUVENIR POST CARDS

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OUT

Cards for every day and for all occasions

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT Humorous up to the Minute

Our Thanksgiving and Christmas Line Now Ready

Get Our Prices and Special Propositions and Save Money

Our Big ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE will be Ready Shortly. It's a wonder. Send in your application now

ADOLPH SELIGE PUBLISHING CO., 8 N. Fourth St.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers of SOUVENIR POST CARDS

Are you receiving the full benefits of the special offer on

ESKAY'S Albumenized FOOD

under which we will pass into the pockets of the retail druggists about **$15,000**

during 1907, if they will co-operate with us in our price-protecting plan?

Write for particulars to SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., Manufacturers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Poland Water

As a Standard

There are innumerable mineral waters on the market. At the St. Louis Exposition nearly one hundred and fifty competed in the Dept. of Mines and Metallurgy, and under the charge of the U. S. Government.

POLAND WATER received the ONLY GRAND PRIZE awarded in this great group.

It is so whenever Poland Water is exhibited and wherever it is sold. IT ALWAYS LEADS.

NOTE—Poland Water is known to the best class of patronage that can enter your store, as the leading, the purest and the most efficacious mineral water extant. It should be in the stock of druggists aspiring to this class of patrons.

HIRAM RICKER & SONS

Poland Spring

South Poland, Maine

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

IS GOOD STOCK

WHY?

Because it is universally recommended by the physicians.

Because it is sold entirely through the drug trade.

Because there is a good profit to the retailer (50% on every can).

Prices: $4, $6, $10 and $20, less 5% in $24 lots.

ORDER SEASON'S SUPPLY

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

NEW YORK

Palestine Drug Co. Specialties

ST. LOUIS, MO.

	Retail	Whol.
Bick's Lax. Kidney and Liver Cure Tab..	$0.25	$2.00
Bick's Lax. Dyspepsia Tab	.25	2.00
Bick's Lax. Headache Tab	.25	2.00
One Day and Night Corn Salve	.10	.70
Half-Minute Tooth Gum	.10	.75
Bick's Blackberry Balsam	.25	2.00
Arthur's Pine Tar Honey	.25	2.00
Palestine Hair Vigor	.50	4.00
Palestine Worm Candy	.25	2.00
Bick's Lax. Cold Cure Quinine Tab	.25	1.75
Arthur's Pennyroyal and Tansy Pill	1.50	12.00
Arthur's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve	.25	2.00
Dr. Thomas' Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills	1.00	8.00
Bick's Sexual Pills	1.50	12.00
Palestine Rheumatic Cure	1.00	8.00
Arthur's Little Liver Pill	.25	1.50
Palestine Eye Salve	.25	2.00
Palestine Chill Tonic	.50	3.75
Palestine Oil Liniment	.25	2.00
Palestine Kidney and Liver Cure, Liq	1.00	8.00
Palestine Drops	.50	4.00
Palestine Sarsaparilla	1.00	7.00
Palestine Female Tonic	1.00	7.50
Dr. Arthur's Sexual Tab	.50	4.00
Leslie's Pennyroyal, Tansy and Cotton Root Pills	2.00	9.00
Bick's Assorted Orange Pills	.50	4.00

For Sale by

ALL FIRST-CLASS JOBBERS

and Distributed by

ALL DRUG JOBBERS

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CARL BLATT

GEM CUTTER

Repolishing and Resetting

ALL SORTS OF FINISHED JEWELRY SETS ON HAND

800 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THIRD FLOOR

To Wholesalers, Jobbers and the Trade in General

I, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that all articles manufactured, packed, distributed and sold by me, bearing my name and Serial Number 1518 are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

MRS. H. B. FOULD,

Signed at 214 Sixth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1907.

DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS

FOULD'S ARSENIC COMPLEXION SOAP

AND

FOULD'S ARSENALINE CREAM

OVER 1,000,000 PACKAGES SOLD EVERY YEAR

They are the standard complexion remedies in every household and are being extensively advertised in all leading Magazines and Fashion papers in the country. There is a nice margin of profit for the retailer and one customer usually brings another.

They SELL QUICKLY AND PATRONS COME AGAIN.

Druggists testify to STEADY DEMANDS, QUICK SALES AND BIG PROFITS.

Wafers retail at 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
Per dozen $4.25 and $8.50.
Soap 50 cents, Cream 50 cents. Per dozen $4.50.

Beautiful Lithographs, Handsome as a painting, mailed on request.

MRS. H. B. FOULD

SOLE OWNER

214 Sixth Avenue, :: NEW YORK

...THE SALES OF...

MUNGER MENTHOL Cough Drops

increased 67% during October of this year over what the sales amounted to during October 1906. There is that quality to the Munger Menthol Cough Drop that brings back the consumer to call for the.....

RED AND BLACK PACKAGE

Sold by wholesale confectioners, druggists and grocers. If your jobber does not keep them, order from us direct. We are looking for live druggists everywhere to push our drops to the front. Write us for our proposition.

THE MUNGER CANDY CO.

CORNING, N. Y.

118-120-122-124 Market Street, W.

Makers of confectionery specialties for the elite drug trade and Munger's Original Buttered Peanut Candy. Full line of Holiday packages of our rich chocolates.

WHEN IN

BALTIMORE

STOP AT THE

130 Rooms Elegantly Furnished

Unexcelled Cuisine

Rooms with Bath and En Suite

Centrally Located, Opp. Camden Station
Main Depot B. & O. R. R.

Rates $1.00 per day
and Upwards

SEND FOR BOOKLET

Hotel Joyce, Baltimore, Md.

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Meade & Baker's
CARBOLIC
MOUTH WASH

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

We have a special advertising proposition in connection with your Home daily or weekly paper that amounts to your getting a good profit at the same time giving to your customers a superior, high class Dentifrice, send for particulars and a sample 25c bottle free.

We have sample bottles for distribution over the counter, and for your Dentist above your Store. Send to us for a sample to-day.

MANUFACTURED BY
MEADE & BAKER
CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH CO.
RICHMOND, VA., U. S. A.

ATTENTION
DRUGGISTS!

SPECIAL OFFER

We have an attractive proposition to present to one druggist in each town.

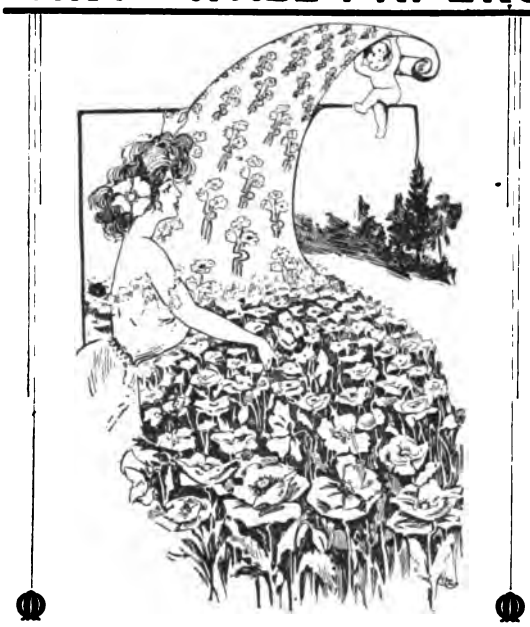
FOR PARTICULARS WRITE

THE ALKANO CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE ART WALL PAPER MILLS
SAINT LOUIS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE POPULAR
"ART" WALL PAPERS



SALESMEN ON THE ROAD .·. BOOKS TO THE TRADE

"EASY" BED PAN

PATENTED APRIL 9, 1907.

BEST FOR PATIENT, NURSE AND YOU

MR. DRUGGIST

$$$$ BIG PROFITS $$$$

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APPLY AND RUB WITH SOFT CLOTH.
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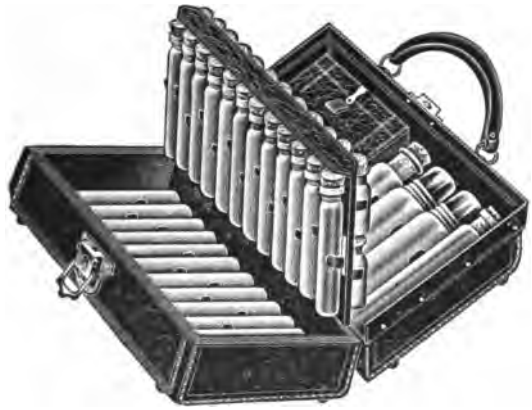

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We'll bring new customers right up to your counters.

Write to-day for our special "Sale Booster."

Write your jobber at the same time for both sizes **"3 in One."** Be ready.

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ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM COCAINE

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GUARANTEED UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SERIAL No. 440

A NUTRIENT TONIC WINE OF IMPORTED, FRENCH BORDEAUX, WITH A SPECIAL PROCESSING OF LEAVES OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA. PREPARED AND BOTTLED AT OUR NEW YORK LABORATORY FROM THE ORIGINAL FORMULA AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY ANGELO MARIANI, PARIS, FRANCE, NEARLY A HALF CENTURY AGO.

Do not confound this with Coca combinations based on the presence of Cocaine.

WE HAVE ALWAYS EMPHASIZED OUR USE OF COCA LEAVES SELECTED FOR AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL QUALITIES, AND AS EVEN THE NEGLIGIBLE CONTENT OF ALKALOID, INCIDENTAL TO SUCH LEAVES, IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO OUR FORMULA, OUR PROCESSING NOW ENTIRELY ELIMINATES EVERY TRACE OF COCAINE FROM THIS PREPARATION.

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NEW YORK: LABORATORY AND OFFICE, 52 WEST 15TH STREET. **PARIS, FRANCE:** 41 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, LABORATORY, NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE.

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The Four Reliables

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD

18 PLACE VENDÔME, PARIS

		Doz.
2690.	**ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic** (Eau de Quinine).....4 oz.	$4 50
2702.	**ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic** (Eau de Quinine).....8 oz.	8 65

The best and most widely known hair tonic on the market. Every druggist should have this superior preparation in stock, in order to supply the great demand that is maintained by constant and vigorous advertising.

2630.	**ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal Toilet Water**.....doz	6 50

The finest perfume for general toilet uses. Delightful for handkerchief, atomizer and bath. The best after-shaving preparation.

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		Doz.
8880.	Essence La Corrida (very latest) cut glass bottles.2 oz.	$40 00
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8908.	Essence Foscarina (cut glass bottles).....1 oz.	16 50
8902.	Essence Foscarina (cut glass bottles).....2 oz.	33 00
8909.	Essence Brise Embaumée Violette (cut glass bottles).....1 oz.	20 00
8910.	Essence Brise Embaumée Violette (cut glass bottles).....2 oz.	40 00
8410.	Essence French Carnation Pink.....1¼ oz.	13 75
8266.	Essence Violette Reine.....1 oz.	12 25
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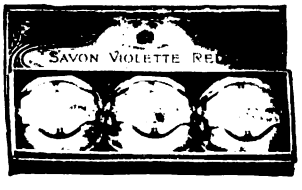
ED. PINAUD'S NEW LINE OF CHOICE SOAPS

IN HANDSOME PACKAGES

AN ESPECIALLY GOOD LINE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

ED. PINAUD'S new line of Toilet Soaps at $2.00 is universally recognized as the best value in the market. The quality is peerless. The boxes are attractive enough to please the most fastidious customers. The profits are larger than on any other imported soap.



1366.

1362. Lettuce Reine....
1366. Violette Reine....
1367. Rose Reine .....
1368. Queen Lily.....
1369. Heliotrope Reine.
1370. Queen Carnation.
1371. Lilac Reine.....

2.00 per doz.

Write Today for CATALOGUE **MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.** **ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

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"ALWAYS AWAKE TO THE NEWEST"

BAGS LEATHER GOODS

We carry an immense stock of the newest things in these lines and assure you a selection superior in every way to anything you can find elsewhere.

Our prices are strictly right.

Send us your holiday orders. We will save you money.

COMBS JEWELRY NOVELTIES

These lines are very fashionable this season and make ideal holiday gifts. Let us send you an assortment on approval. If the goods are not right in every respect you may return what you don't want immediately after examination.

Give us a trial—we will treat you right.

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... OLD ...

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THE SUCCESSFUL DRUGGIST

whose balance-sheet shows a substantial profit, is always interested in the preparation that pays a good profit on individual sales and the inherent merit of which insures a permanent demand from his customers. In nearly every case, the retail druggist

CAN MAKE THREE PROFITS

on the sale of Virgin Oil of Pine. This preparation is effectively advertised in newspapers everywhere as one of three ingredients to be used in a formula for coughs and colds, all of which pay the druggist a legitimate profit. It is a combination of the active principles of forest trees, carefully compounded, and guaranteed free from any impure or deleterious substances, and is highly beneficial for any sub-acute affection of the mucuous surface. As nearly as possible the consumer is supplied by the retail druggists exclusively. The manufacturers of

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

do not solicit orders direct. They do not sell cut-rate or department stores, when known to be such, but, so far as practicable, the trade is left in the hands of the legitimate wholesaler, who is familiar with conditions in his territory. Damaged goods are promptly replaced without expense to the druggist.

Possessing all the merit claimed for it in our newspaper advertising, Virgin Oil of Pine Compound Pure

MAKES SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

for the druggist. The price to the trade is $4.00 per dozen vials. Irresponsible imitators have put out a cheap mixture under similar name and style of package. The original and only oil of pine is the Virgin Oil of Pine Compound Pure, put up only in half ounce vials, each securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper, showing plainly the name

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

COMPOUND PURE

Guaranteed Under Serial No. 451

Prepared only by

LEACH CHEMICAL CO.

CINICINNATI, OHIO

DEAM'S

Meat Smoker

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

AT

$4.50 Per Doz. Quarts

Sells for 75c a Quart

NOT SOLD TO CUTTERS
OR GROCERS.....

Order in dozen lots and get the two dozen 10c sample bottles and window display.

Bluffton Chemical Co.

BLUFFTON, IND.

CONCENTRATED

BARKOLA

Guaranteed Under the Food and Drug Act of June 30th, 1906.

¶ Our appropriation for advertising will sell Barkola in large volume.

¶ Concentrated Barkola furnished by your Jobber in one ounce packages only—give it just a little space on your shelves — we will make the demand for it.

¶ All reliable wholesalers have it. Price $4.00 per dozen.

Old Fort Chemical Co.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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EXCLUSIVE SALE

Exclusive sale is offered you on the **"Standard" 5c Cigar.** Be the first in your city to take advantage of it, also get the extra advertising that goes along with it, with your name, advertising yourself as well as the **"Standard"** on out door signs.

In order to get you started, we will pay the Express charges on 100 **"Standards"** and send out 50 postal cards to smokers entitling each to a free smoke at your stand, and redeem them from you at 5 cents apiece.

You know that we would not dare make an offer like this if we did not know that Nine out of Ten of the 100 orders bring us steady customers.

Try 100 **"Standards" $3.50,** now and send us in 50 names of your best smokers at once. We give good liberal discounts on 1000 and 1500 lots.

STANDARD CIGAR COMPANY

GALENA, ILLINOIS

LOOK

at the Internal Revenue Department Statistics of Bottling in Bond and note the tremendous increase in the output during the first six months of the present fiscal year.

SUNNY BROOK THE PURE FOOD WHISKEY

is the leader in this remarkable showing, which abundantly proves our claim—that it is the most popular high grade whiskey bottled under Government supervision.

We have an unparalleled proposition for a few good distributers. We would like to submit the particulars to YOU. **One of the special leaders of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.**

SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY CO., - Louisville, Ky.

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FOR

DISCRIMINATING TRADE

THE BEST AT ANY PRICE

ORDER EITHER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER OR DIRECT FROM US

A. J. WALTER FACTORY

NATIONAL CANDY COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Owing to the large increase in the demand for

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

you are going to need more this year than ever before. Why not buy in 3-dozen lots and get the advantage of the bonus goods and the 5% discount; besides case lots are fresher and cleaner looking.

Order of your Jobber; he will allow you 5% and we will send the bonus goods, ⅓ dozen direct. You will be surprised to see how quick a case sells.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 944.

Philo Hay Specialties Co.

Sole Manufacturers NEWARK, N. J.

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PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS PREFER RELIABLE

SAW-PALMETTO

The Dixon Saw-Palmetto Medicine Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., make the following goods:

	Pints.	½ pts.	4 ozs.
Fluid Extract.....per doz	$16.00	$8.00	$4.00
Elixir.....per doz	8.00	4.00	....
Wine.....per doz	8.00	4.00	....

Saw-Palmetto Glycophosphites, in 12-oz. bottles.....per doz $9.00

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1144.

They will be pleased to correspond with you and furnish attractive advertising. When writing mention this journal.

DIXON SAW-PALMETTO MEDICINE CO.

J. Marion Dixon, Ph. G., Mfr. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

HAYSSEN'S

SURE— **GOITRE** —CURE

The original, standard, painless, nonstaining remedy

for GOITRE or BRONCHOCELE

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quickly and make good profits by handling

WINE OF CARDUI

in quantities. It gives satisfaction to you and your customers.

It costs you for CASH only:
$7.60 per dozen in $30 lots
$6.84 per dozen in $100 lots

THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

CHATTANOOGA - ST. LOUIS

"La Flor de Portuondo,"

"PERFECTOS,"
"CHICOS,"
"ALL ALIKES,"

The Juan F. Portuondo Cigar Manufacturing Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"FORALINE" The Antiseptic SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVER

Apply same as lather in shaving; after 2 to 3 minutes wash off and the operation is complete. It softens, whitens and beautifies the skin and it is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin.

"FORAL" is for surgeons, dermatologists and hospitals, especially adapted for removing the hair prior to operations.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9204.

For sale by Jobbers or sent direct to you, charges prepaid.

FORALINE: No. 1, $4.00; No. 2, $7.50; No. 3, $11.00 a dozen.
FORAL: No. 3, $11.00 a dozen.

Samples on application.

FORAL CHEMICAL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF FORAL AND FORALINE
LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Sylvester's Haarlem Oil

For 200 Years the standard remedy of the world for KIDNEY DISEASES, BLADDER TROUBLE, GRAVEL, and all INWARD INFLAMMATION.

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the U. S. and Canada for the importation of

Genuine Sylvester's Haarlem Oil

From Haarlem, Holland.

None Other is Genuine. Look for "C. SYLVESTER" on the label.

M. COWARD, Successor to C. Sylvester,

Depot, No. 270 Greenwich Street, - - New York.

JUST WHAT I WANT

24 oz. Pkg.	Stillwagon's Stock Food.....doz	$2.00
64 " "	" " " ..... "	4.00
24 " "	" Poultry " ..... "	2.00
64 " "	" " " ..... "	4.00
12½ and 25 lb. Pails	Stillwagon's Stock Food..lb	.08
12½ " 25 " "	" Poultry " .."	.08
500 lb. lots in	" " " .."	.07
500 " " " "	" Stock " .."	.07
1 lb. Can	Stillwagon's Powd. Lice Killer..doz	2.00
½ gal. "	" Liquid " " .. "	4.00

ORDER THROUGH YOUR JOBBER OR DIRECT

Stillwagon Food Co., - St. Louis

TRADE MARK Registered

"HONEST JOHN" and "NOX-EM" Corn "Killing" plasters are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

SERIAL No. 3223

These plasters have long been recognized by the leading chemists of the world as the **best** corn destroyers known to science. Our guarantee on every box. Handled by **all** jobbers, or mailed direct.

100% PROFIT

M. R. KELLY & CO.
Joliet, Ill., U. S. A.

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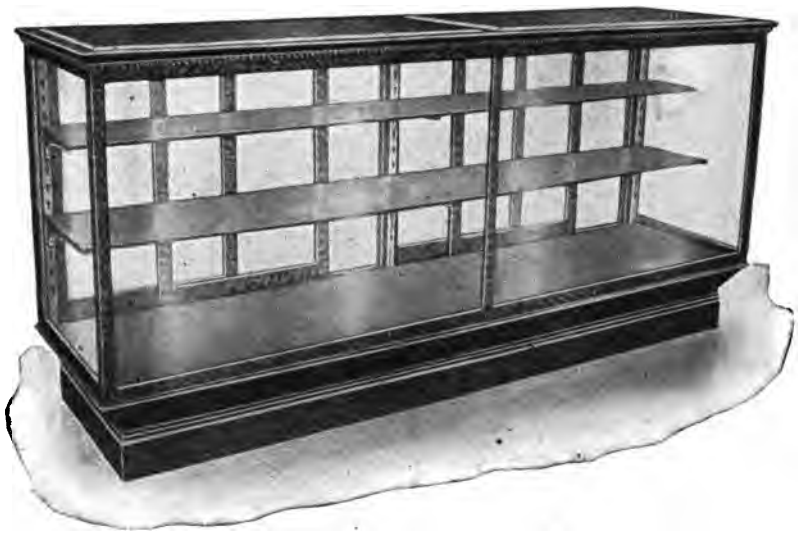
DRUG FIXTURES

IF ITS FROM WAHLFELD
ITS GOOD



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We excel in Drawer work, all our Drawers are made tight with solid divisions between to keep from spilling contents of upper Drawers into lower, also make them Vermin proof.

We use best materials and cabinet work is first class.

Our Floor Cases are A No. 1, made with as little wood work as possible, which gives more Display Space than ordinary Cases.

Give us size of your Room and we will save you space and money.

No Charge for Special Designs.

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PEORIA, ILLINOIS

The only exclusive wholesale house of musical merchandise and Victor Talking Machines in the West

Write Today for one of our 272 page Catalogues

Manufacturers of **SMITH ACADEMY...**

Guitars and Mandolins

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE AND DISTRIBUTERS OF THE

Victor Talking Machines

NO ORDER TOO SMALL FOR DELIVERY
TO YOUR DRUG HOUSE FOR INCLOSURE

KOERBER-BRENNER MUSIC CO.

1006 Olive Street - St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE ONLY

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The Ralph Sanitarium

For the Treatment of

Alcoholism and Drug Addictions

THE method of treatment is new and very successful. The withdrawal of the drug is not attended by any suffering, and the cure is complete in a few weeks' time. The treatment is varied according to the requirements of each individual case, and the restoration to normal condition is hastened by the use of electricity, massage, electric light baths, hot and cold tub and shower baths vibratory massage, and a liberal, well-cooked, digestible diet. A modern, carefully conducted home sanitarium, with spacious surroundings, and attractive drives and walks. Electro- and Hydro-therapeutic advantages are unexcelled. Trained nurses, hot water heat, electric lights. Special rates For reprints from Medical Journals and full details of treatment, address

DR. B. B. RALPH 529 Highland Avenue **Kansas City, Mo.**

THOMPSON BOTTLE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1892 **GAS CITY, INDIANA**

MANUFACTURERS

FLINT, GREEN AND AMBER BOTTLES

OF ALL KINDS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES

We make a Specialty of Private Mould and Proprietary Medicine Bottles
Also Wood and Paper Packed Prescription Ware

CAPACITY FIVE CARS PER DAY

Write for Catalogue and Prices before Purchasing

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KEEP PACE WITH FATHER TIME

by writing the Mountain Herb Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., Asylum Ave. 58 for a $20.00 order of Dr. Pepper's Mountain Herbs and you will be sent FREE a beautiful

WALL CLOCK

showing the calendar days

To further keep pace with time they supply 200 Calendars with each $20.00 order

WRITE THEM FOR THEIR STOCK OFFER

THE PURE FOOD LAW Does not affect us; Our Chocolates, Nadja Caramels and Cocoas are and always were pure.

BLANKE-WENNEKER CANDY CO.

ASK FOR THIS BRAND

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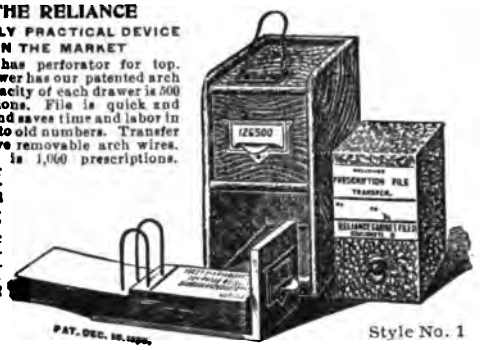
PRESCRIPTION FILES

THE RELIANCE

THE ONLY PRACTICAL DEVICE ON THE MARKET

Cabinet has perforator for top. Each drawer has our patented arch file. Capacity of each drawer is 500 prescriptions. File is quick and handy, and saves time and labor in referring to old numbers. Transfer cases have removable arch wires. Capacity is 1,000 prescriptions. Send for testimonials and our catalogue of our line of druggists' filing devices and specialties.



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RELIANCE CABINET FILE CO., 207 Post Square, CINCINNATI, OHIO

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH
the Liver must be kept in order

Dr. Sanford's Livor Invigorator

has been a

STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINE FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

For all diseases and irregularities of the Liver.

Trade Always Protected. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Guaranty No. 257.

True Merit Endures the Test of Time

An interesting booklet of useful information (thirty-six pages) sent prepaid on application to

S. T. W. SANFORD & SONS
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

BEAUTY CREAM CO.

WACO, TEXAS

Send us an order to be filled through your jobber for 1 doz. Price $3.75, white and flesh and mail us a list of ladies' names in your territory, the more the better, and we will mail direct to them attractive advertising matter with your name on, and will advertise both you and Beauty Cream. Send us the mailing list and we guarantee to sell the goods and advertise you. Lists remailed every 30 days. For sale by the Meyer Brothers Drug Company.

You Get Quality
....in....
SPRENGER BROS.'
Gate Post
Straight 5c Cigar

PRICE TO DEALERS
$35.00 per M

SPRENGER BROS.
MANUFACTURERS
PEORIA, - ILLINOIS

GOOD PENS MAKE GOOD WRITERS
THAT IS WHY EVERY ONE SHOULD USE

ESTERBROOK'S

Leading Styles
BUSINESS PENS, Nos. 14, 048, 130.
FINE POINTS, Al, 128, 444.
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Makers of the CELEBRATED FALCON No. 048.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

GOLD SEAL NUTS

Royal Persian Pistachios and Almonds, Pecans, Royal Spanish Peanuts, Mixed Nuts, Black Walnuts. **Uniform 5c Packages.**

The Gold Seal Nuts stand for wholesomeness and quality. They afford a good profit and build high-class patronage. Nothing like them. Send for sample. Sold by the best druggists everywhere.

U. S. Serial No. 11589. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

UBUYDA NUT CO.
Wholesale and Retail. 189 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

ANASARCIN

complies with

Pure Drugs and Food Law

and GUARANTY

has been filed with Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with regulations.

SANFORD'S
UTOPIAN
"LIBRARY"
REGISTERED
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ASK YOUR JOBBER TO QUOTE

SANFORD MFG. CO.
CHICAGO and NEW YORK

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Hawkey's Cameras with Eastman Guarantee
all sizes 10% off list
Premo Cameras, 2¼x3¼ to 8x10, 10% off list
Fresh Kodak Film, all sizes
Hammer, Seeds and Stanley Plates
Collins Card Mounts
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Full line of Kodaks and Supplies

10c A ROLL

For developing all sizes film, 6 or 12 exposure

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H. REMBOLD OPTICAL CO.
512 Pine Street - ST. LOUIS, MO.

POST CARDS

WITH FEATHER MOUNTED BIRDS

SOLE IMPORTER AMERICAN SIGN CO.
212 NORTH 17TH ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Send 12 cents in stamps for samples.

ON CONSIGNMENT we will furnish you with one-sixth dozen bottles of Pre-Lief-Lin Anodyne Liniment (anti-rheumatic). We allow 25% discount off prices of Absorbent Gauzes and Cottons, and nearly all surgical requirements on any firms catalog. Wholesale druggists will pack these goods in with your order. We will bill to you or them as you order us.

German-American Surgical Company of New York
Western Shipping Dept., 249 N. Franklin St., CHICAGO

All of the goods we manufacture are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, under serial number 4910.

..ACETON MEDICAL COMPANY..

MYSTIC, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ACETON

FOR Colds, Grip, Headache and Neuralgia

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act
Serial No. 1275

It pays the druggist to sell ACETON. Costs them $1.75 per doz. 10% off in gross lots and one doz. FREE.

The Great German Salve **CARBOIL**

The only preparation on the market made especially for

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

Guaranteed to relieve the pain of a Boil or Carbuncle in five minutes and effect a permanent cure in forty-eight hours.

Order a Dozen from Your Jobber

No. 3194. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906

THE CARBOIL SALVE CO.
FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

A. Robbins Varnish Co

—Manufacturers of—

Coach, Furniture and House Painters' Varnishes. Liquid and Paste Fillers.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

1531 to 1539 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly Known as ... OZONIZED OX MARROW

So Straightens Kinky and Curly Hair that it can be put up in any style desired, consistent with its length.

Prevents Dandruff and Makes Hair Grow

COLORED TRADE BUY ON SIGHT

GENUINE BEARS SIGNATURE.. *Charles Ford. Prest*

Price $4.50 Dozen
Retails 50c

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 Serial No. 2879.

....Order from your jobber or direct from....

OZONIZED OX MARROW CO., 76 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

CELERY-VESCE

Guaranteed—Serial No. 862

For HEADACHES
Bad Nerves, Bad Stomachs

SEE SPECIAL QUANTITY OFFERS

FAY & SCHUELER,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Druggists' Glass Labels, Shelf Bottles AND Drawer Pulls

for the wholesale trade only.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

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VALENTINES ON COMMISSION

Mr. Merchant:

I would like to ship you a beautiful line of valentines and have you sell them for me on commission. You do not pay for them until they are sold, after Valentine Day, then you deduct your commission and send me my portion together with the unsold valentines (if there be any) on February 16th.

My line consists of all the late and up-to-date valentines, such as drops, mounts, comic and fancy postal cards, booklets, shaped cards, scenic and pulling cards, comical and lace goods in all the new effects in unique designs and combinations, and a large variety of Foreign and American High Art boxed novelties; also a line of Christmas Cards.

Write at once for my illustrated booklet giving fifty references and telling you how to secure the finest and most up-to-date line of valentines in your town without an investment of $1 on your part. Address

GEO. S. CARRINGTON,
300 West Van Buren St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLES

UNQUALIFIEDLY THE BEST

BUY
THEM
FOR
DURABILITY
LIGHT
AND
ECONOMY

MADE
FOR
TWENTY
YEARS
BETTER
EVERY
YEAR

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

PRICE 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 CENTS

SOLD BY
ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

We are in the house furnishing business and handle everything in the line of

FURNITURE - CARPETS - OIL CLOTH LINOLEUM - STOVES - ETC.

We are also prepared to do your moving in first-class padded vans and store your goods in our new warehouse in separate rooms if desired.

Our sewing machine department has been established thirty years. We have a complete stock of needles and parts for all kinds of machines and will repair or take in trade any old machine. Don't fail to see the latest improved two stich **WHITE MACHINE** and the 1900 Ball Bearing Washer that will wash a tub full of clothes clean in six minutes.

J. C. GEITZ SEWING MACHINE AND FURNITURE CO.

3 STORES { 1315-19 North Market Street
4706-8 Easton Avenue
518 Franklin Avenue } ST. LOUIS

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SMOKE

The best Smoke is the Smoke that arises from

Saffa Turkish Leaf Cigarettes

It offends no one
It is fragrant and delicious
It is pure and wholesome
It comes from genuine imported Turkish Tobacco

If you sell Cigarettes which are called "Turkish" it is well to know that

Saffa TURKISH LEAF CIGARETTES

ARE THE ONLY CIGARETTES RETAILING AT TEN FOR FIFTEEN CENTS WHICH ARE ACTUALLY TURKISH CIGARETTES.

They number their admirers by the thousand in every city where they are well placed. Show them and push them if you would increase your sales of tobacco and your trade with smokers.

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

DISTRIBUTERS

Saffa Maker. Branch Factory at St. Louis

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NEW STYLE PACKING

The insistent demand of the Retail Drug Trade has induced us to include Free Pressed Herbs with every box of the Large and "Trial" Size.

CHI-CHES-TERS DIAMOND BRAND PILLS

Hereafter we will pack 16 one ounce packets Pressed Herbs with each box Large Size pills and 8 one ounce packets with each "Trial" Size. The Herbs and pills put up in a neat carton.

This means an extra added profit to the retail druggist on each box of **Chi-ches-ters Pills.** At 10 cents per packet the extra profit will be $1.60 on each Large Size Box and 80 cents on each "Trial" Size Box.

When ordering Chi-ches-ters Pills always specify "WITH HERBS"

WE STILL OFFER A CHOICE OF FOUR PREMIUMS

With every $16.00 order for **Chi-ches-ters Pills,** single or assorted sizes, you may have either a set of Troemner's Prescription Weights (any one of three systems) put up in a Polished Mahogany Compartment case, or One-half Dozen Chi-ches-ters Beautyskin Tablets, retailing at 50 cents a box. Beautyskin is an internal remedy which removes the cause of Boils, Styes, Pimples, etc., and clears the complexion.

WHAT THE TRADE SAY

"Troemner's Weights much finer than I expected."—A. J. Grievish, Lincoln, Neb.

"They are beauties."—Sawyer Drug Co., Boston, Mass.

"A valuable addition to Prescription Counter."—Green, the Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

"We are pleased with their quality, usefulness and superior style."—The Brisley Drug Co., Prescott, Ariz.

"The finest thing in weights I ever saw."—John J. Wamberg, Hope, S. D.

"Nothing better could be made—simply perfect."—C. M. Chittenden, St. Joseph, Mo.

"Hinged-lid keeps out dust and dirt."—G. A. Roemacke, Muscatine, Iowa.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS TO SELL

You run no risk in making a quantity purchase. WE GUARANTEE that our **Chi-ches-ters Pills** will sell, and if they do not, you may have your money back. That's a fair proposition.

TRADE PROTECTED BY OUR "GENERAL GUARANTY" SERIAL NUMBER 1867.

OUR SPATULA CLUB.—Are you a member? Why not join and get the Emblem—a Nickel-plated Spatula—FREE? Annual Dues "Mutual Good-will and Co-operation." Send for Application Blank to C. J. Hooper, Secretary C. C. Co. Spatula Club, Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHI-CHES-TERS DIAMOND BRAND PILLS are carried in stock and the trade supplied by all first-class Wholesale Houses and Jobbers in the United States and Canada.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2315-17-19 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR AN AD.

ON

HARFINA SOAP

which will appear beginning with the November number, regularly.

Watch this space as there will be valuable information to retailers contained in it.

PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO.

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Did You Ever Buy Cardboard for Making Show Cards?

Did you ever realize what a job it is to make good-looking up-to-date signs on cardboard? We are in a position to furnish the complete signs delivered to you (charges prepaid) at the prices you have heretofore paid for the cardboard. We established this business in 1898 and now have customers in all parts of this country as well as Canada. Are you one of them? If not, you will want to know something about us and our cards, therefore we have arranged to send you 8 signs, 11x7 inches, (all different) specially made up for your business and our **Sign Book,** (with nearly 300 photographic illustrations) post paid for **25** cents,(coin preferred). We are offering to mail you these cards at actual cost of postage and packing, so you may see their value.

The **Sign Book** (the only one of its kind ever published) alone is worth more than this amount to any business man and we know you could not duplicate the equal of this offer from any other concern for several times the amount we ask of you. We will also allow you to deduct the 25 cents from your first order, thereby you will receive this sample order entirely **Free.** Please remember you may have the exclusive use and sale of our cards in your city if you answer at once.

All cards mailed same day order is received. If we have the pleasure of serving you once, you will place more business with us.

H. HABBEN & CO., 384 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELOW ARE COPIES OF VOLUNTARY LETTERS OF PRAISE SUCH AS ARE BEING SENT US ALMOST EVERY DAY:

"We believe we could not duplicate the signs at twice the money. Wishing you success."—First National Bank, Deep River, Ia.

"Well pleased with them. Just what we needed. They are worth several times the cost, and every bank should have them."—Alta Vista State Bank, Alta Vista, Kan.

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SYRACUSE Wall Paper Co.

923 North Broadway

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest Wall Paper Manufacturers and Distributers of Wall Paper on Earth

Get our "1908"

Sample Books and Paperhangers' Catalogue of Supplies

and you will have a profitable season

BRANCHES—Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Potsdam, N. Y. Syracuse, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., St. Louis, Mo., Toronto, Ont.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER No. 1

WITH AN ORDER FOR

2 doz. Blue Flag . $16.00
1 doz. Blue Flag Free 0.00

36 Bottles, $1.00 each $36.00
Cost You 16.00

Your Profit 125% $20.00

BLUE FLAG MEDICINE CO.

BROOKFIELD, MO.

OUR GREAT BATTERY PROPOSITION

Of Especial Interest to the Retail Drug Trade

Ever have any call for a good, cheap, home battery? Then you know how hard it is to satisfy your trade with the cheaply constructed outfits put out by other makers.

The McIntosh Domicile Battery is a high-grade substantially built appliance on a par with our regular physicians' batteries, but a little smaller in design—just suited to family use.

It is **made right, it works right** and the **price is right.**

An elegant show card in natural colors and a quantity of advertising matter furnished with a sample order of three batteries.

Write us for literature and prices.

McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO.

Fourth Floor, New Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHAT DO YOU GET ON PAY DAY?

Just enough to carry to the next, without a dollar to invest? Then become one of my agents for new style Chewing Gum, Fortune and Love Letter Machine. None in use yet. Also Souvenir Post Card Machines for vending my 200,000 new subject postal cards. Sample of Cards for red stamp. Write quick for territory.

THOS. H. SHERBORNE

29 S. Third St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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"M. C. W." MORPHINE

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS AT LOWEST PRICES

20th CENTURY HAIR TONIC

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law.
Serial No. 3774.

It is guaranteed to remove dandruff; stops falling hair; cures any disease of the scalp; promotes the growth of hair; restores any gray hair to its original color; the finest of dressings.

TO THE RETAILER

This wonderful remedy is supplied by the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., at $4.00 and $8.00 per dozen, with trade discounts for larger lots.

Plenty of advertising matter furnished on request. Will do all we can to move the goods for you.

THE 20th CENTURY CHEMICAL CO.
Memphis, Tenn.

MAILING CASES

The best and cheapest case made for mailing drugs, chemicals, liquids, oils and grease. Regular sizes from two-dram to four-ounce carried in stock. Any size made on short notice. Also a line of round cartons, either paper or metal tops and bottoms, for powders, chemicals, etc. SAMPLES AND PRICES ON REQUEST.

THE ST. LOUIS PAPER CAN AND TUBE CO.
3115-3117-3119 N. BROADWAY
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Sigler's Catarrh Remedy

An Efficient Remedy for CATARRH. ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, CROUP, QUINSY, TONSILLITIS AND HEADACHE

GUARANTEED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. No. 7926

RETAILS AT 50 CENTS SOLD TO THE TRADE AT $3.00 PER DOZEN

E. H. SIGLER, -:- CHILLICOTHE, MO.

(SPECIAL)

Little Brown Liver Tablets

The King of Liver Medicines

..BEST SELLER ON THE MARKET..

100 PER CENT PROFIT

Write for initial offer. Novel advertising scheme

First acceptance gets exclusive on this scheme

WRITE NOW WE GUARANTEE SALE

W. S. JOHNSON & SON
HENDERSON, KY.

GRAHAM'S SOAPS

Are Standard with Druggists

YOUR JOBBER WILL QUOTE LANA OIL SOAP

LANA OIL CREAM

Cocoa, Sweet May or any brand of our make

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., Chicago

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

IN USE SEVENTEEN YEARS

This Trade Mark is the Property of

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY NEW YORK

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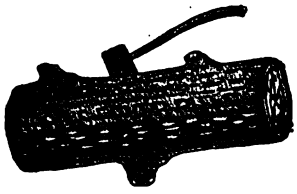
Stop the Leak...

by ordering your Cooperage from the old reliable.

SOUTHERN COOPERAGE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR HALF A CENTURY

WOOD'S FEVER PILLS



HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED as a SURE CURE for all BILIOUS and MALARIAL DISEASES. As a Female Regulator, Blood Purifier, and in rousing a Torpid Liver, they have no equal.

$35.00 per Gross
3.50 per Dozen

Sold at 50c per Box

If your wholesaler does not keep them, write to us

MANUFACTURED BY

DR. WM. WOOD & SONS
CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Inventor of Mayor's Walnut Oil

MAYOR'S WALNUT OIL

Restores Color to Gray Hair or Beard

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

All the shades from Light Brown to Black within thirty-six hours.

Nature's Own Pure Remedy, Very Beneficial to Hair, Keeping it Soft and Glossy as in Youth.

Does not stain the skin or rub off on pillow.

Absolutely Harmless to Hair or Person.

o——MANUFACTURED BY THE——o

MAYOR WALNUT OIL CO.
3827 Woodland Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Trade Supplied by All Jobbers

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law of June 30, 1906

Do you know a good thing when you see it?

LOOK AT THIS.

Six dozen **A-CORN SALVE** and one box (50) **Neil Burgess 5-cent cigars** given away with every gross of

A-CORN SALVE

Invest $9.50 and make a clear profit of $25.40. Send for particulars of our latest offer on A-Corn Salve.

GIANT CHEMICAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"OUR FAVORITE" (WASHABLE)

GOLD ENAMEL

Not a Gold Paint, but an Enamel which goes on any surface, brilliant and smooth as Gold Leaf. Don't wash off or rub off. Price regular size, $1.50 per dozen.

JAPANESE GOLD PAINT

Best and most brilliant ready-mixed gilding on the market Favorably known throughout the country. Price, regular size. $1.50 per doz.

"STAR" ENAMEL

A liquid porcelain paint in white and colors. Decorates everything. Easily applied. One-fourth pints, $1.20 per dozen.

THESE GOODS ARE HANDLED BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

GERSTENDORFER BROTHERS.

Come jump in the Band Wagon.

THERE'S MONEY IN THE

OPTICAL BUSINESS

It'll pay you to investigate.

Send for Catalogue—It's FREE.

THE OSKAMP NOLTING CO.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS OF **EYE FIX**

Manufacturing Opticians

411 to 417 Elm Street

CINCINNATI, - - OHIO

DR. SIEGERT'S
ANGOSTURA
BITTERS
The most popular drinks at the soda fountain are flavored with these world renowned bitters. Send for free book of recipes, handsome signs, window strips, etc.
Write now and get the benefit of the trade on Angostura Phosphate and other equally good sellers.
J. W. WUPPERMANN, NEW YORK
1824 A.D.
A TONIC OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR

SAL HEPATICA

The original effervescing Saline Laxative and Uric Acid Solvent. A combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in rheumatism, gout, bilious attacks, constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

Write for free samples.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
Brooklyn - New York.

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DR. HOLLEM'S
Ideal Shoulder Brace
The only practical shoulder brace on earth for men, women and children.
"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined"
Retail Price $1.00
Prepaid to any address in the U. S. A.
IDEAL SHOULDER BRACE CO.
720 E. State Street - ROCKFORD, IL.

We are sending the public into the drug stores for these preparations:

	Trade Price per dozen	Retail Price
Dr. Bennett's New life	$8.00	$1.00
Dr. Bennett's Tacoma	8.00	1.00
Dr. Bennett's Wonder Oil	1.75	.25
Dr. Bennett's Soap	.75	.10

It will pay you to have these in stock. Every sale means future demand for them. Order from Jobbers or direct. To every retail druggist who orders ten dollars ($10.00) worth of our goods we will send him 100 5x10 colored calenders with his card printed thereon.
BENNETT MEDICINE COMPANY, NORFOLK, VA.

PASTE

Paste for Photo, Library and Office use, will not Sour, Mould or Dry up.
Paste for Printers, Book-Binders and Buggy-Top Manufacturers.
Electric Machine Gum, for Labeling Bottles, a quick dryer.
Mystic Wonder, Cold Water Dry Paste Powder. Saves paying freight on water.
Paste for Paper-Hangers, Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
MYERS & WALTON Manufacturers of Paste for all Purposes. **Kansas City, Mo.**

"The Largest Sponge House in the world"

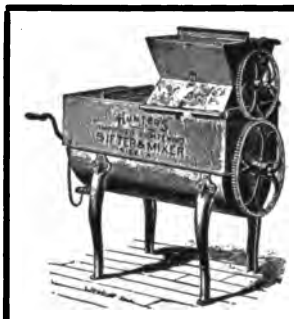
LASKER & BERNSTEIN

....IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF....

SPONGES AND CHAMOIS

161 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK



Hunter's Sifter and Mixer

Unsurpassed for mixing all kinds of drugs, chemicals and materials in a dry, loose or powdered form.
The standard mixer of its kind.
We make a complete line of machinery for druggists' and pharmacists' use.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 30
THE J. H. DAY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

WE DESIRE to inform the wholesale and retail druggists of the West and Southwest that they can obtain their supplies of Ungt. Cadinol Comp. and Hydrastone, Kirk, through Meyer Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jobbers will be extended the same courtesy and prices as if ordering direct from C. F. Kirkendall Co. The retailers will be supplied at the regular wholesale rate, namely: $9.00 per dozen pounds of Ungt. Cadinol Comp. and $3.25 for five pound packages; Hydrastone at the rate of $9.00 per dozen pints. Both of these products afford the retailer a magnificient profit and are strictly ethical preparations, which are largely advertised in Medical Journals. Do not hesitate to stock them, they will sell.

C. F. KIRKENDALL CO.
Manufacturing Chemists JOHNSTOWN, PA

This cut represents one of our styles of **WOOD LINED**

Refrigerators

We can furnish you anything you want in the way of an Ice Cream Refrigerator either with wood or galvanized iron lining.

Write us for catalogue and prices, or ask your Jobber.

CHOCOLATE COOLER CO.
77 ALABAMA STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE Keeley Cure

"Men do not counterfeit counterfeits nor imitate that which is unknown or worthless." The Keeley treatment has stood the test of time. This treatment has been used with unparalleled success for the past 26 years, in curing Alcoholism, Morphine and other drug-using, Cigarette and Tobacco habits and Neurasthenia. Over a quarter million cured men and women in the United States are our testimonials. Remedies and treatment absolutely free from any injurious or harmful effects. Mental and physical vigor restored. Life becomes a happiness and a blessing. Will-power, intellectual activity, health, business capacity and confidence of family, friends and business associates recovered. For full information, consult or write (in confidence) to DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager, 2803 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Home treatment for Tobacco and Neurasthenia.

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TRADE NOTES.

Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen has been awarded the first gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for quailty, workmanship and general perfection.

The R. J. Leacock Sporting Goods Co., now in our new building at 808-810 Pine St., built for the use for showing the most complete line of sporting goods of any house in the Western country.

Keep Your Soda Fountain Running the year round and make twelve months profit. Send to Armour & Company, Chicago, Illinois, for their Introductory Offer of free urns, pots, heaters, mugs. etc.

Coca-Cola for Soldiers.—Sometime ago an army order was issued forbidding the sale of Coca-Cola at Army Posts. After investigation the order has been recinded, and the soldiers again have access to this popular beverage.

As an Example of High Speed Machines the Burroughs Adding Machine has made a world record of 432 hours at 160 strokes per minute without a stop. The machines are manufactured by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, of Detroit, Michigan.

The Best of All, and, for over sixty years, an old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Dr. Kline's Remedies.

Nerve Restorer, large	per doz	$16 00
Nerve Restorer, small	per doz	8 00
Anti-Bilious Elixir and Blood Purifier	per doz	8 00
Throat and Lung Cure	per doz	8 00
Antiseptic Tonic	per doz	8 00
Invigorating Tonic	per doz	8 00
Ladies' Elixir	per doz	8 00
Rheumatic and Neuralgia Specific	per doz	8 00
Catarrh Specific	per doz	8 00
Son-Ton Skin Bath, large	per doz	8 00

If You Have Never Handled Rudy's Pile Suppositories and desire to do so, it will pay you to write at once and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, *free of all charges*, two (2) boxes Rudy's Pile Suppositories, which retail at 50 cents each, with free samples, a neat metal sign, etc. They are now sold and recommended by over 5,000 druggists in this country, so you need not hesitate to place confidence in them. Manufactured by Martin Rudy (registered pharmacist), Lancaster, Pa.

Brown's Bronchial Troches do not contain opium or any injurious substance whatever, the use of which would require a special label on the package.

Known throughout the world for fifty years as a preparation of superior merit. Dealers in medicines and proprietary goods can confidently recommend this article as an efficacious remedy for coughs, hoarseness, bronchial and lung troubles.

Imitations and inferior preparations represented to be the same as "Brown's Bronchial Troches" should be avoided.

German-American Surgical Co., 188 Wells Street, Chicago.

Borated Hydrogen Per Oxide	one-fourth pound	$ 40
Elixir of Iodid Potassium	one-fourth pound	25
Anodyne (Wounds) phenol comp	one-fourth pound	85
Anodyne Camenthol Meth Sal (Anti-Neuralgic)	one-fourth pound	2 00
Anodyne Preliefiin (Anti-Rheumatic) Anodyne	one-fourth pound	2 00
Anodyne Antiseptic Emollient Ointment	one-fourth pound	2 00
Anodyne (Wash) Zinc Sulphate Comp. (Check Douche)	one-fourth pound	40
Local Anesthetic Methyl Chloride	(small tube)	50
Local Anesthetic Methyl Chloride	(large tube)	1 00
Local Anesthetic Methyl Chloride	(automatic)	1 25
Local Stimulant	(automatic)	50
Improved Bishop's Inhaler	each	25
Improved Bishop's Inhaler	per dozen	1 50
Insufflators, Nasal		50

25% discount from all the above.

Cremoline Dip.—It may be of interest to dealers handling dip, to know from a practical test, made by one of the largest live stock companies in the Southwest, the merits of Cremoline Dip. We print a copy of a letter which speaks for itself:

"EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 21, 1907.

"The Cremoline Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"*Gentlemen:*—We have just finished dipping 5,000 lambs in your Cremoline Dip under the supervision of Dr. Johnson, U. S. Inspector, with the Dip mixed and used as approved by the Department of Agriculture. The entire lot passed through the dipping vat without the loss of a lamb. I am so well pleased with your dip that you may ship me enough for 23,000 more, which I expect about Oct. 10, so please rush shipment. 50,000 more will be imported this fall and we will use Cremoline Dip, and I will take pleasure in recommending Cremoline Dip when occasion presents. Wishing you success, I am, Yours truly,

"THE EL PASO LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

"By CHAS. F. HUNT, president."

If you do not carry Cremoline Dip, we think it would be wise to lay in a stock. Write your jobber, or the Cremoline Mfg. Co., 2113 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors and makers.

St. Louis Locals.

Currency May be Scarce, but as most of the people engaged in the drug business have funds in bank, they are suffering but little if any, and George Diel & Brother, of 9th and Olive Streets, St. Louis, are glad to take checks. Just now they are offering a fine line of scarfs, neck wear, canes, umbrellas and etc., suitable for holiday gifts to your friends, clerks and favored customers. Write them for prices and description, or better still stop in and see them.

Santa Claus Visits Everybody in Some Way.—This year let us make you a suggestion. Be your own Santa, and buy yourself a Christmas present of a new suit of clothes. J. C. Miller, 700 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, has a line of fine Christmas presents of this kind—not cheap shoddy stuff, but dependable goods, cut in a way to show quality; Mr. Miller is not an advertiser, as he makes each suit so that it advertises itself and brings other trade. Write him a letter on this Santa Claus proposition.

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DO YOU USE

·CORRUGATED PAPER·

in any form for wrapping bottles or made into boxes for original packages such as Listerine, Sanitol, etc., are put up in? An enterprising St. Louis firm make these specialties. This is the cheapest and safest packing made. If the readers of this magazine will write to this firm indicating their requirements along these lines samples and prices will be furnished.

J. C. BULIS & CO., 305 N. Main St., SAINT LOUIS

$2.00 FREE

We offer you, through your jobber, one dozen boxes MALARION TABLETS FREE (retail price 25c per box) with an order of three dozen

MALARION

(THE BEST CHILL MEDICINE ON EARTH)

At the Reduced Price of $4 per dozen

Order Today. Advertising Matter FREE

MALARION COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

T-E-L

FRUIT TABLETS

bearing the Trade Mark as ...above are made by...

T. E. Lippincott & Co.

2007 Locust Street

ST. LOUIS

Put these on the Soda Fountain Counter and earn winter rent

Carried by all Jobbers

Commencing with the next issue of this Publication, The American Stopper Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will use this space (and more if necessary) for the purpose of calling the attention of druggists to the many advantages that may be enjoyed by using our line of stock decorated tin boxes.

In the meantime — suppose you send for a catalog No. 97.

AMERICAN STOPPER CO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Christmas and New Year POST CARDS

Do you remember the shortage in Holiday Cards last year? Profit by it and place your order early this season. We will take your order and hold it for later shipment if you wish.

Below we list four series put up in assortments that will give you an elegant display. The assortments contain the same cards and differ only in quantity. Any of them are furnished in either Christmas or New Year cards.

One assortment each of the Christmas and New Year cards will give you a fine display of 5c cards and 2½c cards.

Series No. 1 consists of 25 designs, Richly Colored cards, Santa Claus and other subjects.

Series No. 2 consists of 50 designs, Highly Embossed, new and original subjects.

Series No. 3 consists of 40 designs, Gold and Silver Silk finish, new and attractive, a big 5c seller.

Series No. 4 consists of 50 designs, handsomely tinseled, extra transparent envelope with each card.

ABOVE SERIES PUT UP IN ASSORTMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

Assortment A 25 each of above series—100 cards—retails for $3.75, sent express paid..... $1.50

Assortment B 50 each of above series—200 cards—retails for $7.50, sent express paid..... $2.75

Assortment C 100 each of above series—400 cards—retails for $15.00, sent express paid... $5.00

When ordering mention whether you wish the assortment in Xmas cards or New Year Cards, or both.

MEGEATH STATIONERY COMPANY

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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Compound KARGON Compound

(Trade-Mark Reg. in U. S., Canada and England)

WE are pleased to announce to the *Retail Drug Trade* of the United States and Canada, that the following prescription will appear beginning October 10th until June of 1908 in almost every newspaper in the United States and Canada.

℞

Compound Kargon,	*1 ounce*
Fluid Ext. Dand.	*½ ounce*
Comp. Syr. Sarsap.	*3 ounces*

Kargon Compound can be obtained from any Wholesale Drug House in America. ***Cost to You***—$4.00 per dozen, one ounce bottles.

Kargon Compound bears Pure Food and Drug Serial No 108.

Be well supplied also with a good grade of Fluid Extract Dandelion and Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as the demand for this now popular prescription is enormous.

Look Again at Your Stock

Don't hesitate to carry three dozen bottles at least. See what you sold last season.

KARGON EXTRACTING CO., CINCINNATI, O.

FREMONT

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FREMONT CRESCENT METAL & MAN'FG CO.
FREMONT, OHIO, U.S.A.

HIGH-GRADE

SAFETY RAZOR

10 Warranted Blades
A1 Stropping Device

Simple-Safe-Sanitary-Cheap

SOLD TO DEALERS ONLY

The ONLY high-grade 10-blade Safety Razor Made that Sells at a Fair Price.

SEND US A DOLLAR BILL and we will send you Sample by mail. Test it thoroughly, as long as you like. If not in every way equal to any other on the market—if not entirely satisfactory, say so, and get your money back—and keep the Razor too!

VERY FAVORABLE QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS ONLY

We make other styles, 12-blade and 24-blade; make blades for many Safety Razors; also old-style Razors and Novelties in Household and Kitchen Cutlery. Write us anyhow.

THE FREMONT CRESCENT METAL & MFG. CO.
FREMONT, OHIO, U. S. A.

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., St. Louis } Western Distributors
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago } to the Drug Trade

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BETTER—LOWER COST—SAFER

TO SUBSCRIBERS AT

Druggists' Indemnity Exchange

SAINT LOUIS

Druggists in good commercial standing are now able to place their fire insurance at half the former cost.

This inter-insurance Exchange is conducted exclusively for RETAIL DRUGGISTS—they now have the same advantages as are enjoyed through inter-insurance organizations among lumbermen, hardware dealers, mill owners, brewers, ice manufacturers, wholesalers and others.

The standard form of policy is issued—the premium deposited is no more than is charged by the companies doing a general fire insurance business. At the end of the year the overcharge is returned to each policy holder—a clear saving of 40 to 70%. The chief benefits are:

¶ THE COST OF THE FIRE INSURANCE REDUCED ONE-HALF.
¶ MORE SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENTS IN CASE OF LOSS.
¶ A STRONGER AND SAFER FORM OF FIRE INSURANCE.
¶ A VALUABLE FIRE PREVENTION SERVICE.
¶ PROMPT SETTLEMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

The affairs of the Exchange are under the supervision of the Advisory Committee, selected annually by the subscribers. The office is in charge of an experienced underwriter as attorney and manager.

Established and reliable members of the trade are eligible as subscribers. Write today for full information

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This cut shows the five LeGear Brothers who are all associated together in the manufacture and sale of Dr. LeGear's Stock Medicines.

DR. LeGEAR'S
Stock Powders
Colic Cure
Liniment
Spavin Cure
Hoof Oil
Eye Water
Poultry Powder
Antiseptic Powder
Screw Worm Killer
Worm Remedy
Gall Cure
Lice Killer
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DR. LE GEAR'S STOCK MEDICINES

are an exclusive staple line of remedies for Stock and Poultry made from a graduate veterinary surgeon's best formulas. Put up in large neat packages at the right prices. No drug store stock is complete without them. Our advertising is excelled by none.

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

DR. L. D. LE GEAR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Formerly of AUSTIN, TEXAS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2376

MENTION MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

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GUARANTEES SOAP PURITY
Purity has been Buchan's Standard for over forty years. Not an atom of impure or adulterated material enters into the composition of our soaps.
They Are the Only ABSOLUTELY Pure Soaps
ASK FOR 363
Buchan's Toilet Soaps

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CLARKE BROS. & CO.

INDEPENDENT

Distillers AND Blenders

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Bottled by the Government.
SIX YEARS OLD

..CLARKE'S PURE RYE WHISKEY..

..CLARKE'S PURE JUNIPER GIN..

..CLARKE'S RED DIAMOND ALCOHOL..

Abbott's Saline Laxative

"The Saline Laxative that Sells" (Granular Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate, 60 per cent). Largest Profits. Often imitated but Never Equaled.

This is the original Saline Laxative, and is in demand on prescription everywhere. It has been advertised to the medical profession for fifteen years. The "Abbott guarantee" is behind every package. Read the caution on the can. Retail prices, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Your Jobber Is Supplied

(TWO CONTAINERS—TIN, AS ABOVE, AND GLASS)

There is a growing demand for our active principle preparation. You should be in stock. Send for a complete list of Abbott specialties.

THE ABBOTT ALKALOIDAL COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists, CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK SEATTLE OAKLAND

Mashek Chemical & Iron Co.

WELLS, DELTA COUNTY, MICH.

.....MANUFACTURERS OF.....

Refined Wood Alcohol

95% Refined
97% Extra Refined
Methyl Acetone

Write or Wire for Prices

CHRISTMAS

...AND...

NEW YEAR POSTALS

Two splendid assortments made up of first-class cards only.....

A $5.00 Assortment
Containing Xmas Cards Only

A $10.00 Assortment
Containing Xmas and New Year's Cards

WHICH SHALL WE SEND?

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS

KIPP BROS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

5 DROPS

TRADE MARK

	Retail Price	Doz
"5 DROPS" (One Size Only)	$1.00	$8.00
"5 DROP" Cough Balsam.....	.50	4.00
"5 DROP" Cholera Remedy	.50	4.00
"5 DROP" Corn Remedy.....	.25	2.00
"5 DROP" Plasters.....	.25	2.00
"5 DROP" Salve.....	.25	2.00
"5 DROP" Salve.....	.50	4.00
The SWANSON PILL.....	.25	2.00
MANETTIC CAPSULES.....	1.00	8.00

No. 3038. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906

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